

## Product datasheet for **AP21465SU-N**

### Factor XI (F11) Goat Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

**Product Type:** Primary Antibodies

**Applications:** ID, IP

**Recommended Dilution:** This antiserum is primarily intended for the measurement of Factor XI in Human plasma using the EID-method (Laurell). FXI is one of the four proteins known to be involved in normal contact activation reactions, activating FXII to FXIIa, which is further capable of triggering the kinin-forming pathway and the fibrinolytic system.

FXI is present in normal human plasma both in free form and as a reversible complex with HMWK. FXI competes with prekallikrein (PKK) to form such complexes. Since FXI is a gammaglobulin with cathodic mobility in electrophoresis, up to 140 µg/ml purified HMWK must be added to the plasma to bind all free FXI into negatively charged complexes which will migrate to the anode. The total FXI content can then be measured. The average amount of FXI in an individual plasma was found to be 4.5 µg/ml with a range of 3 to 6 µg/ml. The sensitivity of the EIID method is about 0.2 µg/ml. A congenital deficiency of FXI in plasma can give rise to a serious bleeding disorder. In most cases the plasma level of FXI antigen is also depressed; exceptionally the FXI antigen is normal (a defective molecule) An acquired reduction in both clotting activity and FXI antigen level has been described in disseminated intravascular coagulopathy, in hepatic cirrhosis and in some patients with lupus erythomatosus.

Antibody Titre: Precipitin titre 1/32 when tested against in agar-block immunodiffusion titration.

The antiserum concentration required in the gel is normally between 1 and 2%.

**Reactivity:** Human

**Host:** Goat

**Clonality:** Polyclonal

**Immunogen:** Plasma FXI.

Freund's complete adjuvant is used in the first step of the immunization.



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<b>Specificity:</b>	<p>The defined antibody reactivity is restricted to FXI, FXIa and complexes of FXI with HMWK or other proteins.</p> <p>In Immunoelectrophoresis, bi-dimensional electrophoresis and Radial Immunodiffusion (Ouchterlony) against normal plasma, a single precipitin line is obtained which shows a reaction of identity with precipitated purified Factor XI. No reaction is obtained with FXI-depleted plasma.</p> <p>The antiserum does not cross react with any other component of human plasma. Inter-species crossreactivity is a normal feature of antibodies to plasma proteins since they frequently share antigenic determinants. Cross-reactivity of this antiserum has not been tested in detail.</p>
<b>Formulation:</b>	<p>State: Serum</p> <p>State: Lyophilized, Delipidated, Heat inactivated, Stable Whole Serum</p> <p>Preservative: None</p>
<b>Reconstitution Method:</b>	Restore by adding 1 ml of sterile distilled water.
<b>Concentration:</b>	Total protein and IgG concentrations in the antiserum are comparable to those of pooled normal goat serum. No foreign proteins added.
<b>Conjugation:</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Storage:</b>	<p>Store lyophilized at 2-8°C for 6 months or at -20°C long term.</p> <p>After reconstitution store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C long term.</p> <p>Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.</p>
<b>Stability:</b>	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
<b>Gene Name:</b>	coagulation factor XI
<b>Database Link:</b>	<a href="#">Entrez Gene 2160 Human P03951</a>
<b>Background:</b>	<p>Factor XI is a glycoprotein (MW 160,000) composed of two identical polypeptide chains. In electrophoresis it migrates in the gamma region. It is stable on storage, heat stable at 56°C for 30 minutes and not adsorbed by gels. Factor XI also occurs in platelets (MW 52,000). Factor XI is converted to an active enzyme by FXIIa but can be activated by other proteases such as trypsin. FXIa activates FIX, but can also activate FXII and plasminogen. Platelet membrane FXI can substitute for plasma FXI in coagulation.</p>
<b>Synonyms:</b>	Plasma thromboplastin antecedent, PTA, FX1
<b>Note:</b>	<b><i>Adsorption:</i></b> Immunoaffinity adsorbed using insolubilized antigens as required, to eliminate antibodies reacting with other dog serum proteins. The use of insolubilized adsorption antigens prevents the presence of excess adsorbent protein or immune complexes in the antiserum.
<b>Protein Families:</b>	Druggable Genome, Protease, Secreted Protein
<b>Protein Pathways:</b>	Complement and coagulation cascades