

F8 Human

Description: Antihemophilic Factor Human Recombinant produced in CHO is a glycosylated polypeptide chain having a total amino acids of 1438 (170kd) and consisting of two dimer chains 80 kD and 90 kD. The Factor-VIII lacks central region of B-domain region and is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: PRPS-325

For research use only.

Synonyms: Coagulation factor VIII, Procoagulant component, Antihemophilic factor, AHF, F8, F8C, F8B, HEMA, FVIII, DXS1253E, F8 protein.

Source: CHO cells (Chinese Hamster Ovarian Cells).

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

Purity: Greater than 97.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

The protein was lyophilized from a solution containing 50mM histidine, 0.3M NaCl, 5mM CaCl₂, 0.02% Tween 80, 20mM sucrose, pH- 6.8.

Stability:

Lyophilized Factor-VIII although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution Factor-VIII should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C. Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:

It is recommended to reconstitute 250IU lyophilized Factor-VIII in 5ml sterile 18M-cm H₂O, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:

Coagulation factor VIII participates in the intrinsic pathway of blood coagulation; factor VIII is a cofactor for factor IXa which, in the presence of Ca²⁺ and phospholipids, converts factor X to the activated form Xa. This gene produces two alternatively spliced transcripts. Transcript variant 1 encodes a large glycoprotein, isoform a, which circulates in plasma and associates with von Willebrand factor in a noncovalent complex. This protein undergoes multiple cleavage events. Transcript variant 2 encodes a putative small protein, isoform b, which consists primarily of the phospholipid binding domain of factor VIIIc. This binding domain is essential for coagulant activity. Defects in this gene results in hemophilia A, a common recessive X-linked coagulation disorder.

Biological Activity:

The specific activity was found to be 7058IU/mg.

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