Human Coagulation Factor IX / FIX / F9 Protein (Fc Tag)

Catalog Number: **11503-H02H**

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

Coagulation factor 9; Coagulation factor IX; FIX; HEMB; P19; PTC; THPH8

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human F9 (NP_000124.1) (Met1-Thr467) was expressed with the Fc region of human IgG1 at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μg protein as determined by the LAL method.

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Thr 29

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human F9 consists of 671 amino acids and predicts a molecular mass of 75.5 kDa.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4.

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

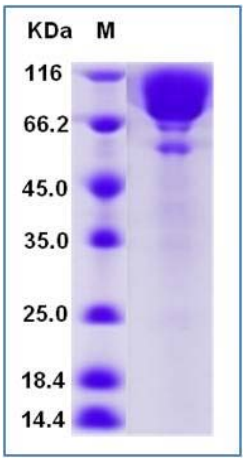
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Coagulation factor IX, also known as Christmas factor, Plasma thromboplastin component and PTC, is a secreted protein which belongs to the peptidase S1 family. Coagulation factor IX / F9 contains two EGF-like domains, one Gla (gamma-carboxy-glutamate) domain and one?peptidase S1 domain. Coagulation factor IX / F9 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 Ca2+ons, phospholipids, and factor VIIIa. Defects in Coagulation factor IX / F9 are the cause of thrombophilia due to factor IX defect which is a hemostatic disorder characterized by a tendency to thrombosis. Defects in Coagulation factor IX / F9 are also the cause of recessive X-linked hemophilia B (HEMB) which also known as Christmas disease.

References

1.Onay U.V., et al., 2003, Br. J. Haematol. 120:656-659. 2.Vidal F., et al., 2000, Br. J. Haematol. 111:549-551. 3.Simioni P., et al., 2009, N. Engl. J. Med. 361:1671-1675.