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Rabbit Anti-Fibrinogen gamma chain antibody

SL6895R

Product Name:	Fibrinogen gamma chain
Chinese Name:	纤维蛋白原γ链抗体
Alias:	FGG; FIBG_HUMAN; Fibrinogen gamma chain; Fibrinogen gamma polypeptide; fibrinogen gamma-b chain.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Horse,Rabbit,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	47kDa
Cellular localization:	Secretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Fibrinogen gamma chain:151-250/453
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Fibrinogen has a double function: yielding monomers that polymerize into fibrin and acting as a cofactor in platelet aggregation. Involvement in disease: Defects in FGG are a cause of thrombophilia. Defects in FGG are a cause of congenital afibrinogenemia (CAFBN). It is a rare autosomal recessive disorder characterized by complete absence of detectable fibrinogen.

Function:
Fibrinogen has a double function: yielding monomers that polymerize into fibrin and acting as a cofactor in platelet aggregation.

Subunit:
Heterohexamer; disulfide linked. Contains 2 sets of 3 non-identical chains (alpha, beta and gamma). The 2 heterotrimers are in head to head conformation with the N-termini in a small central domain.

Subcellular Location:
Secreted.

Post-translational modifications:
Conversion of fibrinogen to fibrin is triggered by thrombin, which cleaves fibrinopeptides A and B from alpha and beta chains, and thus exposes the N-terminal polymerization sites responsible for the formation of the soft clot. The soft clot is converted into the hard clot by factor XIIIA which catalyzes the epsilon-(gamma-glutamyl)lysine cross-linking between gamma chains (stronger) and between alpha chains (weaker) of different monomers.
Sulfation of C-terminal tyrosines increases affinity for thrombin.

DISEASE:
Defects in FGG are a cause of congenital afibrinogenemia (CAFBN) [MIM:202400]. This rare autosomal recessive disorder is characterized by bleeding that varies from mild to severe and by complete absence or extremely low levels of plasma and platelet fibrinogen. Note=Patients with congenital fibrinogen abnormalities can manifest different clinical pictures. Some cases are clinically silent, some show a tendency toward bleeding and some show a predisposition for thrombosis with or without bleeding.

Similarity:
Contains 1 fibrinogen C-terminal domain.

SWISS:
P02679

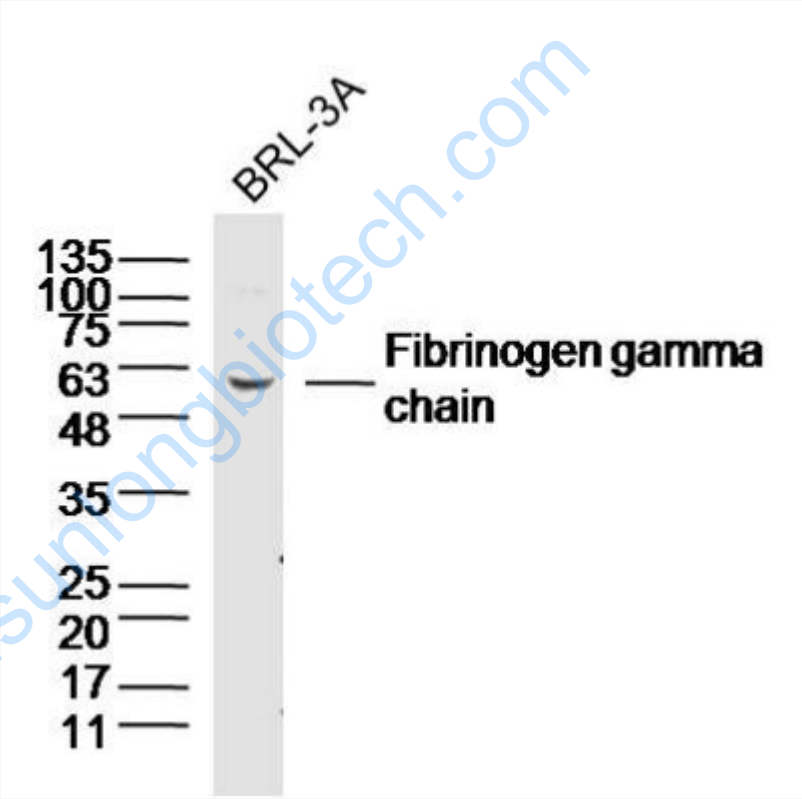
Gene ID:
2266

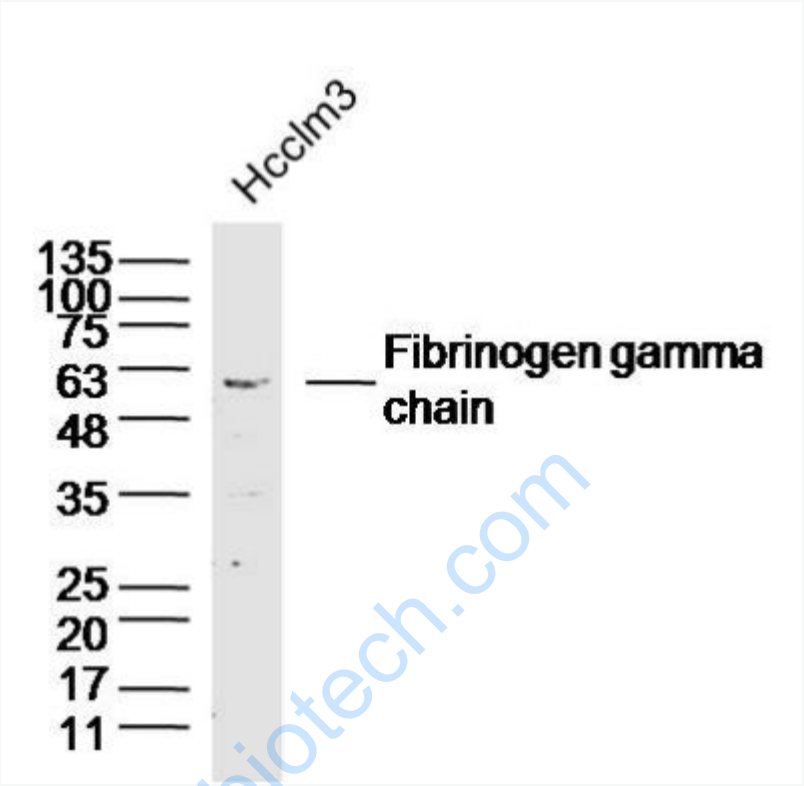
Database links:

Entrez Gene: 2266Human

Entrez Gene: 99571Mouse

Omim: 134850Human

	SwissProt: P02679Human SwissProt: Q8VCM7Mouse Unigene: 16422Mouse **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Picture:	 Sample: BRL-3A Cell (Rat) Lysate at 40 ug Primary: Anti-Fibrinogen gamma chain (SL6895R) at 1/300 dilution Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 47 kD Observed band size: 60 kD



Sample: Hcclm3 Cell (Human) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-Fibrinogen gamma chain (SL6895R) at 1/300 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 47 kD

Observed band size: 60 kD