SZABO SCANDIC

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Produktinformation

- Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien
- Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial
- Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik
- Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!

Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere Liefer- und Versandbedingungen

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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E-mail: sales@abnova.com

Datasheet

F9 (Human) Recombinant Protein

Catalog Number: P10332

Regulation Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Human F9 recombinant protein with His tag at the C-terminus expressed in CHO cells.

Sequence: Met1-Thr461

Host: Mammals

Theoretical MW (kDa): 49.54

Protocols: See our web site at http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp or product page for detailed protocols

Form: Lyophilized

Preparation Method: Mammalian cell (CHO) expression system

Purity: > 95% by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin Level: < 0.1 EU per 1 ug as determined by the LAL method.

Recommend Usage: SDS-PAGE
The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.

Storage Instruction: Store at -20°C for 12 months in lyophilized state.
After reconstitution with deionized water, store at -20 or -80°C for 1 month.
Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 2158

Gene Symbol: F9

Gene Alias: FIX, HEMB, MGC129641, MGC129642, PTC

Gene Summary: 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. [provided by RefSeq]