

<b>Product name:</b>	Cleaved-Factor Xa activated HC (I235) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Cat number:</b>	ABN08989
<b>Conjugate:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Size:</b>	100µL
<b>Clone:</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Host:</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype:</b>	IgG
<b>Immunogen:</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human FA10. AA range:216-265
<b>Reactivity:</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat
<b>Applications:</b>	WB 1:500-1:2000,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	30kDa
<b>Purification:</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Form:</b>	Liquid
<b>Buffer:</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
<b>Storage:</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

**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 activity: Selective cleavage of Arg<sup>-</sup>-Thr and then Arg<sup>-</sup>-Ile bonds in prothrombin to form thrombin. function: 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. online information: Factor X entry, PTM: N- and O-glycosylated. PTM: The activation peptide is cleaved by factor IXa (in the intrinsic pathway), or by factor VIIa (in the extrinsic pathway). PTM: The iron and 2-oxoglutarate dependent 3-hydroxylation of aspartate and asparagine is (R) stereospecific within EGF domains. PTM: The vitamin K-dependent, enzymatic carboxylation of some glutamate residues allows the modified protein to bind calcium. similarity: Belongs to the peptidase S1 family. similarity: Contains 1 Gla (gamma-carboxy-glutamate) domain. similarity: Contains 1 peptidase S1 domain. similarity: Contains 2 EGF-like domains. subunit: The two chains are formed from a single-chain precursor by the excision of two Arg residues and are held together by 1 or more disulfide bonds. tissue specificity: Plasma; synthesized in the liver.