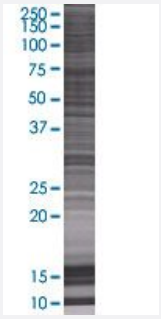
F12 293T Cell Transient Overexpression Lysate(Denatured)

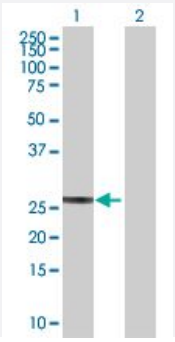
Catalog # H00002161-T01 Size 100 uL

Applications



SDS-PAGE Gel

F12 transfected lysate.



Western Blot

Lane 1: F12 transfected lysate (33.11 KDa)
Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.

Specification

Transfected Cell Line	293T
Plasmid	pCMV-F12 full-length
Host	Human
Theoretical MW (kDa)	33.11
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (73); Rat (73)

Quality Control Testing	Transient overexpression cell lysate was tested with Anti-F12 antibody (H00002161-B01) by Western Blots. SDS-PAGE Gel F12 transfected lysate. Western Blot Lane 1: F12 transfected lysate (33.11 KDa) Lane 2: Non-transfected lysate.
Storage Buffer	1X Sample Buffer (50 mM Tris-HCl, 2% SDS, 10% glycerol, 300 mM 2-mercaptoethanol, 0.01% Bromophenol blue)
Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Western Blot

Gene Info — F12

Entrez GeneID	2161
GeneBank Accession#	BC012390.1
Protein Accession#	AAH12390.1
Gene Name	F12
Gene Alias	HAE3, HAEX, HAF
Gene Description	coagulation factor XII (Hageman factor)
Omim ID	234000 610618 610619
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
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

Other Designations	Hageman factor|coagulation factor XII

Pathway

- Complement and coagulation cascades

Disease

- Abortion
- Acute Disease
- Angina
- Atherosclerosis
- Blood Coagulation Disorders
- Calcinosis
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Cerebral Infarction
- Cerebrovascular Accident
- Chorioamnionitis
- Chromosome Deletion
- Coronary Artery Disease
- Coronary Disease
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Diabetic Angiopathies
- Disease Progression
- Edema
- Factor XII Deficiency
- Fetal Membranes
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease

- Glomerulonephritis
- Hemorrhagic Disorders
- Hypercholesterolemia
- Hypertension
- Intracranial Thrombosis
- Kidney Failure
- Myocardial Infarction
- Obstetric Labor
- Peripheral Vascular Diseases
- Pre-Eclampsia
- Pregnancy Complications
- Premature Birth
- Protein S Deficiency
- Recurrence
- Retinal Vein Occlusion
- Syndrome
- Thrombophilia
- Thrombosis
- Venous Thrombosis
- Werner syndrome