

Recombinant Human Coagulation Factor X/F10 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: PKSH033714

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

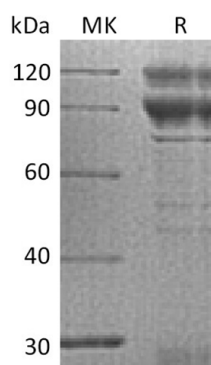
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human Coagulation Factor X;F10 protein Asn32-Lys488, with an C-terminal Fc
Calculated MW	78.2 kDa
Observed MW	80-120&25 kDa
Accession	P00742
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM MES, 150mM NaCl, 0.2mM CaCl ₂ , pH 5.5. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

For Research Use Only

F10, also known as Coagulation factor X, belongs to the peptidase S1 family that is synthesized as a 488 amino acid (aa) with a signal peptide and a pro region (residues 1-40). Both the intrinsic and extrinsic pathways activate Factor X to Xa, which consists of light (residues 41-179) and heavy (residues 235-488) chains linked by a disulfide bond. Coagulation factor X is initially synthesized in the liver. 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. Forms a heterodimer with SERPINA5. F10 is a vitamin K-dependent glycoprotein that converts prothrombin to thrombin in the presence of factor Va, calcium and phospholipid during blood clotting.