
Product Name: Cleaved-Factor Xa activated HC (I235) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab08989

For research use only.

Summary

Description	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodified
Isotype	IgG
Clonality	Polyclonal
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Storage	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bags
Buffer	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Application

Dilution Ratio	WB 1:500-1:2000,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
Molecular Weight	30kDa

Antigen Information

Gene Name	F10
Alternative Names	F10; Coagulation factor X; Stuart factor; Stuart-Prower factor
Gene ID	2159.0
SwissProt ID	P00742
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human FA10. AA range:216-265

Background

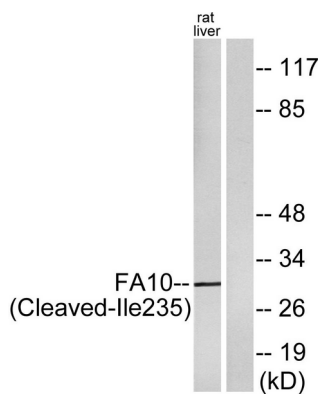
This gene encodes the vitamin K-dependent coagulation factor X of the blood coagulation cascade. This factor undergoes

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, Ca²⁺, and phospholipid during blood clotting. Mutations of this gene result in factor X deficiency, a hemorrhagic condition of variable severity. Alternative splicing activity: Selective cleavage of Arg-|-Thr and then Arg-|-Ile bonds in prothrombin to form thrombin. 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. online information: Factor X entry, PTM: N- and O-glycosylated. PTM: The activation peptide is cleaved by factor IXa (in the intrinsic pathway), or by factor VIIa (in the extrinsic pathway). PTM: The iron and 2-oxoglutarate dependent 3-hydroxylation of aspartate and asparagine is (R) stereospecific within EGF domains. PTM: The vitamin K-dependent, enzymatic carboxylation of some glutamate residues allows the modified protein to bind calcium. similarity: Belongs to the peptidase S1 family. similarity: Contains 1 Gla (gamma-carboxy-glutamate) domain. similarity: Contains 1 peptidase S1 domain. similarity: Contains 2 EGF-like domains. subunit: The two chains are formed from a single-chain precursor by the excision of two Arg residues and are held together by 1 or more disulfide bonds. tissue specificity: Plasma; synthesized in the liver.

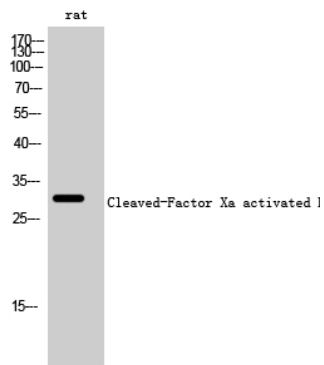
Research Area

Complement and coagulation cascades;

Image Data



Western blot analysis of lysates from rat liver cells, using FA10 (activated heavy chain, Cleaved-Ile235) Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western Blot analysis of rat cells using Cleaved-Factor Xa activated HC (I235) Polyclonal Antibody