

Factor VII Active Protein | F7 active protein

Factor VII Protein, Mouse, Recombinant (His Tag)

CATALOG #
AAA258119

HOST
CHO Stable Cells

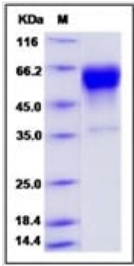
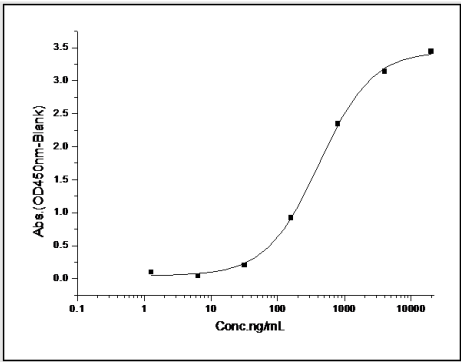
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Factor VII; Factor VII Protein; Mouse; Recombinant (His Tag); Mouse Coagulation Factor VII/FVII/F7 Protein (His Tag); A1132620 Protein; Cf7 Protein; FVII Protein; coagulation factor VII (serum prothrombin conversion accelerator); F7 active protein

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	CHO Stable Cells
Purity/Purification	>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE
Form/Format	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH7.4. Normally 5%-8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the hard copy of CoA.
Sequence	Met1-Leu44 6
Species	Mouse
Endotoxin	<1.0EU per ug of the protein as determined by the LAL method
Predicted N Terminal	Val 25 & Ala 42
Tag	C-His
Protein Construction	A DNA sequence encoding the mouse FVII (NP_034302.2)(Met 1-Leu 446) was fused with the a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.
Reconstitution	A hardcopy of COA with reconstitution instruction is sent along with the products. Please refer to it for detailed information.
Activity	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized mouse F7-his at 10ug/ml (100uL/well) can bind biotinylated mouse F3-his. The EC50 of biotinylated mouse F3-his is 0.1-0.3ug/ml.
Preparation and Storage	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Store it under sterile conditions at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice.

IMAGES



SDS-PAGE

Application Data

Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. Immobilized mouse F7-his at 10 ug/ml (100 ul/well) can bind biotinylated mouse F3-his. The EC50 of biotinylated mouse F3-his is 0.1-0.3 ug/ml.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for F7 active protein

Background: Coagulation factor VII, also known as Serum prothrombin conversion accelerator, Factor VII, F7 and FVII, is a member of the peptidase S1 family. Factor VII is one of the central proteins in the coagulation cascade. It is an enzyme of the serine protease class, and Factor VII (FVII) deficiency is the most frequent among rare congenital bleeding disorders. Factor VII contains two EGF-like domains, one Gla (gamma-carboxy-glutamate) domain and one peptidase S1 domain. The main role of factor VII is to initiate the process of coagulation in conjunction with tissue factor (TF). Tissue factor is found on the outside of blood vessels, normally not exposed to the blood stream. The action of the Factor VII is impeded by tissue factor pathway inhibitor (TFPI), which is released almost immediately after initiation of coagulation. Factor VII is vitamin K dependent and is produced in the liver. Upon vessel injury, tissue factor is exposed to the blood and circulating Factor VII. Once bound to TF, FVII is activated to FVIIa by different proteases, among which are thrombin (factor IIa), factor Xa, IXa, XIIa, and the FVIIa-TF complex itself. Recombinant activated factor VII (rFVIIa) is a haemostatic agent, which was originally developed for the treatment of haemophilia patients with inhibitors against factor FVIII or FIX. FVIIa binds specifically to endothelial protein C receptor (EPCR), a known cellular receptor for protein C and activated protein C, on the endothelium. rFVIIa is a novel hemostatic agent, originally developed for the treatment of hemorrhage in hemophiliacs with inhibitors, which has been successfully used recently in an increasing number of nonhemophilic bleeding conditions.

Product Categories/Family for F7 active protein

[Serine Proteases and Regulators](#)

References

Franchini M, et al. (2007) Potential role of recombinant activated factor VII for the treatment of severe bleeding associated with disseminated intravascular coagulation: a systematic review. *Blood Coagul Fibrinolysis*. 18(7): 589-93. Lapecorella M, et al. (2008) Factor VII deficiency: defining the clinical picture and optimizing therapeutic options. *Haemophilia*. 14(6): 1170-5. Grotke O, et al. (2010) Activated recombinant factor VII (rFVIIa). *Best Pract Res Clin Anaesthesiol*. 24(1): 95-106.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	225543550
NCBI GeneID	14068
NCBI Accession #	NP_034302.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_010172.3
UniProt Accession #	P70375; Q61109
Molecular Weight	160,000
NCBI Official Full Name	coagulation factor VII
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	coagulation factor VII

NCBI Official Symbol	F7
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	Cf7; FVII; mfVII; A1132620
NCBI Protein Information	coagulation factor VII; serum prothrombin conversion accelerator
UniProt Protein Name	Coagulation factor VII
UniProt Gene Name	F7
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	Cf7
UniProt Entry Name	FA7_MOUSE

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://www.aaabiotech.com/cho-f7-active-protein/factor-vii/258119>