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Produktinformation

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See the following pages for more information!

Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Datasheet

F10(Human) Recombinant Protein

Catalog Number: P10333

Regulation Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Human F10 recombinant protein with His tag at the N-terminus expressed in CHO cells.

Sequence: Ala41-Arg182

Host: Mammals

Theoretical MW (kDa): 16.97

Protocols: See our web site at http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp or product page for detailed protocols

Form: Lyophilized

Preparation Method: Mammalian cell (CHO) expression system

Purity: > 95% by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin Level: < 0.1 EU per 1 ug as determined by the LAL method.

Recommend Usage: SDS-PAGE
The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.

Storage Instruction: Store at -20°C for 12 months in lyophilized state.
After reconstitution with deionized water, store at -20 or -80°C for 1 month.
Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 2159

Gene Symbol: F10

Gene Alias: FX, FXA

Gene Summary: 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. [provided by RefSeq]