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F9 Antibody (Center)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP16976c

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P00740
Other Accession	NP_000124.1
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB36658
Calculated MW	51778
Antigen Region	266-295

Additional Information

Gene ID	2158
Other Names	Coagulation factor IX, Christmas factor, Plasma thromboplastin component, PTC, Coagulation factor IXa light chain, Coagulation factor IXa heavy chain, F9
Target/Specificity	This F9 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 266-295 amino acids from the Central region of human F9.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	F9 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	F9
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.

Cellular Location	Secreted
Tissue Location	Detected in blood plasma (at protein level) (PubMed:19846852, PubMed:2592373, PubMed:3857619, PubMed:8295821, PubMed:9169594). Synthesized primarily in the liver and secreted in plasma.

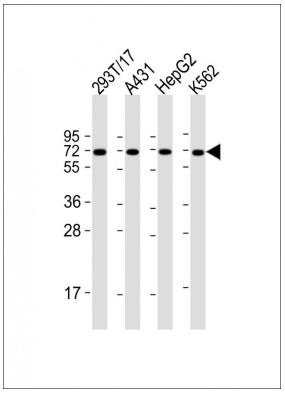
Background

This gene encodes vitamin K-dependent coagulation factor IX that circulates in the blood as an inactive zymogen. This factor is converted to an active form by factor XIa, which excises the activation peptide and thus generates a heavy chain and a light chain held together by one or more disulfide bonds. The role of this activated factor IX in the blood coagulation cascade is to activate factor X to its active form through interactions with Ca+2 ions, membrane phospholipids, and factor VIII. Alterations of this gene, including point mutations, insertions and deletions, cause factor IX deficiency, which is a recessive X-linked disorder, also called hemophilia B or Christmas disease.

References

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010)
Yang, L., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(37):28488-28495(2010)
Kao, C.Y., et al. Thromb. Haemost. 104(2):355-365(2010)
Roberts, K.E., et al. Gastroenterology 139(1):130-139(2010)
Arellano, A.R., et al. J. Thromb. Haemost. 8(5):1132-1134(2010)

Images



All lanes : Anti-F9 Antibody (Center) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: 293T/17 whole cell lysate Lane 2: A431 whole cell lysate Lane 3: HepG2 whole cell lysate Lane 4: K562 whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 51 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.