

Rabbit anti-Human, Rat F12 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-F12 antibody

F12 Antibody

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA326324	Rabbit	Human, Rat	ELISA, Immunocytochemistry, Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

F12; Polyclonal Antibody; F12 Antibody; Factor XII; Beta factor XIIa part 1; Beta factor XIIa part 2; Coagulation factor XII; Coagulation factor XIIa heavy chain; Coagulation factor XIIa light chain; F12 deficiency; FA12_HUMAN; Factor XII deficiency; HAE3; HAEX; HAF; HAF deficiency; Hageman factor; anti-F12 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

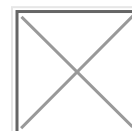
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	F12 antibody detects endogenous levels of total F12
Purity/Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin.
Form/Format	Liquid Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	615
Applicable Applications for anti-F12 antibody	ELISA, ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IF (Immunofluorescence), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human F12
Subcellular Location	Secreted.
Predicted Cross Reactivity	Pig, Bovine, Horse, Sheep, Rabbit
Similarity	Pig (100%), Bovine (86%), Horse (100%), Sheep (86%), Rabbit (100%)
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

IMAGES



WB (Western Blot)

Western blot analysis of extracts of Jurkat, using F12 antibody. The lane on the left is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.



IF (Immunofluorescence)

AAA326324 staining 293 by IF/ICC. The sample were fixed with PFA and permeabilized in 0.1% Triton X-100, then blocked in 10% serum for 45 minutes at 25 degree C. The primary antibody was diluted at 1/200 and incubated with the sample for 1 hour at 37 degree C. An Alexa Fluor 594 conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (H+L) Ab, diluted at 1/600, was used as the secondary antibody.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

AAA326324 at 1/100 staining Human uterus tissue by IHC-P. The sample was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The sample was then blocked and incubated with the antibody for 1.5 hours at 22 degree C. An HRP conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody was used as the secondary.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-F12 antibody	Description: This gene encodes coagulation factor XII which circulates in blood as a zymogen. 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] Function: Factor XII is a serum glycoprotein that participates in the initiation of blood coagulation, fibrinolysis, and the generation of bradykinin and angiotensin. Prekallikrein is cleaved by factor XII to form kallikrein, which then cleaves factor XII first to alpha-factor XIIa and then trypsin cleaves it to beta-factor XIIa. Alpha-factor XIIa activates factor XI to factor XIa. Subunit Structure: Interacts with HRG; the interaction, which is enhanced in the presence of zinc ions and inhibited by heparin-binding, inhibits factor XII autoactivation and contact-initiated coagulation. Post-translational Modifications: Factor XII is activated by kallikrein in alpha-factor XIIa, which is further converted by trypsin into beta-factor XIIa. Alpha-factor XIIa is composed of an NH2-terminal heavy chain, called coagulation factor XIIa heavy chain, and a COOH-terminal light chain, called coagulation factor XIIa light chain, connected by a disulfide bond. Beta-factor XIIa is composed of 2 chains linked by a disulfide bond, an N-terminal nonapeptide, called beta-factor XIIa part 1, and coagulation factor XIIa light chain, also known in this context as beta-factor XIIa part 2. O- and N-glycosylated. The O-linked polysaccharides were not identified, but are probably the mucin type linked to GalNAc. Similarity: Belongs to the peptidase S1 family.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	145275213
NCBI GeneID	2161
NCBI Accession #	NP_000496.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000505.3
UniProt Accession #	P00748; P78339
Molecular Weight	Observed: 68 kDa Predicted: 68 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	coagulation factor XII preproprotein
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	coagulation factor XII
NCBI Official Symbol	F12
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	HAF; HAE3; HAEX
NCBI Protein Information	coagulation factor XII
UniProt Protein Name	Coagulation factor XII
UniProt Gene Name	F12

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/f12-antibody-immunocytochemistry-immunofluorescence-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/326324>