

## Product datasheet for **TA376056**

### Factor X (F10) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| Product Type:           | Primary Antibodies   |
| Applications:           | ELISA, ICC/IF, WB  |
| Recommended Dilution:   | WB, 1:500 - 1:2000<br>IF/ICC, 1:50 - 1:200<br>ELISA, Recommended starting concentration is 1 µg/mL. Please optimize the concentration based on your specific assay requirements. |
| Reactivity:             | Human, Mouse, Rat  |
| Modifications:          | Unmodified   |
| Host:                   | Rabbit   |
| Isotype:                | IgG  |
| Clonality:              | Polyclonal   |
| Formulation:            | Buffer: PBS with 0.01% thimerosal, 50% glycerol, pH 7.3.   |
| Concentration:          | lot specific   |
| Purification:           | Affinity purification  |
| Conjugation:            | Unconjugated   |
| Storage:                | Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.  |
| Stability:              | Shelf life: one year from despatch.  |
| Predicted Protein Size: | 55kDa  |
| Gene Name:              | coagulation factor X   |
| Database Link:          | <a href="#">Entrez Gene 2159 Human P00742</a>  |



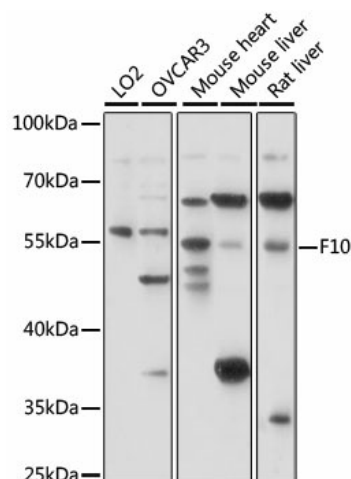
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**Background:**

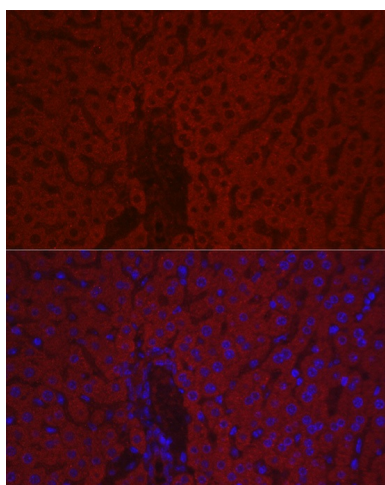
This gene encodes the vitamin K-dependent coagulation factor X of the blood coagulation cascade. This factor undergoes multiple processing steps before its preproprotein is converted to a mature two-chain form by the excision of the tripeptide RKR. Two chains of the factor are held together by 1 or more 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.

**Synonyms:**

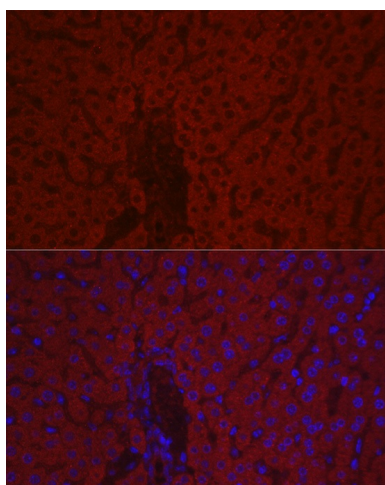
FX; FXA; prothrombinase

**Product images:**


Western blot analysis of various lysates using F10 Rabbit pAb (TA376056) at 1:1000 dilution.  
 Secondary antibody: HRP-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) (AS014) at 1:10000 dilution.  
 Lysates/proteins: 25µg per lane.  
 Blocking buffer: 3% nonfat dry milk in TBST.  
 Detection: ECL Basic Kit (RM00020).  
 Exposure time: 10s.



Immunofluorescence analysis of paraffin-embedded rat liver using F10 Rabbit pAb (TA376056) at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Secondary antibody: Cy3-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) (AS007) at 1:500 dilution. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.



Immunofluorescence analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse liver using F10 Rabbit pAb (TA376056) at dilution of 1:100 (40x lens). Secondary antibody: Cy3-conjugated Goat anti-Rabbit IgG (H+L) (AS007) at 1:500 dilution. Blue: DAPI for nuclear staining.