

## F10

**Reactivity:** Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:** WB IHC IF

**Recommended Dilution:** WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:10 - 1:100

**Calculated MW:** 55kDa

**Observed MW:** Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

Recombinant protein of human F10

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Synonym:**

FX; FXA;

**Catalog #:** A1452

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:** Rabbit

**Gene ID:** 2159

**Isotype:** IgG

**Swiss Prot:** P00742

**Purity:** Affinity purification

For research use only.

**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 intrinsic pathway), or by factor VIIa (in the extrinsic pathway). The activated factor then converts prothrombin to thrombin in the presence of factor Va, Ca<sup>2+</sup>, and phospholipid during blood clotting. Mutations of this gene result in factor X deficiency, a hemorrhagic condition of variable severity. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

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