F9 Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	F9, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	F9 (Coagulation Factor IX, Christmas Factor, Plasma Thromboplastin Component, PTC) (MaxLight 650)
Product Gene Name	anti-F9 antibody
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.2. No preservative added. Labeled with MaxLight650.
Purity/Purification	Purified by Protein A Affinity Chromatography.
Specificity	Recognizes human F9.
Preparation and Storage	Store product at 4 degree C in the dark. DO NOT FREEZE! Stable at 4 degree C for 12 months after receipt as an undiluted liquid. Dilute required amo
Molecular Weight	51,778 Da
Chromosome Location	Chromosome: X; NC_000023.10 (138612895..138645617). Location: Xq27.1-q27.2
OMIM	300746
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P00740
Immunogen	Full length human F9, aa1-461 (NP_000124.1).
Immunogen Sequence	MQRVNMIMAESPGLITICLLGYLLSAECTVFLDHENANKILNRPKRYNSGKLEEFVQGNLERECMEEKCSFEEAREVFENTERTTEFWKQYVDGDQCESN
Conjugate	MaxLight650
Note	Preservative Free
Product Categories/Family for anti-F9 antibody	Antibodies; Coagulation Factors
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-F9 antibody	Western Blot (WB)
Application Notes for anti-F9 antibody	Applications are based on unconjugated antibody.

Related Product Information for anti-F9 antibody	Coagulation Factor IX (F9) circulates in the blood as an inactive zymogen. This factor is converted to an active form by factor XIa, which excises the ac
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-F9 antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary,
Searchable Terms for F9 purchase	MBS6377874 is an antibody targeting F9. Also known as F9 (Coagulation Factor IX, Christmas Factor, Plasma Thromboplastin Component, PTC) (Max

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for F9. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	4503649
NCBI GeneID	2158
NCBI Accession #	NP_000124.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	P00740
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q5JYJ8; A8K9N4; F2RM36
UniProt Related Accession #	P00740
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000133.2
NCBI Official Full Name	coagulation factor IX preproprotein
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	coagulation factor IX
NCBI Official Symbol	F9
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	FIX; P19; PTC; HEMB; THPH8
UniProt Protein Name	Coagulation factor IX
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Christmas factor; Plasma thromboplastin component
Protein Family	Coagulation factor
UniProt Gene Name	F9
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	PTC
UniProt Entry Name	FA9_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	coagulation factor IX; F9 p22; FIX F9; factor 9; factor IX F9; Christmas factor; plasma thromboplastic component; plasma thromboplastin component
NCBI Summary for F9	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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

UniProt Comments for F9	F9: 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. Defects in F9 are the cause of recessive X-linked hemophilia B (HEMB); also known as Christmas disease. Mutations in position 43 (Oxford-3, San Dimas) and 46 (Cambridge) prevents cleavage of the propeptide, mutation in position 93 (Alabama) probably fails to bind to cell membranes, mutation in position 191 (Chapel-Hill) or in position 226 (Nagoya OR Hilo) prevent cleavage of the activation peptide. Defects in F9 are the cause of thrombophilia due to factor IX defect (THPH8). A hemostatic disorder characterized by a tendency to thrombosis. Belongs to the peptidase S1 family. Protein type: Secreted; Protease; Secreted, signal peptide; EC 3.4.21.22 Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: Xq27.1-q27.2 Cellular Component: Golgi lumen; endoplasmic reticulum lumen; plasma membrane; extracellular region Molecular Function: serine-type endopeptidase activity; calcium ion binding Biological Process: blood coagulation, extrinsic pathway; cellular protein metabolic process; post-translational protein modification; blood coagulation; proteolysis; peptidyl-glutamic acid carboxylation; blood coagulation, intrinsic pathway Disease: Hemophilia B; Thrombophilia, X-linked, Due To Factor Ix Defect; Coumarin Resistance
Research Articles on F9	**1.** Results demonstrate the role of plasticity in regulating FIXa function with respect to discrimination of extended substrate sequences.
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