ARG41477
anti-Factor IX antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes Factor IX
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ICC/IF, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	Factor IX
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein corresponding to aa. 29-192 of Human Factor IX (NP_000124.1).
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Coagulation factor IX; HEMB; FIX; PTC; Plasma thromboplastin component; F9 p22; THPH8; EC 3.4.21.22; P19; Christmas factor

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
ICC/IF	1:50 - 1:200
WB	1:500 - 1:2000

Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.
Positive Control	HT-29
Observed Size	~ 47 kDa

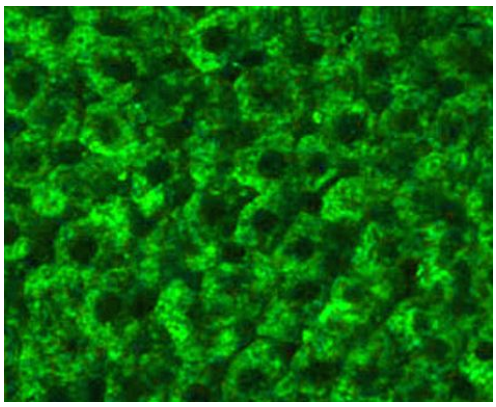
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

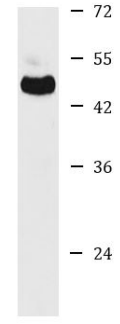
Gene Symbol	F9
Gene Full Name	coagulation factor IX
Background	This gene encodes vitamin K-dependent coagulation factor IX that circulates in the blood as an inactive zymogen. This factor is converted to an active form by factor XIa, which excises the activation peptide and thus generates a heavy chain 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. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms that may undergo similar proteolytic processing. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2015]
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. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	52 kDa
PTM	Activated by factor XIa, which excises the activation peptide (PubMed:9169594, PubMed:1730085). The propeptide can also be removed by snake venom protease (PubMed:20004170, PubMed:20080729). 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. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Secreted. [UniProt]

Images



ARG41477 anti-Factor IX antibody ICC/IF image

Immunofluorescence: Rat liver cells stained with ARG41477 anti-Factor IX antibody at 1:100 dilution.



HT-29

ARG41477 anti-Factor IX antibody WB image

Western blot: 25 µg of HT-29 cell lysate stained with ARG41477 anti-Factor IX antibody at 1:1000 dilution.