Human Coagulation Factor II / Thrombin Protein, His Tag (MALS verified)

Catalog # THN-H52H3

Synonyms

thrombin, Coagulation factor II

Source

Human Coagulation Factor II Protein, His Tag (THN-H52H3) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Gln 25 - Glu 622 (Accession # P00734).

Predicted N-terminus: Gln 25

Molecular Characterization



This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

The protein has a calculated MW of 69.4 kDa. The protein migrates as 65-90 kDa when calibrated against Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Endotoxin

Less than 1.0 EU per μg by the LAL method / rFC method.

Purity

>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

>95% as determined by SEC-MALS.

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in 20 mM Tris, 150 mM NaCl, pH7.5 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Shipping and Storage

This product is shipped at ambient temperature.

For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

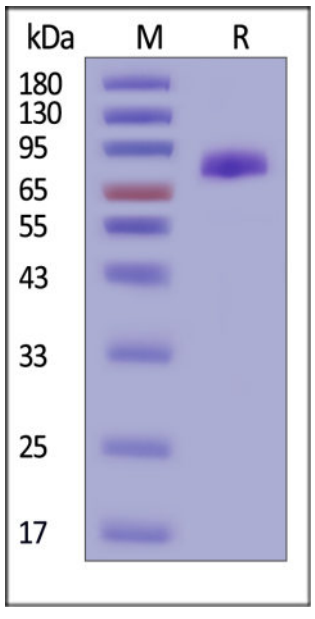
This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

ACRO Quality Management System

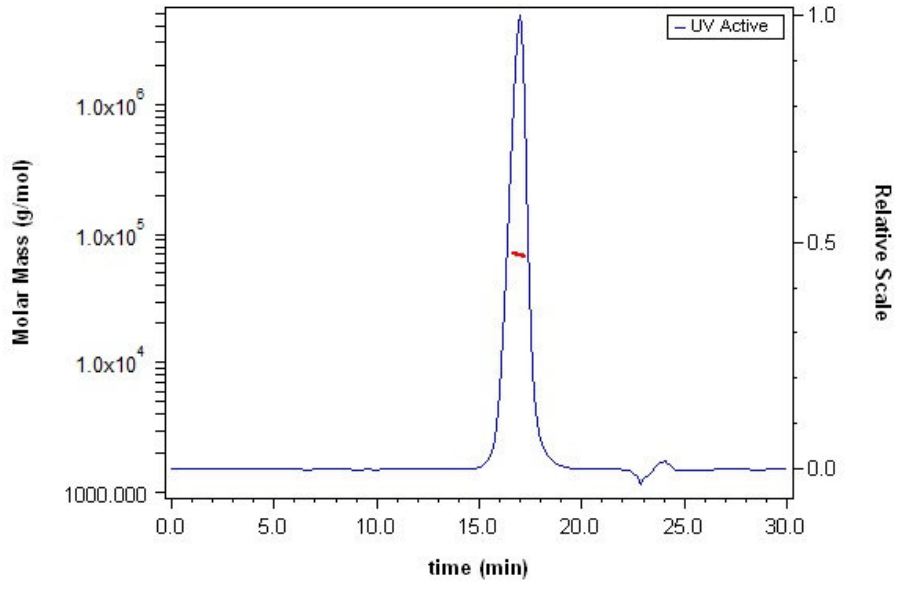
- QMS(ISO, GMP)
- Quality Advantages
- Quality Control Process

SDS-PAGE



Human Coagulation Factor II Protein, His Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 95% (With Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker).

SEC-MALS



The purity of Human Coagulation Factor II Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. THN-H52H3) is more than 95% and the molecular weight of this protein is around 65-90 kDa verified by SEC-MALS.

Background

Coagulation Factor II, also known as prothrombin, is a vitamin K–dependent glycoprotein synthesized in the liver. It plays a central role in the blood coagulation cascade, being converted to thrombin by the prothrombinase complex. Thrombin then cleaves fibrinogen to fibrin, forming the structural basis of a clot. Deficiency or dysfunction of Factor II can lead to bleeding disorders, while abnormal activation contributes to thrombosis.

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