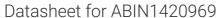
## antibodies -online.com





## anti-Factor 12 Heavy Chain (F12) antibody (Cy5.5)



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| Overview          |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Quantity:         | 100 μL   |
| Target:           | Factor 12 Heavy Chain (F12)  |
| Reactivity:       | Human, Mouse, Rat  |
| Host:             | Rabbit   |
| Clonality:        | Polyclonal   |
| Conjugate:        | Cy5.5  |
| Application:      | Western Blotting (WB), Immunofluorescence (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IF (p))  |
| Product Details   |  |
| Immunogen:        | KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Coagulation factor XIIa heavy chain  |
| Isotype:          | IgG  |
| Cross-Reactivity: | Human, Mouse, Rat  |
| Purification:     | Purified by Protein A.   |
| Target Details    |  |
| Target:           | Factor 12 Heavy Chain (F12)  |
| Alternative Name: | Factor 12 heavy chain (F12 Products)   |
| Background:       | Synonyms: Factor XII, Coagulation factor XII, Factor XII heavy chain, Coagulation factor XIIa heavy chain, F12, F12 deficiency, FA12_HUMAN, Factor XII deficiency, HAE3, HAEX, HAF, HAF deficiency, Hageman factor, Coagulation factor XIIa heavy chain. |

Background: This gene encodes coagulation factor XII which circulates in blood as a zymogen.

## **Target Details**

This single chain zymogen is converted to a two-chain serine protease with an heavy chain (alpha-factor XIIa) and a light chain. The heavy chain contains two fibronectin-type domains, two epidermal growth factor (EGF)-like domains, a kringle domain and a proline-rich domain, whereas the light chain contains only a catalytic domain. On activation, further cleavages takes place in the heavy chain, resulting in the production of beta-factor XIIa light chain and the alpha-factor XIIa light chain becomes beta-factor XIIa heavy chain. Prekallikrein is cleaved by factor XII to form kallikrein, which then cleaves factor XII first to alpha-factor XIIa and then to beta-factor XIIa. The active factor XIIa participates in the initiation of blood coagulation, fibrinolysis, and the generation of bradykinin and angiotensin. It activates coagulation factors VII and XI. Defects in this gene do not cause any clinical symptoms and the sole effect is that whole-blood clotting time is prolonged. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

Gene ID:

2161

12 months

## **Application Details**

Storage Comment:

**Expiry Date:** 

| Application Notes: | IF(IHC-P) 1:50-200   |
|--------------------|--|
| Restrictions:      | For Research Use only  |
| Handling           |  |
| Format:            | Liquid   |
| Concentration:     | 1 μg/μL  |
| Buffer:            | Aqueous buffered solution containing 0.01M TBS (pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.03 % Proclin300 and 50 % Glycerol.         |
| Preservative:      | ProClin  |
| Precaution of Use: | This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, which should be handled by trained staff only. |
| Storage:           | -20 °C   |

Store at -20°C. Aliquot into multiple vials to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.