

FA9 (light chain, Cleaved-Arg191) rabbit pAb

Catalog No: YC0129

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Rat

Applications: WB;ELISA

Target: Factor IX

Fields: >>Complement and coagulation cascades

Gene Name: F9 Factor IX

Protein Name: FA9 (light chain, Cleaved-Arg191)

Human Gene ld: 2158

Human Swiss Prot

P00740

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 14071

Mouse Swiss Prot

P16294

No:

Rat Gene ld: 24946

Rat Swiss Prot No: P16296

Immunogen: Synthesized peptide derived from human FA9 (light chain, Cleaved-Arg191)

Specificity: This antibody detects endogenous levels of Human, Mouse, Rat FA9 (light chain,

Cleaved-Arg191, protein was cleaved amino acid sequence between 191-200)

Formulation : Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

Dilution: WB 1:1000-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000

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Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography

using specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band: 16 45kD

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 RefSeg, Sep 2015],

Function: catalytic activity: Selective cleavage of Arg-|-lle bond in factor X to form factor

Xa.,disease:Defects in F9 are the cause of recessive X-linked hemophilia B (HEMB) [MIM:306900]; also known as Christmas disease.,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.,domain:Calcium binds to the gamma-carboxyglutamic acid (Gla) residues and, with stronger affinity, to another site, beyond the Gla domain.,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., miscellaneous

Subcellular Location : Secreted.

Expression: Detected in blood plasma (at protein level) (PubMed:3857619,

PubMed:8295821, PubMed:2592373, PubMed:9169594, PubMed:19846852).

Synthesized primarily in the liver and secreted in plasma.

Sort: 5879

No4: 1



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