

Product datasheet

Native Human Factor VII protein ab62386

[1 Image](#)

Description

Product name	Native Human Factor VII protein
Purity	> 95 % Immunogen affinity purified. Purity is determined by SDS-PAGE analysis
Expression system	Native
Protein length	Full length protein
Animal free	No
Nature	Native
Species	Human

Specifications

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab62386** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications	SDS-PAGE Functional Studies
Form	Liquid

Preparation and Storage

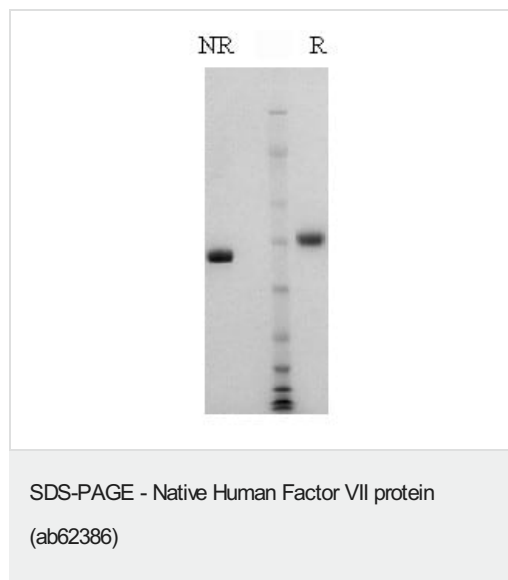
Stability and Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles. Constituent: 50% Glycerol
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General Info

Function	Initiates the extrinsic pathway of blood coagulation. Serine protease that circulates in the blood in a zymogen form. Factor VII is converted to factor VIIa by factor Xa, factor XIIa, factor IXa, or thrombin by minor proteolysis. In the presence of tissue factor and calcium ions, factor VIIa then converts factor X to factor Xa by limited proteolysis. Factor VIIa will also convert factor IX to factor IXa in the presence of tissue factor and calcium.
Tissue specificity	Plasma.

Involvement in disease	Defects in F7 are the cause of factor VII deficiency (FA7D) [MIM:227500]. FA7D is a rare hereditary hemorrhagic disease. The clinical picture can be very severe, with the early occurrence of intracerebral hemorrhages or hemarthroses, or, in contrast, moderate with cutaneous-mucosal hemorrhages (epistaxis, menorrhagia) or hemorrhages provoked by a surgical intervention. Numerous subjects are completely asymptomatic despite a very low F7 level.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the peptidase S1 family. Contains 2 EGF-like domains. Contains 1 Gla (gamma-carboxy-glutamate) domain. Contains 1 peptidase S1 domain.
Post-translational modifications	The vitamin K-dependent, enzymatic carboxylation of some glutamate residues allows the modified protein to bind calcium. The iron and 2-oxoglutarate dependent 3-hydroxylation of aspartate and asparagine is (R) stereospecific within EGF domains.
Cellular localization	Secreted.

Images



ab62386 on a 4-12% Bis-tris gel in non reduced (NR) and reduced (R) conditions.

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