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FGG Antibody (Ascites)
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM2135a

Specification

FGG Antibody (Ascites) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	P02679
Other Accession	NP_068656
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgG1**
Calculated MW	**51512**
Antigen Region	**417-445**

FGG Antibody (Ascites) - Additional Information

Gene ID 2266

Other Names
Fibrinogen gamma chain, FGG

Target/Specificity
This FGG antibody is generated from mice immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 417-445 amino acids from human FGG .

Dilution
WB~~1:200~1600
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format
Mouse monoclonal antibody supplied in crude ascites with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
FGG Antibody (Ascites) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

FGG Antibody (Ascites) - Protein Information

Name FGG

Function Together with fibrinogen alpha (FGA) and fibrinogen beta (FGB), polymerizes to form an insoluble fibrin matrix. 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 re- epithelialization. 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 antibacterial immune response via both innate and T-cell mediated pathways.

Cellular Location
Secreted

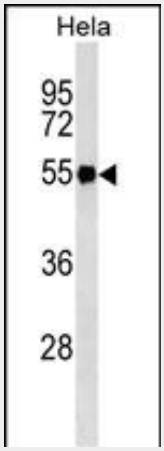
Tissue Location
Detected in blood plasma (at protein level).

FGG Antibody (Ascites) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

FGG Antibody (Ascites) - Images



FGG Antibody (Ascites)(Cat. #AM2135a) western blot analysis in Hela cell line lysates (35µg/lane).This demonstrates the FGG antibody detected the FGG protein (arrow).

FGG Antibody (Ascites) - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is the gamma component of fibrinogen, a blood-borne glycoprotein comprised of three pairs of nonidentical polypeptide chains. Following vascular injury, fibrinogen is cleaved by thrombin to form fibrin which is the most abundant component of blood clots. In addition, various cleavage

products of fibrinogen and fibrin regulate cell adhesion and spreading, display vasoconstrictor and chemotactic activities, and are mitogens for several cell types. Mutations in this gene lead to several disorders, including dysfibrinogenemia, hypofibrinogenemia and thrombophilia. Alternative splicing results in two transcript variants encoding different isoforms.

FGG Antibody (Ascites) - References

Bahadori, B., et al. Thromb. Res. 126(4):350-352(2010)
Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010)
Fujihara, N., et al. Thromb. Haemost. 104(2):213-223(2010)
Undas, A., et al. Thromb. Haemost. 104(2):415-417(2010)
Davila, S., et al. Genes Immun. 11(3):232-238(2010)