**Product datasheet**

**Anti-Factor alpha XIIa antibody ab106152**

1 Image

### Overview

**Product name**  
Anti-Factor alpha XIIa antibody

**Description**  
Rabbit polyclonal to Factor alpha XIIa

**Host species**  
Rabbit

**Tested applications**  
Suitable for: WB, ELISA, RIA, ICC/IF

**Species reactivity**  
Reacts with: Human

**Immunogen**  
Human Factor XII purified from Human plasma.

**Positive control**  
ICC/IF: HepG2 cells.

### Properties

**Form**  
Liquid

**Storage instructions**  
Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

**Storage buffer**  
pH: 7.50  
Preservative: 0.02% Sodium azide  
Constituents: 50% Glycerol, PBS

**Purity**  
Protein G purified

**Clonality**  
Polyclonal

**Isotype**  
IgG

### Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab106152 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Abreviews</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use at an assay dependent concentration. Predicted molecular weight: 68 kDa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELISA</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use at an assay dependent concentration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIA</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use at an assay dependent concentration.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Function

Factor XII is a serum glycoprotein that participates in the initiation of blood coagulation, fibrinolysis, and the generation of bradykinin and angiotensin. Prekallikrein is cleaved by factor XII to form kallikrein, which then cleaves factor XII first to alpha-factor XIIa and then trypsin cleaves it to beta-factor XIIa. Alpha-factor XIIa activates factor XI to factor XIa.

Involvement in disease

Defects in F12 are the cause of factor XII deficiency (FA12D) [MIM:234000]; also known as Hageman factor deficiency. This trait is an asymptomatic anomaly of in vitro blood coagulation. Its diagnosis is based on finding a low plasma activity of the factor in coagulating assays. It is usually only accidentally discovered through pre-operative blood tests. F12 deficiency is divided into two categories, a cross-reacting material (CRM)-negative group (negative F12 antigen detection) and a CRM-positive group (positive F12 antigen detection).

Defects in F12 are the cause of hereditary angioedema type 3 (HAE3) [MIM:610618]; also known as estrogen-related HAE or hereditary angioneurotic edema with normal C1 inhibitor concentration and function. HAE is characterized by episodic local subcutaneous edema, and submucosal edema involving the upper respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts. HAE3 occurs exclusively in women and is precipitated or worsened by high estrogen levels (e.g., during pregnancy or treatment with oral contraceptives). It differs from HAE types 1 and 2 in that both concentration and function of C1 inhibitor are normal.

Sequence similarities

Belongs to the peptidase S1 family.
Contains 2 EGF-like domains.
Contains 1 fibronectin type-I domain.
Contains 1 fibronectin type-II domain.
Contains 1 kringle domain.
Contains 1 peptidase S1 domain.

Post-translational modifications

Factor XII is activated by kallikrein in alpha-factor XIIa, which is then further converted by trypsin into beta-factor XIIa. Alpha-factor XIIa is composed of the NH2-terminal heavy chain (Coagulation factor XIIa heavy chain) and the COOH-terminal light chain (Coagulation factor XIIa light chain), connected by a disulfide bond. Beta-factor XIIa is composed of 2 chains linked by a disulfide bond, a light chain (Beta-factor XIIa part 2), corresponding to the COOH-terminal light chain (Coagulation factor XIIa light chain) and a nonapeptide (Beta-factor XIIa part 1).
O- and N-glycosylated. The O-linked polysaccharides were not identified, but are probably the mucin type linked to GalNAc.

Cellular localization

Secreted.

Images

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Abreviews</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICC/IF</td>
<td></td>
<td>Use a concentration of 5 µg/ml.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ab106152 stained HepG2 cells. The cells were 4% formaldehyde fixed for 10 minutes at room temperature and then incubated in 1%BSA / 10% normal goat serum / 0.3M glycine in 0.1% PBS-Tween for 1 hour at room temperature to permeabilise the cells and block non-specific protein-protein interactions. The cells were then incubated with the antibody (abxxx at xµg/ml) overnight at +4°C. The secondary antibody (pseudo-colored green) was Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Alexa Fluor® 488) preadsorbed (ab150081) used at a 1/1000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. Alexa Fluor® 594 WGA was used to label plasma membranes (pseudo-colored red) at a 1/200 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (pseudo-colored blue) at a concentration of 1.43µM for 1 hour at room temperature.

Please note: All products are “FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES”

Our Abpromise to you: Quality guaranteed and expert technical support

- Replacement or refund for products not performing as stated on the datasheet
- Valid for 12 months from date of delivery
- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
- Extensive multi-media technical resources to help you
- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For full details of the Abpromise, please visit https://www.abcam.com/abpromise or contact our technical team.

Terms and conditions

- Guarantee only valid for products bought direct from Abcam or one of our authorized distributors