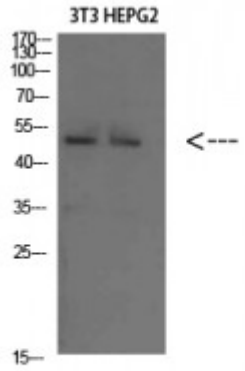
Anti-Factor IX antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Factor IX.

Model	STJ98636
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from Factor IX
Immunogen Region	412-461 aa
Gene ID	2158
Gene Symbol	F9
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000ELISA 1:10000-20000
Specificity	Factor IX Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Factor IX
Tissue Specificity	Detected in blood plasma (at protein level) . Synthesized primarily in the liver and secreted in plasma.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Coagulation factor IX Christmas factor Plasma thromboplastin component PTC Coagulation factor IXa light chain Coagulation factor IXa heavy chain
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated

Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:3551OMIM:300746
Alternative Names	Coagulation factor IX Christmas factor Plasma thromboplastin component PTC Coagulation factor IXa light chain Coagulation factor IXa heavy chain
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.
Sequence and Domain Family	Calcium binds to the gamma-carboxyglutamic acid (Gla) residues in the Gla domain. Calcium can also bind, with stronger affinity, to another site beyond the Gla domain . Under physiological ion concentrations, Ca(2+) is displaced by Mg(2+) from some of the gammaglutamate residues in the N-terminal Gla domain. This leads to a subtle conformation change that may affect the interaction with its binding protein .
Cellular Localization	Secreted
Post-translational Modifications	Activated by factor XIa, which excises the activation peptide . The propeptide can also be removed by snake venom protease . The iron and 2-oxoglutarate dependent 3-hydroxylation of aspartate and asparagine is (R) stereospecific within EGF domains. Predominantly O-glucosylated at Ser-99 by POGLUT1 in vitro. Xylosylation at this site is minor.