

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 Na₃N.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human FGG (133-163aa IRYLQEIYNSNNQKIVNLEKVAQLEAQCQE), 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 reconstitution, 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

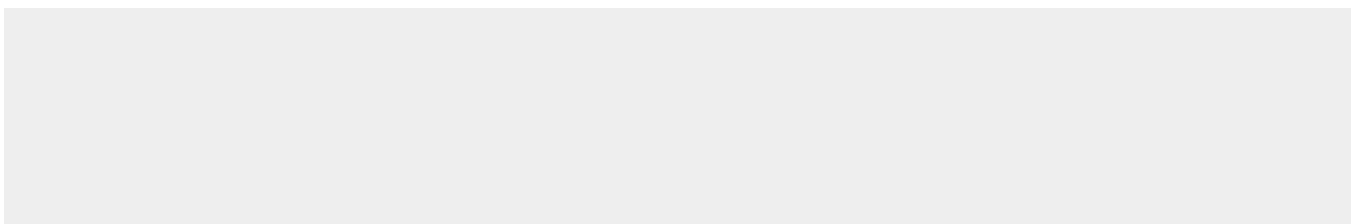
Tissue Location

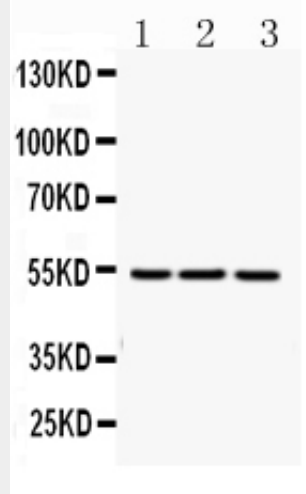
Detected in blood plasma (at protein level).

Anti-FGG Picoband Antibody - Protocols

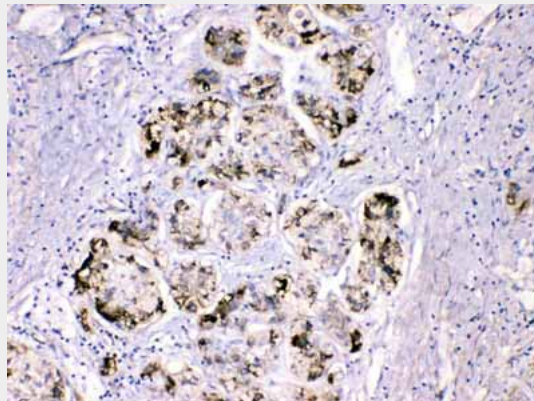
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-FGG Picoband Antibody - Images



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 μ g/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 μ g/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.