Bovine Factor Xa

RUO -25°C -15°C

Associated products

- Bovine Factor Xa - blocked acitve site (DEGRck)
- Bovine Factor Xa- blocked active site (EGRck)
- Human Factor Xa

Reference	Presentation	Format
9-BCXA-1060	Vial	100 µg
9-BCXA-1060-1	Vial	1 mg

Structure: 2 PM subunits: 16 200 and 28 800 Da, N-terminal Gla domain and 2 EGF domains.
Formulation : 50/50 (v/v) glycerol/H_2O

900 to 1 900 units/mg
MW(Da) : 45 300
Extinction coef. : 12.4
Activity determined by coagulation and chromogenic tests

Informations

An enzyme is a protein that catalyzes a biochemical reaction. It converts a substrate into a product. Each enzyme has a structure adapted to its function and its activity is dependent on an optimum temperature and pH. Factor X (FX) is a glycoprotein synthesized by the liver, dependent on vitamin K. FX is involved in the common pathway of coagulation. It is activated in FXa by the FT-FVIIa complex or by the FVIIIa-FIXa complex in the presence of phospholipids. FXa is neutralized by TFPI and antithrombin.

Advantages

The vast majority of enzymes 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 enzymes are accompanied by product information sheets which describe proper storage conditions. All products which are formulated with either glycerol/H2O or aqueous buffer are delivered in microcentrifuge tubes. By briefly centrifuging the samples in their original containers, complete recovery of the sample at the bottom of the tube will be accomplished. All products which are formulated with glycerol/H2O should be stored at -20°C and remain in fluid phase. 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 pipette. Never allow protein solutions to remain at room temperature for excessive periods of time. Elevated temperatures may enhance the rate of protein degradation. Avoid storing or maintaining dilute protein samples for a long period of time. In general, purified proteins are inherently more stable in concentrated form. Many proteins are «sticky» by nature. To avoid losing protein due to adsorption, extremely dilute protein samples should be prepared in buffers containing excipients such as bovine serum albumin, poly(ethylene glycol), Prionex or gelatin. Prionex is better than BSA.