10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Factor XI heavy chain Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP99145

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	P03951
Other Accession	P03951
Predicted	Rat, Human, Mouse, Rabbit, Dog
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	70109
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Coagulation factor XIa heavy chain
Epitope Specificity	201-300/625
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the peptidase S1 family. Plasma kallikrein subfamily. Contains 4 apple domains. Contains 1 peptidase S1 domain.
SUBUNIT	Homodimer; disulfide-linked. Forms a heterodimer with SERPINA5. After activation the heavy and light chains are also linked by a disulfide bond.
Post-translational modifications	Activated by factor XIIa (or XII), which cleaves each polypeptide after Arg-387 into the light chain, which contains the active site, and the heavy chain, which associates with high molecular weight (HMW) kininogen.
DISEASE	Defects in F11 are the cause of factor XI deficiency (FA11D) [MIM:612416]; also known as plasma thromboplastin antecedent deficiency or Rosenthal syndrome. It is a hemorrhagic disease characterized by reduced levels and activity of factor XI resulting in moderate bleeding symptoms, usually occurring after trauma or surgery. Patients usually do not present spontaneous bleeding but women can present with menorrhagia. Hemorrhages are usually moderate.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	This gene encodes coagulation factor XI of the blood coagulation cascade. This protein is present in plasma as a zymogen, which is a unique plasma coagulation enzyme because it exists as a homodimer consisting of two identical polypeptide chains linked by disulfide bonds. During activation of the plasma factor XI, an internal peptide bond is cleaved by factor XIIa (or XII) in each of the two chains, resulting in activated factor XIa, a serine protease composed of two heavy and two light chains held together by disulfide bonds. This activated plasma factor XI triggers the middle phase of the intrisic pathway of blood coagulation by activating factor IX. Defects in this factor lead to Rosenthal syndrome, a blood coagulation abnormality. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008].

Additional Information

Gene ID	2160
Other Names	FXI; PTA; LRRGT00086; FA11_HUMAN; F11; Plasma thromboplastin antecedent (PTA); 3.4.21.27; coagulation factor XI; plasma thromboplastin antecedent
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	F11
Function	Factor XI triggers the middle phase of the intrinsic pathway of blood coagulation by activating factor IX.
Cellular Location	Secreted.
Tissue Location	Isoform 2 is produced by platelets and megakaryocytes but absent from other blood cells

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.