FA9 Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	FA9, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	FA9 (heavy chain, Cleaved-Val227) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Product Gene Name	anti-FA9 antibody
Product Synonym Gene Name	F9
Product Synonym Names	Coagulation factor IX (EC 3.4.21.22)(Christmas factor)(Plasma thromboplastin component)(PTC) [Cleaved into: Coagulation factor IXa light chain; Coagulation factor IXa heavy chain]; BH6842; FA9 (heavy chain, Cleaved-Val227)
Clonality	Polyclonal
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Form/Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Purity/Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.
Concentration	1mg/ml (lot specific)
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of Human,Mouse,Rat FA9 (heavy chain, Cleaved-Val227, protein was cleaved amino acid sequence between 226-227)
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C/1 year
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	Synthesized peptide derived from human FA9 (heavy chain, Cleaved-Val227)
Modification	Cleaved Specific
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-FA9 antibody	Western Blot (WB), ELISA (EIA)
Application Notes for anti-FA9 antibody	WB: 1:1000-2000 ELISA: 1:5000-20000
Related Product Information for anti-FA9 antibody	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. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms that may undergo similar proteolytic processing. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2015]
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-FA9 antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.

Searchable Terms for FA9 purchase	MBS9518409 is an antibody targeting FA9. Also known as FA9 (heavy chain, Cleaved-Val227) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody. Reactive in Human, Mouse, Rat. Host: Rabbit.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for FA9. 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_000133.3
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
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 FA9	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 FA9	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 FA9	**1.** Results demonstrate the role of plasticity in regulating FIXa function with respect to discrimination of extended substrate sequences.
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