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Anti-FGG Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO10111

Specification

Anti-FGG Picoband Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC**
Primary Accession	P02679
Host	**Rabbit**
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

Description
Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Fibrinogen gamma chain(FGG) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution
Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-FGG Picoband Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2266

Other Names
Fibrinogen gamma chain, FGG

Calculated MW
51512 MW KDa

Application Details
Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, By Heat

Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat

Subcellular Localization
Secreted .

Tissue Specificity
Detected in blood plasma (at protein level). .

Protein Name
Fibrinogen gamma chain

Contents
Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen
A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human FGG (133-163aa IRYLQEIYNSNNQKIVNLKEKVAQLEAQCQE), different from the related mouse sequence by two amino acids, and from the related rat sequence by five amino acids.

Purification
Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity
No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage	**At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

Anti-FGG Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

Name FGG

Function
Together with fibrinogen alpha (FGA) and fibrinogen beta (FGB), polymerizes to form an insoluble fibrin matrix. Has a major function in hemostasis as one of the primary components of blood clots. In addition, functions during the early stages of wound repair to stabilize the lesion and guide cell migration during re- epithelialization. Was originally thought to be essential for platelet aggregation, based on in vitro studies using anticoagulated blood. However, subsequent studies have shown that it is not absolutely required for thrombus formation in vivo. Enhances expression of SELP in activated platelets via an ITGB3-dependent pathway. Maternal fibrinogen is essential for successful pregnancy. Fibrin deposition is also associated with infection, where it protects against IFNG-mediated hemorrhage. May also facilitate the antibacterial immune response via both innate and T-cell mediated pathways.

Cellular Location
Secreted

Tissue Location
Detected in blood plasma (at protein level).

Anti-FGG Picoband Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-FGG Picoband Antibody - Images

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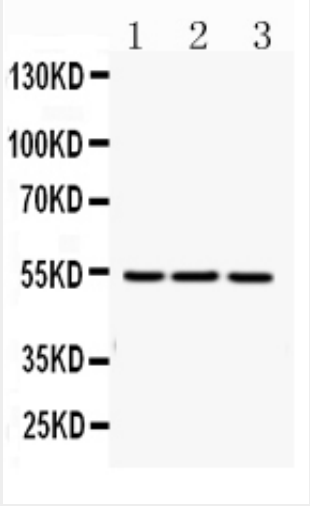
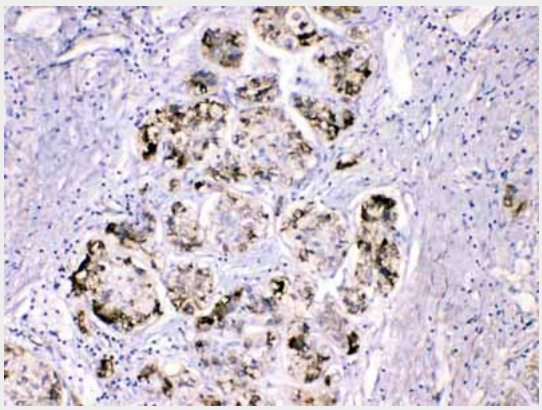


Western blot analysis of FGG expression in rat liver extract (lane 1), mouse liver extract (lane 2) and HEPG2 whole cell lysates (lane 3). FGG at 52KD was detected using rabbit anti- FGG Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO10111) at 0.5 Î¼g/mL. The blot was developed using chemiluminescence (ECL) method .



FGG was detected in paraffin-embedded sections of human liver cancer tissues using rabbit anti-FGG Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO10111) at 1 Î¼g/mL. The immunohistochemical section was developed using SABC method .

Anti-FGG Picoband Antibody - Background

Fibrinogen gamma chain, also known as FGG, is a human gene found on Chromosome 4. The protein encoded by this gene is the gamma component of fibrinogen, a blood-borne glycoprotein comprised of three pairs of nonidentical polypeptide chains. Following vascular injury, fibrinogen is cleaved by thrombin to form fibrin which is the most abundant component of blood clots. In addition, various cleavage products of fibrinogen and fibrin regulate cell adhesion and spreading, display vasoconstrictor and chemotactic activities, and are mitogens for several cell types. Mutations in this gene lead to several disorders, including dysfibrinogenemia, hypofibrinogenemia and thrombophilia. Alternative splicing results in transcript variants encoding different isoforms.