

F12 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP19282a**Specification**

F12 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P00748](#)**F12 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2161**Other Names**

Coagulation factor XII, Hageman factor, HAF, Coagulation factor XIIa heavy chain, Beta-factor XIIa part 1, Beta-factor XIIa part 2, Coagulation factor XIIa light chain, F12

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

F12 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** F12**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.

Cellular Location

Secreted.

F12 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

F12 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

F12 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

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 take 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.

F12 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Anton, A.I., et al. Ann. Hematol. 89(11):1147-1154(2010) Corral, J., et al. Blood Coagul. Fibrinolysis 21(7):632-639(2010) Romero, R., et al. Am. J. Obstet. Gynecol. 203 (4), 361 (2010) :Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010) Romero, R., et al. Am. J. Obstet. Gynecol. 202 (5), 431 (2010) :