ARG70508
Human Factor IX recombinant protein (His-tagged)

Package: 100 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	CHO expressed, His-tagged Factor IX recombinant protein.
Tested Application	SDS-PAGE
Target Name	Factor IX
Species	Human
A.A. Sequence	Met1-Thr461
Expression System	CHO
Alternate Names	F9; Coagulation Factor IX; FIX; Plasma Thromboplastic Component; Plasma Thromboplastin Component; Christmas Factor ; EC 3.4.21.22; PTC; Christmas Disease; Hemophilia B; Factor IX F9; Factor IX; EC 3.4.21; Factor 9; F9 P22; THPH8; HEMB; P19

Properties

Form	Powder
Purification	>95% (by SDS-PAGE)
Purification Note	Endotoxin level is less than 0.1 EU/µg of the protein, as determined by the LAL test.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4)
Reconstitution	It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized protein in 4 mM HCl to a concentration not less than 200 µg/mL and incubate the stock solution for at least 20 min at room temperature to make sure the protein is dissolved completely.
Storage instruction	For long term, lyophilized protein should be stored at -20°C or -80°C. After reconstitution, aliquot and store at -20°C or -80°C for up to one month. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening.
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 Ca2+ ions, phospholipids, and factor VIIIa. [UniProt]