

Anti-FIBRINOGEN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody
Fibrinogen Antibody
Catalog # ASR3628

Specification

Anti-FIBRINOGEN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody - Product Information

Host	Goat
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Target Species	Human
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Application	WB, IHC, E, I, LCI
Application Note	Anti-Fibrinogen has been tested by western blot and immunohistochemistry and is suitable to be assayed against 1.0 µg of Fibrinogen [Human Plasma] in a standard ELISA using Peroxidase conjugated Affinity Purified anti-Goat IgG [H&L] (Rabbit) code #605-4302 and (ABTS (2,2'-azino-bis-[3-ethylbenthiazoline-6-sulfonic acid]) code # ABTS-100 as a substrate for 30 minutes at room temperature. A working dilution of 1:10,000 to 1:50,000 of the reconstitution concentration is suggested for this product.
Physical State	Lyophilized
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	Fibrinogen [Human Plasma]
Reconstitution Volume	2.0 mL
Reconstitution Buffer	Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

Anti-FIBRINOGEN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2243

Other Names
2243

Purity

This product was prepared from monospecific antiserum by a delipidation and defibrination. Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-goat serum, purified and partially purified Fibrinogen [Human Plasma]. Cross reactivity against Fibrinogen from other sources is unknown.

Storage Condition

Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after

standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-FIBRINOGEN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody - Protein Information

Name FGA

Function

Cleaved by the protease thrombin to yield monomers which, together with fibrinogen beta (FGB) and fibrinogen gamma (FGG), polymerize to form an insoluble fibrin matrix. Fibrin 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 immune response via both innate and T-cell mediated pathways.

Cellular Location

Secreted

Tissue Location

Detected in blood plasma (at protein level).

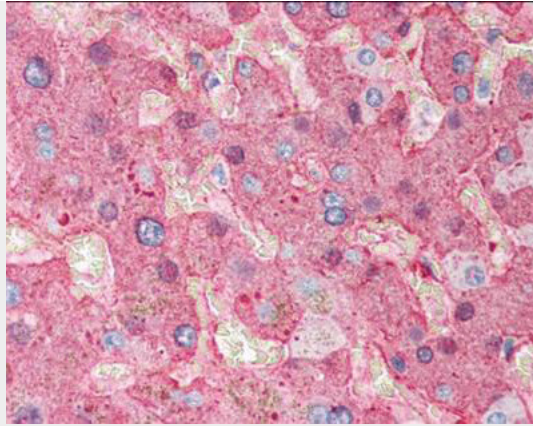
Anti-FIBRINOGEN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody - Protocols

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-FIBRINOGEN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody - Images





Immunohistochemistry of Goat Anti-Fibrinogen antibody. Tissue: human liver tissue. Fixation: formalin fixed paraffin embedded. Antigen retrieval: not required. Primary antibody: Fibrinogen antibody at 1:500 for 1 h at RT. Secondary antibody: Peroxidase goat secondary antibody at 1:10,000 for 45 min at RT. Localization: Fibrinogen is localized in plasma. Staining: Fibrinogen as precipitated red signal with hematoxylin purple nuclear counterstain.

Anti-FIBRINOGEN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody - Background

Fibrinogen is cleaved by the protease thrombin to yield monomers which, together with fibrinogen alpha (FGA), fibrinogen beta (FGB) and fibrinogen gamma (FGG), polymerize to form an insoluble fibrin matrix. Fibrin has a major function in hemostasis as one of the primary components of blood clots. In addition, it functions during the early stages of wound repair to stabilize the lesion and guide cell migration during re-epithelialization. It was originally thought to be essential for platelet aggregation, based on in vitro studies using anti-coagulated blood. However, subsequent studies have shown that it is not absolutely required for thrombus formation in vivo. It 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. It may also facilitate the immune response via both innate and T-cell mediated pathways.