Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMPJ-00707)

Coagulation factor X/F10 Protein, Mouse, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms: Stuart factor;Coagulation factor X;F10

Protein Construction: Gly21-Asn481

Species: Mouse

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

Accession: O88947

Molecular Weight: 50-60&20-28 KDa (reducing condition)

AA Sequence: Gly21-Asn481

QC Testing

Biological Activity: Activity has not been tested. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.

Purity: Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. (QC verified)

Endotoxin: < 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test.

Formulation: Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing 20 mM MES, 150 mM NaCl, 1 mM CaCl₂, pH 7.5.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:

Reconstitute the lyophilized protein in distilled water. The product concentration should not be less than 100 μg/ml. Before opening, centrifuge the tube to collect powder at the bottom. After adding the reconstitution buffer, avoid vortexing or pipetting for mixing.

Stability & Storage:

Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:

In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein 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.

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