

Factor Va, Human Plasma recombinant protein
Activated protein C cofactor, Proaccelerin (labile factor)
Catalog # PBV10089r

Specification

Factor Va, Human Plasma recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession	P12259
Calculated MW	94.0 kDa (heavy chain), 74.0 kDa (light chain) kDa

Factor Va, Human Plasma recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID	2153
Gene Symbol	F5
Other Names	
Activated protein C cofactor, Proaccelerin (labile factor)	
Gene Source	Human
Source	Human plasma
Assay&Purity	SDS-PAGE; ≥95%
Assay2&Purity2	HPLC;
Recombinant	No
Target/Specificity	
Factor Va	

Format
Liquid

Storage
-20°C; Liquid in 41.3 µl 20 mM HEPES, 150 mM NaCl, pH 7.5, 5 mM CaCl₂ +50% glycerol

Factor Va, Human Plasma recombinant protein - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Factor Va, Human Plasma recombinant protein - Images

Factor Va, Human Plasma recombinant protein - Background

Factor Va is a cofactor for the serine protease factor Xa, and in the presence of calcium ions they

collectively assemble on a phospholipid surface to form the prothrombinase complex. The prothrombinase complex is responsible for the rapid conversion of prothrombin to thrombin. Factor Va is derived from the pro-cofactor, factor V, upon limited proteolysis by alpha-thrombin. The thrombin cleavage of factor V liberates two heavily glycosylated activation peptides from the central portion of the molecule which have no cofactor function. Factor Va is comprised of an NH₂-terminal derived heavy chain (Mr=94,000) and a COOH-terminal derived light chain (Mr=74,000) which remain associated in the presence of calcium ions. The cofactor binds to phospholipid (cell membrane) surfaces and effectively serves as a receptor for membrane bound factor Xa. Complete assembly of the prothrombinase complex (factor Xa, factor Va, phospholipid, and calcium) results in a 300,000-fold increase in the rate of prothrombin conversion relative to the rate observed with factor Xa alone. The interaction between factor Va and factor Xa is mediated by both the heavy and light chain of factor Va, while the binding of prothrombin to factor Va is mediated solely by the heavy chain.

Factor Va, Human Plasma recombinant protein - References

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