

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

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by Elabscience

Catalog Number:PKSH033714

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

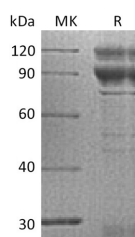
## Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	Coagulation factor 10;coagulation factor X;FX;FXA
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293 Cells
<b>Sequence</b>	Asn32-Lys488
<b>Accession</b>	P00742
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	78.2 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	80-120&25 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	C-Fc

## Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	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.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM MES, 150mM NaCl, 0.2mM CaCl <sub>2</sub> , pH 5.5. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer infor
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

## Data



> 90 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

## Background

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.

## For Research Use Only

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