F5 gene
coagulation factor V

Normal Function

The F5 gene provides instructions for making a protein called coagulation factor V. Coagulation factors are a group of related proteins that make up the coagulation system, a series of chemical reactions that form blood clots. After an injury, clots seal off blood vessels to stop bleeding and trigger blood vessel repair.

The factor V protein is made primarily by cells in the liver. The protein circulates in the bloodstream in an inactive form until the coagulation system is activated by an injury that damages blood vessels. When coagulation factor V is activated, it interacts with coagulation factor X. The active forms of these two coagulation factors (written as factor Va and factor Xa, respectively) form a complex that converts an important coagulation protein called prothrombin to its active form, thrombin. Thrombin then converts a protein called fibrinogen into fibrin, which is the material that forms the clot.

Coagulation factor V has another role in regulating the coagulation system through its interaction with activated protein C (APC). APC normally inactivates coagulation factor V by cutting (cleaving) it at specific sites. This inactivation slows down the clotting process and prevents clots from growing too large. When coagulation factor V is cleaved at a particular site (protein position 506), it can work with APC to inactivate factor VIIIa, which is another protein that is essential for normal blood clotting.

Health Conditions Related to Genetic Changes

Factor V deficiency

At least 100 mutations in the F5 gene have been found to cause a rare bleeding disorder called factor V deficiency. These mutations prevent the production of functional coagulation factor V or significantly reduce the amount of the protein in the bloodstream. People with this condition typically have less than 10 percent of normal levels of coagulation factor V in their blood; the most severely affected individuals have less than 1 percent. A reduced amount of functional factor V prevents blood from clotting normally, causing episodes of abnormal bleeding that can be severe. Factor V deficiency results from mutations in both copies of the F5 gene, although some people with a mutation in a single copy of the gene have mild bleeding problems.

Factor V Leiden thrombophilia

Factor V Leiden is the name of a specific mutation in the F5 gene. This mutation changes a single protein building block (amino acid) in the factor V protein.
Specifically, it replaces the amino acid arginine with the amino acid glutamine at protein position 506 (written as Arg506Gln or R506Q). Because position 506 is one of the sites where APC normally cleaves coagulation factor V, the factor V Leiden mutation slows the rate at which APC inactivates this factor. As a result, both the activated form of coagulation factor V and coagulation factor VIIIa persist longer in circulation, increasing the risk of developing an abnormal blood clot. This tendency to form abnormal clots that can block blood vessels is known as thrombophilia.

The presence of the factor V Leiden mutation in one or both copies of the \( F5 \) gene can cause thrombophilia; two copies of the mutation lead to a higher risk of developing abnormal blood clots than a single copy of the mutation.

**Other disorders**

Some people have the factor V Leiden mutation (Arg506Gln) in one copy of the \( F5 \) gene and a mutation associated with factor V deficiency in the other copy of the gene in each cell. The factor V Leiden mutation results in the production of an abnormal coagulation factor V protein that is resistant to inactivation by APC, while the other mutation prevents the production of any coagulation factor V protein. This combination of mutations is associated with an increased risk of abnormal blood clots similar to the risk associated with having two copies of the factor V Leiden mutation. This rare condition is known as pseudohomozygous APC resistance or pseudohomozygous factor V Leiden.

The factor V Leiden mutation is involved in some cases of a condition known as Budd-Chiari syndrome. This condition is characterized by a blockage of blood flow from the liver, which can be caused by a blood clot. People with thrombophilia, including that caused by the factor V Leiden mutation, have an increased risk of developing Budd-Chiari syndrome. Signs and symptoms of the syndrome include pain in the abdomen, an abnormally large liver (hepatomegaly), and accumulation of fluid in the lining of the abdomen (ascites).
Chromosomal Location

Cytogenetic Location: 1q24.2, which is the long (q) arm of chromosome 1 at position 24.2

Molecular Location: base pairs 169,511,954 to 169,586,630 on chromosome 1 (Homo sapiens Annotation Release 109, GRCh38.p12) (NCBI)

Credit: Genome Decoration Page/NCBI

Other Names for This Gene

• blood coagulation factor V
• coagulation factor V (proaccelerin, labile factor)
• factor V

Additional Information & Resources

Educational Resources

• American College of Medical Genetics and Genomics Consensus Statement on Factor V Leiden Mutation Testing
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK22589/?rendertype=figure&id=A1401

Clinical Information from GeneReviews

• Factor V Leiden Thrombophilia
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK1368

Scientific Articles on PubMed

• PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28%28factor+V%5BTI%5D%29+OR+%28coagulation+factor+V%5BTIAB%5D%29+AND+%28%28Genes%5BMH%5D%29+OR+%28Genetic+Phenomena%5BMH%5D%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+360+days%22%5Bdp%5D
Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- COAGULATION FACTOR V
  http://omim.org/entry/612309

Research Resources

- Atlas of Genetics and Cytogenetics in Oncology and Haematology
  http://atlasgeneticsoncology.org/Genes/GC_F5.html

- ClinVar
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/clinvar?term=F5%5Bgene%5D

- HGNC Gene Symbol Report

- Monarch Initiative
  https://monarchinitiative.org/gene/NCBIGene:2153

- NCBI Gene

- UniProt
  https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P12259

Sources for This Summary


page 4
  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15147718

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11001884

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9886321

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12393635

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11950687

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12707252

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17550313

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17849041

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16246256

Reprinted from Genetics Home Reference:

Reviewed: May 2013
Published: October 2, 2018

Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications
U.S. National Library of Medicine
National Institutes of Health
Department of Health & Human Services