

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human FGL2 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) Angiopoietin-1, rhAngiopoietin-2, rhAngiopoietin-like 2, and recombinant mouse Angiopoietin-3 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 532223
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant human FGL2 Asn24-Pro439 Accession # Q14314
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

FGL2 (fibrinogen-like protein 2), also called fibroleukin, is a 64-70 kDa secreted glycoprotein of the fibrinogen-like superfamily. It is produced by macrophages and endothelial cells in response to inflammatory mediators, T cells and fetal trophoblast cells. FGL2 has prothrombinase activity, promotes immune-mediated thrombosis and functions in transplant rejection and infection-related abortion. Mature human FGL2 gene is a 416 amino acid (aa) protein with a coiled-coil region and a fibronectin C-terminal homology domain or FRED. Coiled-coil dimers are covalently linked to form a tetrameric 260-280 aa FGL2 complex. Mature human FGL2 shares 79% aa identity with mouse FGL2.

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