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Rabbit Anti-Factor XI light chain antibody

SL9502R

Product Name:	Factor XI light chain
Chinese Name:	凝血因子11轻链抗体
Alias:	Coagulation factor XI; Coagulation factor XIa light chain; F11; FA11_HUMAN; FXI; MGC141891; Plasma thromboplastin antecedent; PTA; Factor XI.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Rabbit,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:50-200（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	41/69kDa
Cellular localization:	Secretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Coagulation factor XIa light chain:451-550/625
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. 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.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	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].

Function:
Factor XI triggers the middle phase of the intrinsic pathway of blood coagulation by activating factor IX.

Subunit:
Homodimer; disulfide-linked. Forms a heterodimer with SERPINA5. After activation the heavy and light chains are also linked by a disulfide bond.

Subcellular Location:
Secreted.

Tissue Specificity:
Isoform 2 is produced by platelets and megakaryocytes but absent from other blood cells.

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.

Similarity:
Belongs to the peptidase S1 family. Plasma kallikrein subfamily.
Contains 4 apple domains.
Contains 1 peptidase S1 domain.

SWISS:
P03951

Gene ID:
2160

Database links:

	Entrez Gene: 2160Human Entrez Gene: 290757Rat Omim: 264900Human SwissProt: P03951Human Unigene: 1430Human **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.