

# Recombinant Human Coagulation Factor IX/F9 Protein<sup>dg</sup> (His Tag)

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by Elabscience

Catalog Number:PKSH032264

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

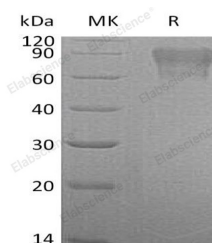
## Description

<b>Synonyms</b>	Coagulation factor 9;F9;Coagulation factor IX;Christmas factor;Plasma thromboplastin component;Coagulation factor IXa light chain;Coagulation factor IXa heavy chain;FIX;HEMB;P19;PTC;THPH8
<b>Species</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293 Cells
<b>Sequence</b>	Thr 29-Thr461
<b>Accession</b>	P00740
<b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b>	49.8 kDa
<b>Observed molecular weight</b>	60-90 kDa
<b>Tag</b>	C-His

## Properties

<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
<b>Endotoxin</b>	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
<b>Storage</b>	Store at < -20°C, stable for 6 months. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	This product is provided as liquid. It is shipped at frozen temperature with blue ice/gel packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at < - 20°C.
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 150mM NaCl, 10% Glycerol, pH 8.0.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	Not Applicable

## Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

## Background

Coagulation factor IX (F9), is a member of the peptidase S1 family. It contains two EGF-like domains, a Gla domain and a peptidase S1 domain. It is primarily expressed in the liver and secreted in plasma. 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<sup>2+</sup> ions, phospholipids, and factor VIIIa. Mutations in position 43 and 46 prevents cleavage of the propeptide, mutation in position 93 probably fails to bind to cell membranes, mutation in position 191 or in position 226 prevent cleavage of the activation peptide. Mutations of human F9 can result in thrombophilia and recessive X-linked hemophilia B (HEMB). An X-linked blood coagulation disorder characterized by a permanent tendency to hemorrhage, due to factor IX deficiency. It is phenotypically similar to hemophilia A, but patients present with fewer symptoms. Many patients are asymptomatic until the hemostatic system is stressed by surgery or trauma.

## For Research Use Only

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