10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

F9 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP16976c

Specification

F9 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession P00740

F9 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 2158

Other Names
Coagulation factor IX, Christmas factor, Plasma thromboplastin component, PTC, Coagulation factor IXa light chain, Coagulation factor IXa heavy chain, F9

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

F9 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name F9

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.

Cellular Location
Secreted

Tissue Location
Detected in blood plasma (at protein level) (PubMed:19846852, PubMed:2592373, PubMed:3857619, PubMed:8295821, PubMed:9169594). Synthesized primarily in the liver and secreted in plasma.

F9 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Blocking Peptides

F9 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

F9 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

This gene encodes vitamin K-dependent coagulation factorIX that circulates in the blood as an inactive zymogen. This factoris converted to an active form by factor XIa, which excises theactivation peptide and thus generates a heavy chain and a lightchain held together by one or more disulfide bonds. The role ofthis activated factor IX in the blood coagulation cascade is toactivate factor X to its active form through interactions with Ca+2ions, membrane phospholipids, and factor VIII. Alterations of thisgene, including point mutations, insertions and deletions, causefactor IX deficiency, which is a recessive X-linked disorder, alsocalled hemophilia B or Christmas disease.

F9 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010)Yang, L., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 285(37):28488-28495(2010)Kao, C.Y., et al. Thromb. Haemost. 104(2):355-365(2010)Roberts, K.E., et al. Gastroenterology 139(1):130-139(2010)Arellano, A.R., et al. J. Thromb. Haemost. 8(5):1132-1134(2010)