

## Product datasheet for **CF811723**

### Factor X (F10) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: OTI1D12]

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	OTI1D12
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB 1:2000
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	Human recombinant protein fragment corresponding to amino acids 41-488 of human F10 (NP_000495) produced in E.coli.
Formulation:	Lyophilized powder (original buffer 1X PBS, pH 7.3, 8% trehalose)
Reconstitution Method:	For reconstitution, we recommend adding 100uL distilled water to a final antibody concentration of about 1 mg/mL. To use this carrier-free antibody for conjugation experiment, we strongly recommend performing another round of desalting process. (OriGene recommends Zeba Spin Desalting Columns, 7KMWCO from Thermo Scientific)
Purification:	Purified from mouse ascites fluids or tissue culture supernatant by affinity chromatography (protein A/G)
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Predicted Protein Size:	54.54 kDa
Gene Name:	coagulation factor X
Database Link:	<a href="#">NP_000495</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 2159 Human</a> <a href="#">P00742</a>



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**Background:**

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. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2015]

**Synonyms:**

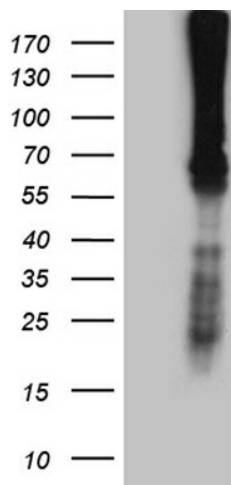
FX; FXA

**Protein Families:**

Druggable Genome, Protease, Transmembrane

**Protein Pathways:**

Complement and coagulation cascades

**Product images:**


HEK293T cells were transfected with the pCMV6-ENTRY control (Left lane) or pCMV6-ENTRY F10 ([RC208506], Right lane) cDNA for 48 hrs and lysed. Equivalent amounts of cell lysates (5 ug per lane) were separated by SDS-PAGE and immunoblotted with anti-F10 (1:2000). Positive lysates [LY400172] (100ug) and [LC400172] (20ug) can be purchased separately from OriGene.