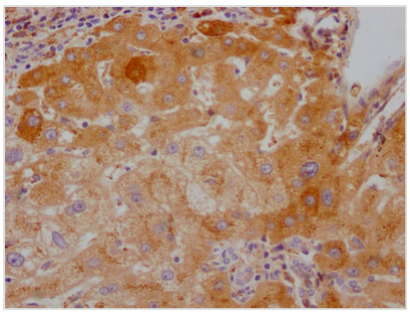
F10 Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA599469A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P00742
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Factor X
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, IHC; Recommended dilution: IHC:1:50-1:200
Relevance	Factor Xa is a vitamin K-dependent glycoprotein that converts prothrombin to thrombin in the presence of factor Va, calcium and phospholipid during blood clotting.
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Cardiovascular
Gene Names	F10
Accession NO.	3F2

Image



IHC image of CSB-RA599469A0HU diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human liver cancer performed on a Leica BondTM system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4°C overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit IgG polymer labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.05% DAB.

Description

The vitamin-K-dependent serine protease zymogen F10, also known as coagulation factor X or Stuart factor, is activated at the first common step of the intrinsic and extrinsic routes of blood coagulation. The liver produces F10, which is subsequently secreted into the bloodstream following substantial posttranslational alterations such as glycosylation, gamma-carboxylation, and

beta-hydroxylation. At the point where the intrinsic and extrinsic pathways intersect, it plays a crucial role in the coagulation cascade. Factor X deficiency is a rare genetic blood condition in which normal coagulation takes much longer than it should. People bleed for longer periods of time as a result of this.

CUSABIO cloned F10 antibody-coding genes into plasma vectors and then transfected these vector clones into mammalian cells using a lipid-based transfection reagent. Following transient expression, the recombinant antibodies against F10 were harvested and characterized. The recombinant F10 antibody was purified by Affinity-chromatography from the culture medium. It can be used to detect F10 protein from Human in the ELISA, IHC.