Murine Anti-Factor IX

Clone GMA-101

Factor IX (FIX) is a vitamin K-dependent zymogen that plays an essential role in the coagulation cascade leading to thrombus formation. In the presence of calcium, activated Factor IX (FIXa) complexes with Factor VIIIa on phospholipid surfaces to create the tenase complex, which converts Factor X to its activated form. Absent or defective FIX is the cause of the X-linked recessive bleeding disorder hemophilia B. GMA-101 binds to FIX and FIXa in ELISA assays, and in immunohistochemistry applications[1].

Description

Antibody Source:	Mouse monoclonal, IgG_1
Antigen Species Bound:	Human
Specificity:	Human FIX/FIXa
Immunogen:	Human FIX

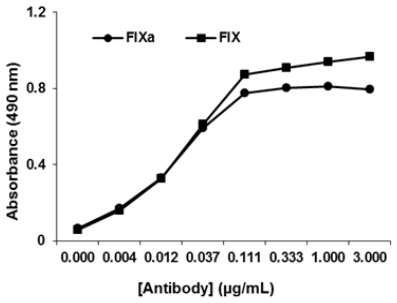
Formulation and Storage

Purity:	IgG purified by protein G affinity chromatography from serum free cell culture supernatant.
Product Formulation:	Lyophilized from a ≥1 mg/ml solution in 20 mM NaH_2PO_4 0.15 M NaCl, 1.0% (w/v) mannitol, pH 7.4. Concentration determined by absorbance measurement at 280 nm and using an extinction coefficient of 1.4 ($\varepsilon_{0.1\%}$).
Reconstitution:	Reconstitute with deionized water.
Storage:	Aliquot and store at -20° C for prolonged periods. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles. Alternatively, add 0.02% (w/v) sodium azide and store at 4° C.
Country of origin:	USA
Size Options:	0.1 mg or 0.5 mg

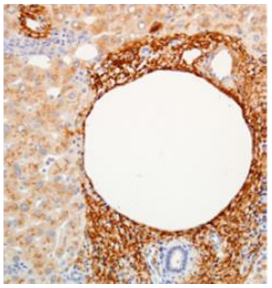
Applications

Working Concentration:	Approximately 1-5 µg/ml. Researcher should titer antibody in specific assay.
ELISA:	Binds immobilized Human FIX/IXa.
Immunoblotting:	Not recommended for Western blotting.
Inhibition:	Does not prolong plasma clot time in APTT clotting assay.

GMA-101 binding in ELISA



GMA-101 staining of FIX in human liver[1]



References

[1] B. Cooley, W. Funkhouser, D. Monroe, A. Ezzell, D. M. Mann, F.C. Lin, P.E. Monahan, D. W. Stafford. Prophylactic efficacy of BeneFIX vs Alprolix in hemophilia B mice. (2016). *Blood.* 128(2):286-292.

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