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

Specification

F12 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary 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 (PubMed:2019570, PubMed:21304106, PubMed:8427954).

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 circulatesin blood as a zymogen. This single chain zymogen is converted to atwo-chain serine protease with an heavy chain (alpha-factor XIIa)and a light chain. The heavy chain contains two fibronectin-typedomains, two epidermal growth factor (EGF)-like domains, a kringledomain and a proline-rich domain, whereas the light chain containsonly a catalytic domain. On activation, further cleavages takesplace in the heavy chain, resulting in the production ofbeta-factor XIIa light chain and the alpha-factor XIIa light chainbecomes beta-factor XIIa heavy chain. Prekallikrein is cleaved byfactor XII to form kallikrein, which then cleaves factor XII firstto alpha-factor XIIa and then to beta-factor XIIa. The activefactor XIIa participates in the initiation of blood coagulation,fibrinolysis, and the generation of bradykinin and angiotensin. Itactivates coagulation factors VII and XI. Defects in this gene donot cause any clinical symptoms and the sole effect is thatwhole-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) :