ARG41466
anti-Factor X antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes Factor X
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	Factor X
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide of Human Factor X.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	FX; Stuart factor; EC 3.4.21.6; Stuart-Prower factor; FXA; Coagulation factor X

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
IHC-P	1:1000 - 1:500
WB	1:1000 - 1:5000

Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
Positive Control	HepG2
Observed Size	~ 73 kDa

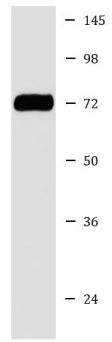
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 150 mM NaCl, 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	F10
Gene Full Name	coagulation factor X
Background	This gene encodes the vitamin K-dependent coagulation factor X of the blood coagulation cascade. This factor undergoes multiple processing steps before its preproprotein is converted to a mature two-chain form by the excision of the tripeptide RKR. Two chains of the factor are held together by 1 or more disulfide bonds; the light chain contains 2 EGF-like domains, while the heavy chain contains the catalytic domain which is structurally homologous to those of the other hemostatic serine proteases. The mature factor is activated by the cleavage of the activation peptide by factor IXa (in the intrisic pathway), or by factor VIIa (in the extrinsic pathway). The activated factor then converts prothrombin to thrombin in the presence of factor Va, Ca+2, and phospholipid during blood clotting. Mutations of this gene result in factor X deficiency, a hemorrhagic condition of variable severity. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms that may undergo similar proteolytic processing to generate mature polypeptides. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2015]
Function	Factor Xa is a vitamin K-dependent glycoprotein that converts prothrombin to thrombin in the presence of factor Va, calcium and phospholipid during blood clotting. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	55 kDa
PTM	The vitamin K-dependent, enzymatic carboxylation of some glutamate residues allows the modified protein to bind calcium. N- and O-glycosylated. O-glycosylated with core 1 or possibly core 8 glycans. The activation peptide is cleaved by factor IXa (in the intrinsic pathway), or by factor VIIa (in the extrinsic pathway). The iron and 2-oxoglutarate dependent 3-hydroxylation of aspartate and asparagine is (R) stereospecific within EGF domains. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Secreted. [UniProt]

Images



ARG41466 anti-Factor X antibody WB image

Western blot: HepG2 cell lysate stained with ARG41466 anti-Factor X antibody.