# Factor XI (G-19): sc-48156



The Power to Question

## **BACKGROUND**

Coagulation Factor XI (FXI) is a glycoprotein produced by platelets and megakaryocytes in the liver and circulates as a zymogen homodimer in plasma. Factor XI is a trypsin-like plasma serine protease that catalyzes the activation of the consolidation phase of blood coagulation through a Thrombin-generated feedback loop. The plasma half-life of Factor XI is about 52 hours, and plasma concentrations are usually 5 mg/l. During hemostasis, the coagulation protease factor (Factor XIa) activates Factor XI. Factor XI deficiency (hemophilia C) is an injury-related bleeding disorder that leads to a variable bleeding tendency which is inherited in an autosomal recessive manner, though is not completely recessive, because heterozygotes also have a mild but definite bleeding tendency.

## **REFERENCES**

- Podmore, A., Smith, M., Savidge, G. and Alhaq, A. 2004. Real-time quantitative PCR analysis of Factor XI mRNA variants in human platelets. J. Thromb. Haemost. 2: 1713-1719.
- Zivelin, A., Ogawa, T., Bulvik, S., Landau, M., Toomey, J.R., Lane, J., Seligsohn, U. and Gailani, D. 2004. Severe Factor XI deficiency caused by a Gly555 to Glu mutation (Factor XI-Glu555): a cross-reactive material positive variant defective in Factor IX activation. J. Thromb. Haemost. 2: 1782-1789.
- 3. Dai, L., Mitchell, M., Savidge, G. and Alhaq, A. 2004. The profibrinolytic effect of plasma thrombomodulin in Factor XI deficiency and its implications in hemostasis. J. Thromb. Haemost. 2: 2200-2204.
- 4. Salomon, O., Steinberg, D.M., Tamarin, I., Zivelin, A. and Seligsohn, U. 2005. Plasma replacement therapy during labor is not mandatory for women with severe Factor XI deficiency. Blood Coagul. Fibrinolysis 16: 37-41.
- Dossenbach-Glaninger, A. and Hopmeier, P. 2005. Coagulation Factor XI: a database of mutations and polymorphisms associated with Factor XI deficiency. Blood Coagul. Fibrinolysis 16: 231-238.
- Ghosh, K., Nair, S., Shetty, S., Rajapurkar, M. and Mohanty, D. 2005. Coexistence of Bernard Soulier syndrome and Factor XI deficiency in a family: a unified pathology? Platelets 16: 85-89.
- 7. O'Connell, N.M., Saunders, R.E., Lee, C.A., Perry, D.J. and Perkins, S.J. 2005. Structural interpretation of 42 mutations causing Factor XI deficiency using homology modeling. J. Thromb. Haemost. 3: 127-138.
- 8. Wang, X., Cheng, Q., Xu, L., Feuerstein, G.Z., Hsu, M.Y., Smith, P.L., Seiffert, D.A., Schumacher, W.A. and Ogletree, M.L. 2005. Effects of Factor IX or Factor XI deficiency on ferric chloride-induced carotid artery occlusion in mice. J. Thromb. Haemost. 3: 695-702.
- Jayandharan, G., Shaji, R.V., Nair, S.C., Chandy, M. and Srivastava, A. 2005. Novel missense mutations in two patients with Factor XI deficiency (Val271Leu and Tyr351Ser) and one patient with combined Factor XI and Factor IX deficiency (Phe349Val). J. Thromb. Haemost. 3: 808-811.

## **STORAGE**

Store at 4° C, \*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

#### **CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION**

Genetic locus: F11 (human) mapping to 4q35; F11 (mouse) mapping to 17 A3.2.

## **SOURCE**

Factor XI (G-19) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an internal region of Factor XI of human origin.

## **PRODUCT**

Each vial contains 200  $\mu g$  lgG in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

Blocking peptide available for competition studies, sc-48156 P, ( $100 \mu g$  peptide in 0.5 ml PBS containing < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.2% BSA).

## **APPLICATIONS**

Factor XI (G-19) is recommended for detection of Factor XI of mouse and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000) and immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

Suitable for use as control antibody for Factor XI siRNA (h): sc-60625 and Factor XI siRNA (m): sc-60626.

Molecular Weight of Factor XI single subunit: 80 kDa.

Molecular Weight of Factor XI N-terminal heavy chain: 50 kDa.

Molecular Weight of Factor XI N-terminal light chain: 35 kDa.

#### **RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS**

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2020 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible donkey anti-goat IgG-HRP: sc-2033 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use donkey anti-goat IgG-FITC: sc-2024 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or donkey anti-goat IgG-TR: sc-2783 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941.

## **RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

## **PROTOCOLS**

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc. 1.800.457.3801 831.457.3801 Fax 831.457.3801 Europe +00800 4573 8000 49 6221 4503 0 www.scbt.com