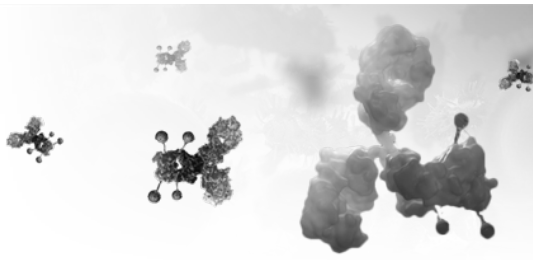

Mouse Anti-Human Factor X monoclonal antibody, clone NN21 (CABT-ZB788)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	It reacts with Human Factor X
Target	F10
Immunogen	Recombinant Human Coagulation Factor X/F10 Protein
Isotype	IgG1
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Clone	NN21
Purification	Protein A purified
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	ELISA(cap) We recommend the following for sandwich ELISA (Capture - Detection): CABT-ZB788 - CABT-ZB1090 This antibody will detect Factor X in antibody pair set. [ABPR-ZB368]
Preparation	This antibody was produced from a hybridoma resulting from the fusion of a mouse myeloma with B cells obtained from a mouse immunized with purified, recombinant Human Coagulation Factor X/F10. The IgG fraction of the cell culture supernatant was purified by Protein A affinity chromatography.
Format	Purified, Liquid
Concentration	Lot specific

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Size	50 µL, 100 µL, 200 µL, 1 mL
Buffer	PBS
Preservative	None
Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Ship	Wet ice

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Coagulation factor X, also known as FX, F10, Eponym Stuart-Prower factor, and thrombokinase, is an enzyme of the coagulation cascade. It is one of the vitamin K-dependent serine proteases, and plays a crucial role in the coagulation cascade and blood clotting, as the first enzyme in the common pathway of thrombus formation. Factor X deficiency is one of the rarest of the inherited coagulation disorders. FX deficiency among the most severe of the rare coagulation defects, typically including hemarthroses, hematomas, and umbilical cord, gastrointestinal, and central nervous system bleeding. Factor X is synthesized in the liver as a mature heterodimer formed from a single-chain precursor, and vitamin K is essential for its synthesis. Factor X is activated into factor Xa (FXa) by both factor IX (with its cofactor, factor VIII in a complex known as intrinsic Xase) and factor VII (with its cofactor, tissue factor in a complex known as extrinsic Xase) through cleaving the activation propeptide. As the first member of the final common pathway or thrombin pathway, FXa converts prothrombin to thrombin in the presence of factor Va, Ca2+, and phospholipid during blood clotting and cleaves prothrombin in two places (an arg-thr and then an arg-ile bond). This process is optimized when factor Xa is complexed with activated cofactor V in the prothrombinase complex. Inborn deficiency of factor X is very uncommon, and may present with epistaxis (nose bleeds), hemarthrosis (bleeding into joints) and gastrointestinal blood loss. Apart from congenital deficiency, low factor X levels may occur occasionally in a number of disease states. Furthermore, factor X deficiency may be seen in amyloidosis, where factor X is adsorbed to the amyloid fibrils in the vasculature.
Keywords	F10; coagulation factor X; FX; FXA

GENE INFORMATION

Synonyms	F10; coagulation factor X; FX; FXA; factor Xa; prothrombinase; Stuart-Prower factor
Entrez Gene ID	2159
UniProt ID	P50502

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