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Rabbit anti Human anticoagulation Factor IX

Catalogue number: RAHu/FIX

Clone	Polyclonal
Product Type	Primary Antibodies
Units	1 ml
Host	Rabbit
Species reactivity	Human
Application	Immunoprecipitation

Background

The defined antibody reactivity is restricted to Factor IX as tested at the level of sensitivity of immuno-precipitation techniques. A single precipitin line is obtained in bidimensional electrophoresis, immunoelectrophoresis and double dial immunodiffusion (Ouchterlony) which shows a reaction of full identity with the purified immunogen. No precipitation is obtained with any other plasma protein and with haemophilia B plasma. n precipitating techniques as electroimmunodiffusion, immunoelectrophoresis and single and double radial immunodiffusion (Mancini, Ouchterlony). To prepare an adsorbent for immunoaffinity purification of FIX. If used in more sensitive test procedures or as catching or detection antibody in solid phase immunoassays specificity controls should always be include. Plasma samples and all assay components must contain EDTA to stabilize the proteins. Normal adult plasma contains an average of 1 mg FIX per 100 ml. In a normal population this varies between 80% and 120% of the average. Newborn infants have a level of about 75% of the average adult level. Absence of FIX in plasma causes a bleeding diathesis very similar to haemophilia A in clinical manifestations and from the point of view of heredity. It is known as haemophilia B or Christmas disease. Different types have been described. The most common type demonstrates reduced FIX coagulant activity without measurable FIX relates antigen. Other types of reduced FIX antigen and coagulation activity, or reduced coagulant activity with normal antigen levels. Heterozygote carriers can be detected. Acquired depression of plasma FIX levels are seen in vitamin K deficiencies, in liver disease, or following therapy with vitamin K antagonists (oral coagulants).

Source

Factor IX is a vitamin K-dependent glycoprotein, MW 55,400, and it consists of a single polypeptide chain. It is synthesized in the liver,

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stable for several days in fresh blood and for many months in fresh frozen plasma. It can be prepared as a stable concentrate. Its physicochemical properties are similar to those of several other clotting factors, which makes separation particularly difficult. Factor IX is converted to FIXa by FXIa in the presence of calcium ions. Platelets possess FXI-like activity, bypassing FXII an XI. FIXa has a molecular weight of 46,500 and is composed of two chains linked by disulphide bonds. For immunization purposes, FIX can be obtained n highly purified form from fresh plasma concentrates. After coagulation, FIX antigen is also present in serum. Abnormal molecular variants are defective in proteolytic activation and serine protease activity, while calcium binding is also impaired. Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization procedure.

Product

Delipidated, heat inactivated, lyophilized, stable whole serum. No preservative added. Total protein and IgG concentrations in the antiserum are comparable to those of normal pooled rabbit serum. No foreign proteins added.

Applications

Immunoprecipitation. In immunoelectrophoresis in agarose-plates use 2 μ l human plasma or equivalent against 120 μ l antiserum. In double radial immunodiffusion use a rosette arrangement with 10 μ l antiserum in 3 mm diameter center well and 2 μ l plasma samples (neat and serially diluted) in 2 mm diameter peripheral wells.

Cross Reactivity

The antiSerum does not cross-react with any other Human plasma proteins as tested in gel-diffusion techniques. Inter-species cross-reactivity is a normal feature of antibodies to plasma proteins, since homologous proteins of different species frequently share antigenic determinants. Cross-reactivity of this antiSerum has not been tested in different species frequently share antigenic determinants. Cross-reactivity of this antiSerum has not been tested in detail.

Specificity

Precipitating polyclonal Rabbit antiSerum to Human coagulation factor IX (Christmas factor).

Storage

The lyophilized antiserum is shipped at ambient temperature and may be stored at +4°C; prolonged storage at or below -20°C. It is reconstituted by adding 1 ml sterile distilled water. Working dilutions are prepared by adding sterile phosphate buffered saline (PBS, pH 7.2). Repeated thawing and freezing should be avoided. Working dilutions should be stored at +4°C, not refrozen, and preferably used the same day. If a slight precipitation occurs upon storage, this should be removed by centrifugation. It will not affect the performance of the product. Lyophilized at +4°C--at least 10 years. Reconstituted at or below -20°C--3-5 years. Reconstituted at +4°C--7 days.

Caution

This product is intended FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY, and FOR TESTS IN VITRO, not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures involving humans or animals. This datasheet is as accurate as

reasonably achievable, but Nordic-MUbio accepts no liability for any inaccuracies or omissions in this information.

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