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Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Datasheet

F12 (Human) Recombinant Protein (Q01)

Catalog Number: H00002161-Q01

Regulation Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Human F12 partial ORF (AAH12390, 191 a.a. - 300 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal.

Sequence:

GHQFEGAEYASFLQEAQVPFLSLERCSAPDVHGSSI
LPGMLCAGFLEGGTDACQGDGGPLVCEDQAAERRL
TLQGIISWGS GCGDRNKPGVYTDVAYYLAWIREHTVS

Host: Wheat Germ (in vitro)

Theoretical MW (kDa): 37.84

Applications: AP, Array, ELISA, WB-Re

(See our web site product page for detailed applications information)

Protocols: See our web site at

<http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp> or product page for detailed protocols

Preparation Method: [in vitro wheat germ expression system](#)

Purification: Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow

Storage Buffer: 50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM reduced Glutathione, pH=8.0 in the elution buffer.

Storage Instruction: Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 2161

Gene Symbol: F12

Gene Alias: HAE3, HAEX, HAF

Gene Summary: 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]