

Anti-Factor XII light chain Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Rat (predicted:Mouse)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 68 kDa. Actual: 76 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	<p>1. Tissue/cell: human kidney tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded; Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01 M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30 min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 20 min; Incubation: anti-Factor XII light chain Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-05797) 1: 200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody and DAB staining</p> <p>2. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (rat liver); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30 min; Antibody incubation with (Factor XII light chain) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-05797) at 1: 200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit (Rabbit) instructions and DAB staining.</p> <p>3. Sample:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Lane 1: Rat Placenta tissue lysatesLane 2: Rat Lymph node tissue lysatesLane 3: Human MCF-7 cell lysatesLane 4: Human HepG2 cell lysates <p>Primary: Anti-Factor XII light chain (TMAB-05797) at 1/200 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 68 kDa Observed band size: 76 kDa</p>
Application:	WB,IHC-P,IHC-Fr,IF
Recommended	WB: 1:500-2000; IHC-P: 1:100-500; IHC-Fr: 1:100-500; IF: 1:100-500

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human Coagulation factor XIIa light chain
Antigen Species: Human
Gene ID: 2161
Uniprot ID: P00748

Research 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 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].

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