DNAxPAb | Hard-to-Find Antibody

F10 DNAxPab

Catalog # H00002159-W01P Size 200 ug

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a full-length human F10 DNA using DNAx™ Immune technology.
Technology	DNAx™ Immune
Immunogen	Full-length human DNA
Sequence	NNILARVTRANSFLEEMKKGHLERECMEETCSYEEAREVFEDSDKTNEFWNKYKDGDQCETSP CQNQGKCKDGLGEYTCTCLEGFEGKNCELFTRKLCSLDNGDCDQFCHEEQNSVVCSCARGYTL ADNGKACIPTGPYPCGKQTLERRKRSVAQATSSSGEAPDSITWKPYDAADLDPTENPFDLLDFN QTQPERGDNNLTRIVGGQECKDGECPWQALLINEENEGFCGGTILSEFYILTAAHCLYQAKRFKVR VGDRNTEQEEGGEAVHEVEVVIKHNRFTKETYDFDIAVLRLKTPITFRMNVAPACLPERDWAESTL MTQKTGIVSGFGRTHEKGRQSTRLKMLEVPYVDRNSCKLSSSFIITQNMFCAGYDTKQEDACQGD SGGPHVTRFKDTYFVTGIVSWGEGCARKGKYGIYTKVTAFLKWIDRSMKTRGLPKAKSHAPEVITS SPLK
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against mammalian transfected lysate.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

- Immunofluorescence (Transfected cell)
- Flow Cytometry (Transfected cell)

Gene Info — F10

Entrez GeneID	2159
GeneBank Accession#	BC046125
Protein Accession#	AAH46125
Gene Name	F10
Gene Alias	FX, FXA
Gene Description	coagulation factor X
Omim ID	227600
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	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 intrisic pathway), or by factor VIIa (in the extrinsic pathway). The activated factor then converts prothrombin to thrombin in the presence of factor Va, Ca+2, and phospholipid during blood clotting. Mutations of this gene result in factor X deficiency, a hemorrhagic condition of variable severity. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	OTTHUMP00000018735|Stuart-Prower factor|factor Xa|prothrombinase

Pathway

- Complement and coagulation cascades

Disease

- Alzheimer disease
- Cardiovascular Diseases

- Cerebral Hemorrhage
- Chronic Disease
- Diabetes Complications
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Edema
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Hypertension
- Intracranial Hemorrhages
- Kidney Diseases
- Kidney Failure
- Metabolic Syndrome X
- Neoplasms
- Osteoporosis
- Premature Birth
- Stroke
- Subarachnoid Hemorrhage