

## F10 Polyclonal Antibody

catalog number: **E-AB-91034**

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

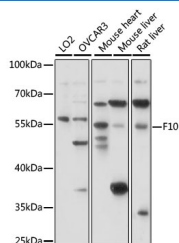
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant fusion protein of human F10
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Buffer</b>	Phosphate buffered solution, pH 7.4, containing 0.05% stabilizer and 50% glycerol.

### Applications

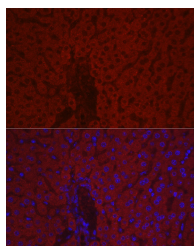
<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:2000
<b>IF</b>	1:50-1:200

### Data

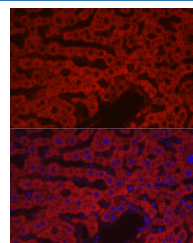


Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines using F10 Polyclonal Antibody at 1:1000 dilution.

**Observed-MV:56 kDa**  
**Calculated-MV:54 kDa**



Immunofluorescence analysis of mouse liver cells using F10 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of rat liver cells using F10 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with ice pack, upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended.

### Background

### For Research Use Only

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. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms that may undergo similar proteolytic processing to generate mature polypeptides.

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