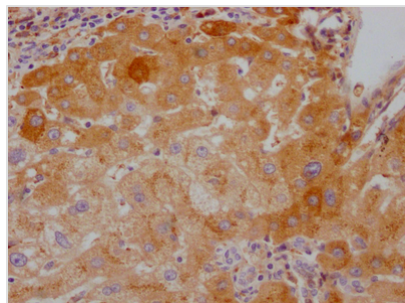




F10 Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

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
Clone 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? overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit IgG polymer labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.05% DAB.

Description

F10 antibody-generating hybridomas were created by the fusion of myeloma cells with B cells isolated from the animal that was immunized with a synthetic peptide derived from human factor X. The variable light and variable heavy domains of hybridomas were sequenced to construct a vector for a recombinant generation. Subsequently, the vector containing F10 monoclonal antibody gene



was transfected into cells for cultivation, and the recombinant monoclonal antibody was isolated and purified using affinity chromatography from the cell culture supernatant. The purified antibody was tested for specific human F10 protein detection in ELISA and IHC applications.

Coagulation factor X (F10), also known as FX or thrombokinase, is a vitamin K-dependent serine protease that plays a crucial role in the coagulation cascade. Its main function is to activate prothrombin to thrombin, which then converts fibrinogen to fibrin, leading to the formation of a blood clot. Factor X is activated by either the intrinsic pathway or the extrinsic pathway of coagulation, both of which ultimately lead to the activation of factor X by either factor VIIIa and factor IXa or factor VIIa and tissue factor, respectively. Factor X also plays a role in other biological processes, such as inflammation, cell migration, and tissue repair.