

## Product datasheet

# Anti-Factor IX antibody (Biotin) ab79931

### Overview

<b>Product name</b>	Anti-Factor IX antibody (Biotin)
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit polyclonal to Factor IX (Biotin)
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Conjugation</b>	Biotin
<b>Tested applications</b>	<b>Suitable for:</b> WB, RIA
<b>Species reactivity</b>	<b>Reacts with:</b> Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Human Factor IX purified from human plasma

### Properties

<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage instructions</b>	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
<b>Storage buffer</b>	Preservative: 0.01% Thimerosal (merthiolate) Constituents: 50% Glycerol, PBS, pH 7.5
<b>Purity</b>	Protein G purified
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG

### Applications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab79931** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abbreviations	Notes
WB		
RIA		

<b>Application notes</b>	RIA: Use at a concentration of 5 µg/ml. EIA: Use at a concentration of 5 µg/ml.
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WB: Use at an assay dependent dilution. Predicted molecular weight: 52 kDa.

Not yet tested in other applications.

Optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

## Target

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<b>Function</b>	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.
<b>Tissue specificity</b>	Synthesized primarily in the liver and secreted in plasma.
<b>Involvement in disease</b>	Defects in F9 are the cause of recessive X-linked hemophilia B (HEMB) [MIM:306900]; also known as Christmas disease. Note=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 (THR-FIX) [MIM:300807]. A hemostatic disorder characterized by a tendency to thrombosis.
<b>Sequence similarities</b>	Belongs to the peptidase S1 family. Contains 2 EGF-like domains. Contains 1 Gla (gamma-carboxy-glutamate) domain. Contains 1 peptidase S1 domain.
<b>Domain</b>	Calcium binds to the gamma-carboxyglutamic acid (Gla) residues and, with stronger affinity, to another site, beyond the Gla domain.
<b>Post-translational modifications</b>	Activated by factor XIa, which excises the activation peptide. The iron and 2-oxoglutarate dependent 3-hydroxylation of aspartate and asparagine is (R) stereospecific within EGF domains.
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Secreted.

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