

## Product datasheet for **TP790103**

### Prothrombin (F2) (NM\_000506) Human Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Human coagulation factor II (thrombin) (F2), esidues 44aa-end, with N-terminal His tag, expressed in human cells;
Species:	Human
Expression Host:	HEK293
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	A DNA sequence from TrueORF clone, RC208589, encoding the region Ala44-end of F2.
Tag:	N-His
Predicted MW:	66.5 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	PBS, pH 7.4, 10% glycerol
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	<a href="#">NP_000497</a>
Locus ID:	2147
UniProt ID:	<a href="#">P00734</a>
RefSeq Size:	2018
Cytogenetics:	11p11.2
RefSeq ORF:	1866
Synonyms:	PT; RPRGL2; THPH1



[View online »](#)

**Summary:**

This gene encodes the prothrombin protein (also known as coagulation factor II). This protein is proteolytically cleaved in multiple steps to form the activated serine protease thrombin. The activated thrombin enzyme plays an important role in thrombosis and hemostasis by converting fibrinogen to fibrin during blood clot formation, by stimulating platelet aggregation, and by activating additional coagulation factors. Thrombin also plays a role in cell proliferation, tissue repair, and angiogenesis as well as maintaining vascular integrity during development and postnatal life. Peptides derived from the C-terminus of this protein have antimicrobial activity against *E. coli* and *P. aeruginosa*. Mutations in this gene lead to various forms of thrombosis and dysprothrombinemia. Rapid increases in cytokine levels following coronavirus infections can dysregulate the coagulation cascade and produce thrombosis, compromised blood supply, and organ failure. [provided by RefSeq, May 2020]

**Protein Families:**

Druggable Genome, Protease, Secreted Protein

**Protein Pathways:**

Complement and coagulation cascades, Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction, Regulation of actin cytoskeleton

**Product images:**