

bs-9501R**[Primary Antibody]****BioSS**
ANTIBODIES

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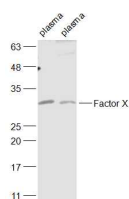
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Factor X Rabbit pAb**DATASHEET**

Host: Rabbit	Isotype: IgG	Applications: WB (1:500-2000)
Clonality: Polyclonal		Reactivity: Mouse, Rat (predicted: Human)
GeneID: 2159	SWISS: P00742	
Target: Factor X		
Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Activated factor Xa heavy chain: 401-488/488.		Predicted MW.: 29/34/50 kDa
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A		Subcellular Location: Cytoplasm
Concentration: 1mg/ml		
Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		
Background: Hemostasis following tissue injury involves the deployment of essential plasma procoagulants (Prothrombin and Factors X, IX, V and VIII), which are involved in a blood coagulation cascade that leads to the formation of insoluble Fibrin clots and the promotion of platelet aggregation. Coagulation Factor X (Stuart Prower factor, FX, F10) is a vitamin K-dependent, single chain serine protease that is synthesized in the liver and circulates as an inactive precursor. The mature form of Factor X (Factor X A) is generated by Factor IX A- or Factor VII A-mediated cleavage at the tripeptide sequence, Arg-Lys-Arg, to yield a disulfide linked dimer. Together with the cofactor Factor V A and Ca ²⁺ on the surface of platelets or endothelial cells, Factor X A coordinates as part of the prothrombinase complex, which mediates proteolysis of Prothrombin into active Thrombin. Mutations at the Factor X locus resulting in Factor X deficiencies can contribute to hemorrhagic diathesis.		

VALIDATION IMAGES

Sample: Plasma (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Plasma
(Rat) Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti-Factor X
(bs-9501R) at 1/1000 dilution Secondary:
IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000
dilution Predicted band size: 29/34/50 kD
Observed band size: 29 kD

SELECTED CITATIONS

- **[IF=9.9]** Lei Yao. et al. Ginsenoside Rh4 alleviates idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis by enhancing the CXCL9–CXCR3 axis. Food Frontiers. 2024 Mar;; WB ;Mouse. 10.1002/fft2.388
- **[IF=4.307]** Devin Cao. et al. Vascular Endothelial Cells Produce Coagulation Factors That Control Their Growth via Joint Protease-Activated Receptor and C5a Receptor 1 (CD88) Signaling. Am J Pathol. 2022 Feb;192:361 IF ;Mouse. 35144762

Important Note: This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.