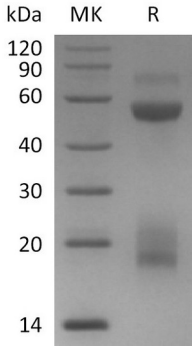
Product Name: Recombinant Mouse Factor X (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHM0428

Summary

Name	Coagulation factor X/F10/Stuart factor
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Mouse CoagulationFactor X is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Gly21-Asn481 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	O88947
Host	Human Cells
Species	Mouse
Predicted Molecular Mass	34.6&18.4 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM MES, 150mM NaCl, 1mM CaCl2, pH 7.5.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image



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Background

Alternative Names	F10;Coagulation factor X;Stuart factor
Background	Mouse coagulation factor X / F10 a member of the peptidase S1 family. The mature F10 is composed mostly of two EGF-like domains, one Gla gamma-carboxy-glutamate domain and one peptidase S1 domain. Factor Xa is a vitamin K-dependent plasma protease that converts prothrombin to thrombin in the presence of factor Va, calcium and phospholipid during blood clotting. The two chains of F10 are formed from a single-chain precursor by the excision of two Arg residues. A single-chain precursor is initially synthesized in the liver. The light and heavy chains are linked together by disulfide bonds. The light chain contains a Gla and two EGF-like domains. The heavy chain corresponds to the serine protease domain. It can form a heterodimer with SERPINA5.

Note

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