

Fibrinogen antibody

□ Cat# FIBR31-A

Rabbit anti-Mouse Fibrinogen antibody

SIZE: 100 µg

Fibrinogen (factor I) is a soluble plasma glycoprotein, synthesized by the liver, that is converted by thrombin into fibrin during blood coagulation. Processes in the coagulation cascade 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 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.

Human fibrinogen is a dimer consisting of two identical halves, each containing three different polypeptides: alpha-chain (63.5 kDa), beta-chain (56 kDa), and gamma-chain (47 kDa). The three polypeptides are joined together by disulfide bonds. At the N-terminus, the three chains are linked together by a dimeric disulfide knot (DSK), which results in a configuration of α , β , γ). Fibrinogen is a glycoprotein containing approximately 4% carbohydrate. The concentration in blood plasma is 1.5-4.0 g/L or about 7 µM. In its natural form, fibrinogen can form bridges between platelets, by binding to their GpIIb/IIIa surface membrane proteins; however, its major function is as the precursor to fibrin. Fibrinogen is a hexamer containing two sets of three different chains (α , β , and γ), linked to each other by disulfide bonds. On the fibrinogen α and β chains, there is a small peptide sequence (called a fibrinopeptide). These small peptides are what prevent fibrinogen from spontaneously forming polymers with itself.

Source of Antigen and Antibodies

Host: Rabbit

Clonality: Polyclonal

Immunogen: Native plasma purified Mouse Fibrinogen

Purification: Ammonium sulfate followed by Protein G purification

Species Reactivity: Mouse

Cross reactivity: Species cross reactivity has not been assessed.

Recommended Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-Rabbit IgG HRP

Form & Storage of Antibodies

□ **Affinity pure IgG Solution**

Concentration: 1.9 mg/ml Volume: 53 µl

Supplied in PBS, pH 7.4

The antibody can be made available conjugated to HRP, Biotin, or FITC on request

□ **Lyophilized powder**

Lyophilized from a formulation containing PBS, pH 7.4 +3% Trehalose. Reconstitute in 100 µl distilled water to 1 mg/ml

Storage:

Short-term: 4°C for 3 months

Long-term: at -20°C or below in suitable aliquots after reconstitution for 1 year. Do not expose to multiple freeze/thaw cycles or store working, diluted solutions. Glycerol may be added to a final concentration of 50% and antibodies can be stored un-aliquoted at -20°C.

Recommended Usage

ELISA: May be used self-paired at a concentration of 1-2 µg/ml for capture and 0.1-1.0 µg/ml for detection antibody. Sensitivity of ~0.2 ng/ml in Sandwich ELISA

Western blot: 0.5-5 µg/ml.

IHC-P: Assay dependent concentration

The above concentrations are a *suggestion*, user's must optimize their assay based on their own conditions.

**This product is for In vitro research use only.*

Related materials available from ADI

| Catalog# | Description |
|----------------------|--|
| FIBN-100 | Human Fibrinogen ELISA Kit |
| FIBN11-A | Rabbit Anti-Human Plasma Fibrinogen IgG |
| FIBN11-BT conjugate | Goat Anti-Human Plasma Fibrinogen IgG, Biotin |
| FIBN11-M (Clone #1) | Monoclonal anti-Human Fibrinogen IgG, aff pure |
| FIBN12-A | Rabbit Anti-Rat Fibrinogen, IgG, aff pure |
| FIBN12-M (Clone #2) | Monoclonal anti-Human Fibrinogen IgG, aff pure |
| FIBN13-M ascites | Monoclonal Anti-Human Plasma Fibrinogen, |
| FIBN14-A | Rabbit anti-Human+Mouse Fibrinogen IgG/Y |
| FIBN17-HRP Conjugate | Goat Anti-Human Plasma Fibrinogen IgG-HRP |

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