abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Factor IX antibody (Biotin) ab79931

Overview

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

Properties

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

Application notes	RIA: Use at a concentration of 5 µg/ml. EIA: Use at a concentration of 5 µg/ml. 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

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.
Tissue specificity	Synthesized primarily in the liver and secreted in plasma.
Involvement in disease	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.
Sequence similarities	Belongs to the peptidase S1 family. Contains 2 EGF-like domains. Contains 1 Gla (gamma-carboxy-glutamate) domain. Contains 1 peptidase S1 domain.
Domain	Calcium binds to the gamma-carboxyglutamic acid (Gla) residues and, with stronger affinity, to another site, beyond the Gla domain.
Post-translational modifications	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.
Cellular localization	Secreted.

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