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AP00766PU-N Polyclonal Antibody to Fibrinogen - Purified

Alternate names: FGA, FGB, FGG

Quantity: 1 mg

Concentration: 8.6 mg/ml (OD280nm, E0.1% = 1.36)

Background: Fibrinogen is the main protein of blood coagulation system. It is a large protein and it consists of two identical subunits that contain three polypeptide chains: alpha, beta and gamma. All chains are connected with each other by a number of disulfide bonds. Fibrinopeptides A (1 to 16 amino acids) and B (1 to 17 amino acids) are released by thrombin from the N terminal parts of alpha and beta chains, respectively. In this way fibrinogen is converted into fibrin, which by means of polymerization forms a fibrin clot. Fibrinogen clotting underlies pathogenesis of MI, thromboembolism and thromboses of arteries and veins, since fibrin is the main substrate for thrombus formation. Fibrinogen activation is also involved in pathogenesis of inflammation, tumor growth and many other diseases.
The normal fibrinogen concentration in plasma is about 3 mg/ml. The elevated level of fibrinogen in patient's blood is regarded as an independent risk factor for cardiovascular diseases. An increase in blood fibrinogen concentration was shown to be a strong predictor of coronary heart disease (Sonel A. et al, and Rapold H.J. et al). All these facts make fibrinogen an important parameter in the diagnosis of cardiovascular diseases.

Host: Rabbit

Immunogen: Native Mouse Fibrinogen.

Format:
State: Liquid purified Ig fraction
Purification: Protein A Chromatography
Buffer System: 0.05M Sodium Phosphate, pH 6.6 containing 0.1M Sodium Chloride and 1 mM EDTA
Preservatives: None

Applications:
ELISA.
Western Blot.
Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.

Specificity: This antibody recognizes Mouse Fibrinogen.
Cross reacts with Fibrin.

Species Reactivity: **Tested:** Mouse.

Storage: Upon receipt, store (in aliquots) at -20°C to -80°C.
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Shelf life: one year from despatch.

Product Citations:
Purchased from Acris:
1. Heydenreich N, Nolte MW, Göb E, Langhauser F, Hofmeister M, Kraft P, et al. C1-inhibitor protects from brain ischemia-reperfusion injury by combined antiinflammatory and antithrombotic mechanisms. Stroke. 2012 Sep;43(9):2457-67.

doi: 10.1161/STROKEAHA.112.660340. Epub 2012 Jun 28. PubMed PMID: 22744646.
2. Langhauser F, Göb E, Kraft P, Geis C, Schmitt J, Brede M, et al. Kininogen deficiency protects from ischemic neurodegeneration in mice by reducing thrombosis, blood-brain barrier damage, and inflammation. Blood. 2012 Nov 8;120(19):4082-92. doi: 10.1182/blood-2012-06-440057. Epub 2012 Aug 30. PubMed PMID: 22936662.
3. Fan M, Xu H, Wang L, Luo H, Zhu X, Cai P, et al. Tissue Plasminogen Activator Neurotoxicity is Neutralized by Recombinant ADAMTS 13. Sci Rep. 2016 May 16;6:25971. doi: 10.1038/srep25971. PubMed PMID: 27181025.
3. Dhanesha, N;Doddapattar, P;Chorawala, MR;Nayak, MK;Kokame, K;Staber, JM;Lentz, SR;Chauhan, AK. ADAMTS13 Retards Progression of Diabetic Nephropathy by Inhibiting Intrarenal Thrombosis in Mice. Arterioscler. Thromb. Vasc. Biol. 2017, PubMed: 28495930.