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Recombinant Human Factor XI Protein

Catalog No.: RP03592 Recombinant

Sequence Information

Species	Gene ID	Swiss Prot
Human	2160	P03951-1

Tags
C-His

Synonyms
Coagulation factor XI; FXI; F11; Factor XI

Product Information

Source	Purification
HEK293 cells	≥ 85 % as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Calculated MW	Observed MW
69.5 kDa	75-80 kDa

Endotoxin
< 1 EU/μg of the protein by LAL method.

Formulation
Lyophilized from 0.22μm filtered solution in PBS (pH 7.4). Normally 8% trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.

Reconstitution
Centrifuge the vial before opening. Reconstitute to a concentration of 0.1-0.5 mg/mL in sterile distilled water. Avoid vortex or vigorously pipetting the protein. For long term storage, it is recommended to add a carrier protein or stablizer (e.g. 0.1% BSA, 5% HSA, 10% FBS or 5% Trehalose), and aliquot the reconstituted protein solution to minimize free-thaw cycles.

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Background

Factor XI (plasma thromboplastin antecedent) is a plasma glycoprotein, and a zymogen acting as a serine protease which participates in blood coagulation as a catalyst in the conversion of factor IX to factor IXa in the presence of calcium ions. It is an unusual dimeric protease, with structural features that distinguish it from vitamin K-dependent coagulation proteases. The factor XI is synthesized in the liver as a single polypeptide chain with a molecular weight estimated between 125 ~160 kDa and then is processed into a disulfide-bond linked homodimer. FXI is a homodimer, with each subunit containing four apple domains and a protease domain. The apple domains form a disk structure with binding sites for platelets, high molecular weight kininogen, and the substrate factor IX (FIX). FXI is converted to the active protease FXIa by cleavage of the Arg369-Ile370 bond on each subunit. After the activation reaction, Factor XIa is composed of two heavy and two light chains held together by three disulfide bonds. The heavy chains are derived from the amino termini of the zymogen and responsible for the binding of factor XI to high molecular weight kininogen and for the activation of factor IX, while the light chain contains the catalytic portion of the enzyme and is homologous to the trypsin family of serine proteases. FXI deficiency is a disorder characterized by a mild or no bleeding tendency. Severe FXI deficiency is an injury-related bleeding disorder common in Ashkenazi Jews and rare worldwide.

Basic Information

Description
Recombinant Human Factor XII Protein is produced by HEK293 cells expression system. The target protein is expressed with sequence (Met1-Val625) of Human Factor XI (Accession #NP_000119.1) fused with His tag at the C-Terminus.

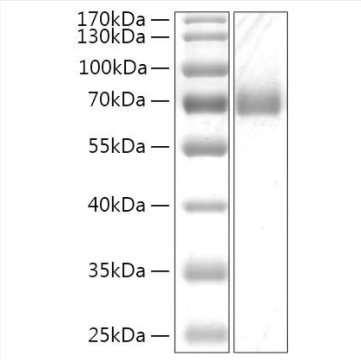
Bio-Activity
Measured by its ability to cleave the fluorogenic peptide substrate, t-butyloxycarbonyl-Ile-Glu-Gly-Arg-7-amido-4-methylcoumarin (Boc-IEGR-AMC). The specific activity is >100 pmoles/min/μg. (Activation description: The proenzyme needs to be activated by Thermolysin for an activated form)

Shipping
Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.
Liquid proteins are shipped at frozen temperature with dry ice.
Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Storage
Store at -20℃.Store the lyophilized protein at -20℃ to -80 ℃ up to 1 year from the date of receipt.
After reconstitution, the protein solution is stable at -20℃ for 3 months, at 2-8℃ for up to 1 week.
Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Operational Notes
For your safety and health, please wear a lab coat and disposable gloves for handling.

Validation Data



Recombinant Human Factor XI Protein was determined by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions with Coomassie Blue.