Factor 7, Proconvertin

General:

The main role of factor VII (FVII) is to initiate the process of coagulation in conjunction with tissue factor (TF). Tissue factor is found on the outside of blood vessels - normally not exposed to the bloodstream. Upon vessel injury, tissue factor is exposed to the blood and circulating factor VII. Once bound to TF, FVII is activated to FVIIa by different proteases, among which are thrombin (factor IIa), factor Xa, IXa, XIIa, and the FVIIa-TF complex itself. The most important substrates for FVIIa-TF are Factor X and Factor IX.

The action of the factor is impeded by tissue factor pathway inhibitor (TFPI), which is released almost immediately after initiation of coagulation. Factor VII is vitamin K dependent; it is produced in the liver. Use of warfarin or similar anticoagulants impairs its function.

The gene for factor VII is located on chromosome 13 (13q34). Deficiency is rare (congenital proconvertin deficiency) and is passed on recessively. Factor VII deficiency presents as a hemophilia-like bleeding disorder.

Material:	3.0 ml citrate plasma, **frozen**
TAT:	7 - 10 days*
Method:	Coagulation test
Units:	%
Ref.- range:	see report

For complete list of laboratory test offered at Freiburg Medical Laboratory, please visit
http://www.fml-dubai.com/parameter-listings/

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