Human Fibrinogen Alexa Fluor® 700-conjugated Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG_1 Clone # 949332

Catalog Number: FAB9404N

100 µg

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Fibrinogen in direct ELISAs. In Western blots, does not detect Fibrinogen A.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG_1 Clone # 949332
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Human serum-derived Fibrinogen Accession # P02671
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 700 Excitation Wavelength: 675-700 nm Emission Wavelength: 723 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.*

Immunocytochemistry	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

Fibrinogen is a 340 kDa, secreted glycoprotein complex that is found in blood at concentrations of 150-400 mg/dL. It is secreted primarily by hepatocytes, but is also reported to be expressed by fibroblasts, type I alveolar epithelium, intestinal epithelium and some tumor cells. Fibrinogen is a homodimer that is composed of two, three-polypeptide chain subunits. In human, each subunit contains one 847amino acid (aa) alpha chain, one 461 aa beta chain, and one 427 aa gamma chain. Multiple interchain disulfide bonds link all three polypeptides. Fibrinogen plays a central role in clot formation. Conversion of fibrinogen to fibrin is triggered by thrombin, which cleaves fibrinopeptides A and B from alpha and beta chains, and thus exposes the N-terminal polymerization sites responsible for the formation of the soft clot. The soft clot is converted into the hard clot by factor XIIIA which catalyzes the epsilon-(gamma-glutamyl)lysine cross-linking between gamma chains (stronger) and between alpha chains (weaker) of different monomers. Fibrinogen is also a component of the ECM and binds to cell surface molecules on inflammatory cells. Mature human alpha, beta and gamma -chains share 67%, 85% and 83% aa identity with mouse alpha, beta and gamma -chains, respectively.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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