

## Product datasheet for **SC201624**

### Factor XII (F12) (NM\_000505) Human 3' UTR Clone

#### Product data:

Product Type:	3' UTR Clones
Product Name:	Factor XII (F12) (NM_000505) Human 3' UTR Clone
Symbol:	Factor XII
Synonyms:	HAE3; HAEX; HAF
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Neomycin
Vector:	pMirTarget (PS100062)
ACCN:	NM_000505
Insert Size:	181 bp
Insert Sequence:	>SC201624 3'UTR clone of NM_000505 The sequence shown below is from the reference sequence of NM_000505. The complete sequence of this clone may contain minor differences, such as SNPs. <b>Blue</b> =Stop Codon <b>Red</b> =Cloning site  GGCAAGTTGGACGCCCGCAAGATCCGCGAGATTCTCATTAAGGCCAAGAAGGGCGGAAAGATCGCCGTG TAACAATTGGCAGAGCTCAGAATTCAA <b>GCGATCGCC</b> GCCTGGATCCGGGAGCACACCGTTTCC <b>TGA</b> TTGCTCAGGGACTCATCTTTCCCTCCTTGGTGATTCCGC AGTGAGAGAGTGGCTGGGGCATGGAAGGCAAGATTGTGTCCATTCCCCAGTGCGGCCAGCTCCGCGC CAGGATGGCGCAGGAACAATAAAGTGTCTTTGAAAATGCTGA <b>ACGCGT</b> AAGCGGCCGCGCATCTAGATTGAAGAAAATGACCGACCAAGCGACGCCCAACCTGCCATCA CGAGATTCGATTCCACCGCCGCTTCTATGAAAGG
Restriction Sites:	Sgfl-MluI
OTI Disclaimer:	Our molecular clone sequence data has been matched to the sequence identifier above as a point of reference. Note that the complete sequence of this clone is largely the same as the reference sequence but may contain minor differences, e.g., single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs).
Components:	The cDNA clone is shipped in a 2-D bar-coded Matrix tube as 10 ug dried plasmid DNA. The package also includes 100 pmols of both the corresponding 5' and 3' vector primers in separate vials.
RefSeq:	<u><a href="#">NM_000505.4</a></u>



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**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, Jul 2008]

**Locus ID:**

2161

**MW:**

6.8