



## Factor X (GMA-509): sc-65953

### 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 FX (FXA) 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 FVA, 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 FX locus resulting in Factor X deficiencies can contribute to hemorrhagic diathesis.

### REFERENCES

1. Davie, E.W. and Fujikawa, K. 1975. Basic mechanisms in blood coagulation. *Annu. Rev. Biochem.* 44: 799-829.
2. Di Scipio, R.G., Hermodson, M.A., Yates, S.G. and Davie, E.W. 1977. A comparison of human Prothrombin, Factor IX (Christmas factor), Factor X (Stuart factor), and Protein S. *Biochemistry* 16: 698-706.
3. Davie, E.W., Fujikawa, K. and Kisiel, W. 1991. The coagulation cascade: initiation, maintenance, and regulation. *Biochemistry* 30: 10363-10370.
4. Macedo-Ribeiro, S., Bode, W., Huber, R., Quinn-Allen, M.A., Kim, S.W., Ortel, T.L., Bourenkov, G.P., Bartunik, H.D., Stubbs, M.T., Kane, W.H. and Fuentes-Prior, P. 1999. Crystal structures of the membrane-binding C2 domain of human coagulation Factor V. *Nature* 402: 434-439.
5. Chambers, R.C., Leoni, P., Blanc-Brude, O.P., Wembridge, D.E. and Laurent, G.J. 2000. Thrombin is a potent inducer of connective tissue growth factor production via proteolytic activation of protease-activated receptor-1. *J. Biol. Chem.* 275: 35584-35591.
6. Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM™. 2001. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 227600. World Wide Web URL: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/>

### CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: F10 (human) mapping to 13q34; F10 (mouse) mapping to 8 A1.1.

### SOURCE

Factor X (GMA-509) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against Factor X of human origin, with epitope mapping to Factor X light chain.

### PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG<sub>1</sub> in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

### RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

### APPLICATIONS

Factor X (GMA-509) is recommended for detection of Factor X of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) and immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)].

Suitable for use as control antibody for Factor X siRNA (h): sc-40405, Factor X shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-40405-SH and Factor X shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-40405-V.

Molecular Weight of Factor X: 61 kDa.

### RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP: sc-2005 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:32,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP: sc-2031 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml).

### STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **\*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\***. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

### PROTOCOLS

See our web site at [www.scbt.com](http://www.scbt.com) or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.