

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

Fibrinogen Antibody Catalog # ASR3948

### **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 in western blot and immunohistochemistry.

This antibody is suitable when assayed against 1.0 µg of Fibrinogen [Human Plasma] in a standard ELISA using

Peroxidase conjugated Affinity Purified

Peroxidase conjugated Affinity Purified anti-Goat IgG [H&L] (Rabbit) code

#605-4302 and (ABTS (2,2'-azino-bis-[3-eth ylbenthiazoline-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. Specific conditions for reactivity

should be optimized by the end user.

Lyophilized

0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M

Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2 Fibrinogen [Human Plasma]

100 μL

Restore with deionized water (or

equivalent)

Preservative 0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

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

Gene ID 2243

**Physical State** 

Immunogen

Reconstitution Volume

Reconstitution Buffer

Buffer

Other Names 2243

## Purity

Anti-FIBRINOGEN is an IgG fraction antibody purified from monospecific antiserum by a multi-step process which includes delipidation, salt fractionation and ion exchange chromatography followed by extensive dialysis against the buffer stated above. Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-Goat Serum as well as 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 reepithelialization. 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

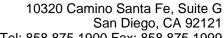
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

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

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

Fibrinogen (factor I) is a soluble plasma glycoprotein, synthesized by the liver, that is converted by thrombin into fibrin during blood coagulation. This is achieved through processes in the coagulation cascade that activate the zymogen prothrombin to the serine protease thrombin, which is responsible for converting fibrinogen into fibrin. Fibrin is then cross linked by factor XIII to form a clot. FXIIIa stabilizes fibrin further by incorporation of the fibrinolysis inhibitors alpha-2-antiplasmin





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and TAFI (thrombin activatable fibrinolysis inhibitor, procarboxypeptidase B), and binding to several adhesive proteins of various cells. Both the activation of Factor XIII by thrombin and plasminogen activator (t-PA) are catalyzed by fibrin. Fibrin specifically binds the activated coagulation factors factor Xa and thrombin and entraps them in the network of fibers, thus functioning as a temporary inhibitor of these enzymes, which stay active and can be released during fibrinolysis. Recent research has shown that fibrin plays a key role in the inflammatory response. Anti-Fibrinogen (Human Plasma) is ideal for Serum Protein Component research.