Human Factor Va

RUO -25°C -15°C

Associated products

Bovine Factor Va

Reference	Presentation	Format
9-HCVA-0110	Vial	50 µg
9-HCVA-0110-1	Vial	1 mg

Informations

A cofactor is a chemical substance, which binds to a protein, and which is necessary for the biological activity of the latter.
These proteins are often enzymes, and cofactors can be thought of as "helper molecules" aiding in biochemical transformations.
Factor V (FV) is a protein mainly synthesized by the liver. It is the enzymatic cofactor of FX and is activated in FVa by thrombin and / or FXa.
It forms with FXa a complex which, in the presence of phospholipids and calcium, activates prothrombin to thrombin.
The FVa is neutralized by the PCa.

Origin : Human Blood / Plasma
Formulation : 50 % Glycerol / 5 mM $CaCl_2$ (v/v)
Structure: 2 sub-units; heavy chain (94kDa) and light chain (74 kda)

1 900 to 4 600 units/mg
MW(Da) : 168 000
Coefficient d'extinction : 17.4
Determination of activity: coagulation test

Advantages

The vast majority of coFactors is pure (without additives) with > 95 % purity SDS-PAGE.
Expiration date of one year from delivery.
Delivery in large quantities.
Discount according to quantities.

Characteristics

All proteins are accompanied by product information sheets which describe proper storage conditions. Many of our preparations are formulated in 50 % (vol/vol) glycerol/H_2O which will remain in fluid phase during storage at -20° C. This preferred method of storage yields the greatest stability while still allowing access to the stock sample without repeated thawing and freezing steps. All products which are formulated with glycerol/H_2O should be stored at -20° C. Temperatures lower than -30° C should be avoided in order to prevent a phase transition. When preparing to make a dilution of the stock sample, remove the sample from storage at -20° C and place on ice for a brief period of time (5-10 min). The sample will become less viscous and thus easier to pipe. Never allow protein solutions to remain at room temperature for excessive periods of time.