# F9 rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00002158-K

Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification	
Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human F9 peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human F9 is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
lsotype	lgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human F9 peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Wester n Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	<ol> <li>Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening.</li> <li>Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering in cluding F(ab)<sub>2</sub>, lgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.</li> </ol>

## Applications

• Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

Protocol Download



• ELISA

Gene	Info —	F9	

Entrez GenelD	<u>2158</u>
GeneBank Accession#	<u>F9</u>
Gene Name	F9
Gene Alias	FIX, HEMB, MGC129641, MGC129642, PTC
Gene Description	coagulation factor IX
Omim ID	306900
Gene Ontology	<u>Hyperlink</u>
Gene Summary	This gene encodes vitamin K-dependent coagulation factor IX that circulates in the blood as an in active zymogen. This factor is converted to an active form by factor XIa, which excises the activati on peptide and thus generates a heavy chain and a light chain held together by one or more disulfi de 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 deficie ncy, which is a recessive X-linked disorder, also called hemophilia B or Christmas disease. [provi ded by RefSeq
Other Designations	Christmas factor OTTHUMP00000024154 coagulant factor IX factor 9 factor IX plasma thrombopl astic component

### Pathway

• Complement and coagulation cascades

#### Disease

- <u>Cardiovascular Diseases</u>
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Edema
- Genetic Diseases

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#### **Product Information**

- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Hemophilia A
- Hemophilia B
- Liver Cirrhosis
- Venous Thrombosis