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F7 Human

Catalog #:PRPS-338

For research use only.

Description: Factor VIIa Human Recombinant produced in BHK is a glycosylated polypeptide two-chain dimer consisting of 406 amino acids with a molecular weight of 50kD.The Factor-VIIa is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: Coagulation factor VII, EC 3.4.21.21, Serum prothrombin conversion accelerator, SPCA, Proconvertin, Eptacog alfa, F7.

Source:BHK cells (Baby Hamster Kidney Cells).

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

Purity: Greater than 98.0% as determined by(a) Analysis by RP-HPLC.(b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:
The protein 1 mg/ml was lyophilized after from a sterile solution containing 4.86 mg sodium chloride, 2.45 mg calcium chloride dihydrate, 50 mg mannitol and 116

Stability:
Lyophilized Factor-VIIa althoμgh stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution Factor-VIIa 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 drμgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Solubility:
It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Factor-VIIa in sterile 18M-cm H2O not less than 100μg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Introduction:
Coagulation factor VII is a vitamin K-dependent factor which is essential for hemostasis. It circulates in the blood as a zymogen which is later converted to an active form by factor IXa, factor Xa, factor XIIa, or thrombin by minor proteolysis. Upon activation of factor VII, a heavy chain with a catalytic domain and a light chain with 2 EGF-like domains are generated, and the two chains are held together by a disulfide bond. The presence of factor III and calcium ions further activates the coagulation cascade by converting factor IX to factor IXa and/or factor X to factor Xa. Alternative splicing of factor VII results in 2 transcripts. Defects in coagulation factor VII can cause coagulopathy. Coagulation factor VII initiates the extrinsic pathway of blood coagulation. Minor proteolysis converts factor VII to factor VIIa by factors Xa, XIIa, IXa, or thrombin. Factor VIIa also converts factor IX to factor IXa in the presence of tissue factor and calcium.

Biological Activity:
The potency per mg was tested and found to be 50,000Units/mg.

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