Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAB-05796)

TargetMol

Anti-Factor X Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Mouse,Rat (predicted:Human)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 29/34/50 kDa. Actual: 29 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	Sample: Plasma (Mouse) Lysate at 40 µg Plasma (Rat) Lysate at 40 µg Primary: Anti-Factor X (TMAB-05796) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 29/34/50 kD Observed band size: 29 kD
Application:	WB
Recommended	WB: 1:500-2000

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human Activated factor Xa heavy chain
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	2159
Uniprot ID:	P00742

Research Background

Hemostasis following tissue injury involves the deployment of essential plasma procoagulants (Prothrombin and Factors X, IX, V and VIII), which are involved in a blood coagulation cascade that leads to the formation of insoluble Fibrin clots and the promotion of platelet aggregation. Coagulation Factor X (Stuart Prower factor, FX, F10) is a vitamin K-dependent, single chain serine protease that is synthesized in the liver and circulates as an inactive precursor. The mature form of Factor X (Factor X A) is generated by Factor IX A- or Factor VII A-mediated cleavage at the tripeptide sequence, Arg-Lys-Arg, to yield a disulfide linked dimer. Together with the cofactor Factor V A and Ca2+ on the surface of platelets or endothelial cells, Factor X A coordinates as part of the prothrombinase complex, which mediates proteolysis of Prothrombin into active Thrombin. Mutations at the Factor X locus resulting in Factor X deficiencies can contribute to hemorrhagic diathesis.

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