SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
Tel: 0086-571- 56623320 Fax:0086-571- 56623318
E-mail:sales@sunlongbiotech.com
www.sunlongbiotech.com

Rabbit Anti-Factor IX antibody

SL9500R

Product Name:	Factor IX
Chinese Name:	凝血因子9抗体
Alias:	Christmas Disease; Christmas factor; Coagulant factor IX; Coagulation factor 9; Coagulation factor IX (plasma thromboplastic component); Coagulation factor IX; Coagulation factor IXa heavy chain; F9; FA9_HUMAN; Factor 9; Factor IX Deficiency; Factor9; FactorIX; FIX; GLA domain; Haemophilia B; MGC129641; MGC129642; P19 antibody Plasma thromboplastic component; Plasma thromboplastin component; PTC; Truncated coagulation factor IX.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Cow,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:50-200（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	26/47kDa
Cellular localization:	Secretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Coagulation factor IXa heavy chain:381-461/461
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Hemostasis following tissue injury involves the deployment of essential plasma

procoagulants (prothrombin, and factors X, IX, V, and VIII), which are involved in a blood coagulation cascade that leads to the formation of insoluble fibrin clots and the promotion of platelet aggregation (1-3). Coagulation factor IX (plasma thromboplastic component, F9, F.IX, HEMB) is a vitamin K-dependent, single chain serine protease that is synthesized in the liver and circulates as an inactive precursor (3,4). Factor XIa mediated proteolytic cleavage of factor IX generates factor IXa, an active serine protease composed of a 145 amino acid light chain and a 236 amino acid catalytic heavy chain, linked through disulfide bonds (5). Genetic alterations at the Factor IX locus such as point mutations, insertions and deletions, can lead to hemophilia B, also known as Christmas disease (6).

Function:
Factor IX is a vitamin K-dependent plasma protein that participates in the intrinsic pathway of blood coagulation by converting factor X to its active form in the presence of Ca(2+) ions, phospholipids, and factor VIIIa.

Subunit:
Heterodimer of a light chain and a heavy chain; disulfide-linked.

Subcellular Location:
Secreted

Tissue Specificity:
Synthesized primarily in the liver and secreted in plasma

Post-translational modifications:
Activated by factor XIa, which excises the activation peptide.
The iron and 2-oxoglutarate dependent 3-hydroxylation of aspartate and asparagine is (R) stereospecific within EGF domains.

DISEASE:
Defects in F9 are the cause of recessive X-linked hemophilia B (HEMB) [MIM:306900]; also known as Christmas disease. Defects in F9 are the cause of thrombophilia due to factor IX defect (THPH8) [MIM:300807]. A hemostatic disorder characterized by a tendency to thrombosis.

Similarity:
Belongs to the peptidase S1 family.
Contains 2 EGF-like domains.
Contains 1 Gla (gamma-carboxy-glutamate) domain.
Contains 1 peptidase S1 domain.

SWISS:
P00740

Gene ID:

	2158 **Database links:** Entrez Gene: 2158Human Omim: 300746Human SwissProt: P00740Human Unigene: 522798Human **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.