Bovine Factor IXa

RUO -25°C -15°C

Associated products

- Bovine Factor IXa - blocked active site (DEGRck)
- Bovine Factor IXa - blocked active site (EGRck)
- Human Factor IXa

Reference	Presentation	Format
9-BCIXA-1050	Vial	100 µg
9-BCIXA-1050-1	Vial	1 mg

Structure: 2 subunits (MW(Da) : 28 000 & 17 000), Gla domain in terminal NH2 and 2 EGF domains.
Formulation : 50/50 (v/v) glycérol/H_2O

930 to 2 560 units/mg
MW(Da) : 45 000
Extinction coef. : 14.0
Determination of activity by a FIX coagulation test.

Informations

An enzyme is a protein that catalyzes a biochemical reaction. It converts a substrate into a product. Each enzyme has a structure adapted to its function and its activity is dependent on an optimum temperature and pH. An enzyme is a protein that catalyzes a biochemical reaction. It converts a substrate into a product. Each enzyme has a structure adapted to its function and its activity is dependent on an optimum temperature and pH. FIX is a vitamin K dependent glycoprotein synthesized by the liver. FIX can be activated to FIX in FIXa by FXIa or by FVIIa in the presence of phospholipids and calcium. A person who is deficient in FIX has hemophilia B.

Advantages

The vast majority of enzymes is pure (without additives) with > 95% purity SDS-PAGE. Expiration date of one year from delivery Delivery in large quantities Discount according to quantities

Characteristics

All enzymes are accompanied by product information sheets which describe proper storage conditions. All products which are formulated with either glycerol/H2O or aqueous buffer are delivered in microcentrifuge tubes. By briefly centrifuging the samples in their original containers, complete recovery of the sample at the bottom of the tube will be accomplished. All products which are formulated with glycerol/H2O should be stored at -20°C and remain in fluid phase. Temperatures lower than -30°C should be avoided in order to prevent a phase transition. When preparing to make a dilution of the stock sample, remove the sample from storage at -20°C and place on ice for a brief period of time (5-10 min). The sample will become less viscous and thus easier to pipette. Never allow protein solutions to remain at room temperature for excessive periods of time. Elevated temperatures may enhance the rate of protein degradation. Avoid storing or maintaining dilute protein samples for a long period of time. In general, purified proteins are inherently more stable in concentrated form. Many proteins are «sticky» by nature. To avoid losing protein due to adsorption, extremely dilute protein samples should be prepared in buffers containing excipients such as bovine serum albumin, poly(ethylene glycol), Prionex or gelatin. Prionex is better than BSA.