

Coagulation factor IX/F9 Protein, Cynomolgus, Recombinant (His)

General Information

Synonyms:	coagulation factor IX
Protein Construction:	A DNA sequence encoding the Cynomolgus F9 (A0A8J8XCV8) (Met1-Thr461) was expressed with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus. Predicted N terminal: Thr 29
Species:	Cynomolgus
Expression Host:	HEK293 Cells
Accession:	A0A8J8XCV8
Molecular Weight:	50.17 kDa (predicted); 88.89 kDa and 67.47 kDa (reducing conditions)

QC Testing

Biological Activity:	Activity testing is in progress. It is theoretically active, but we cannot guarantee it. If you require protein activity, we recommend choosing the eukaryotic expression version first.
Purity:	≥ 95 % as determined by SDS-PAGE. ≥ 95 % as determined by SEC-HPLC.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU/μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from a solution filtered through a 0.22 μm filter, containing PBS, pH 7.4. Typically, a mixture containing 5% to 8% trehalose, mannitol, and 0.01% Tween 80 is incorporated as a protective agent before lyophilization.

Preparation and Storage

Reconstitution:
A Certificate of Analysis (CoA) containing reconstitution instructions is included with the products. Please refer to the CoA for detailed information.

Stability & Storage:
It is recommended to store recombinant proteins at -20°C to -80°C for future use. Lyophilized powders can be stably stored for over 12 months, while liquid products can be stored for 6-12 months at -80°C. For reconstituted protein solutions, the solution can be stored at -20°C to -80°C for at least 3 months. Please avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles and store products in aliquots.

Actual storage temperature shall be subject to the COA.

Shipping:
In general, lyophilized powders are shipped with blue ice, while solutions are shipped with dry ice.

Protein Background

Coagulation factor IX, also known as Christmas factor, Plasma thromboplastin component and PTC, is a secreted protein which belongs to the peptidase S1 family. Coagulation factor IX / F9 contains two EGF-like domains, one Gla (gamma-carboxy-glutamate) domain and one peptidase S1 domain. Coagulation factor IX / F9 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. Defects in Coagulation factor IX / F9 are

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the cause of thrombophilia due to factor IX defect which is a hemostatic disorder characterized by a tendency to thrombosis. Defects in Coagulation factor IX / F9 are also the cause of recessive X-linked hemophilia B (HEMB) which also known as Christmas disease.

Reference

Onay U.V., et al., 2003, Br. J. Haematol. 120:656-659.

Vidal F., et al., 2000, Br. J. Haematol. 111:549-551.

Espinos C., et al., 2009, Haematologica 88:235-236.

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