ARG44662
anti-Fibrinogen gamma chain antibody

Package: 50 µg
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Mouse Monoclonal antibody recognizes Fibrinogen gamma chain
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	IHC-P, IP, WB
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	Fibrinogen gamma chain
Species	Human
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	FGG; Fibrinogen Gamma Chain; Fibrinogen, Gamma Polypeptide; Testicular Tissue Protein Li 70

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
IHC-P	5 µg/mL
IP	10 µg/mL
WB	1 µg/mL

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

Properties

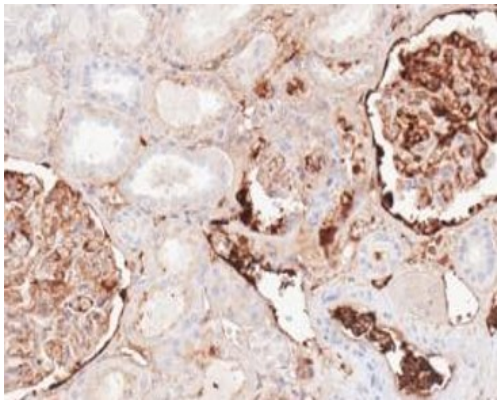
Form	Liquid
Purification	Protein A purification
Buffer	PBS with 0.09% sodium azide
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	FGG
Gene Full Name	Fibrinogen Gamma Chain

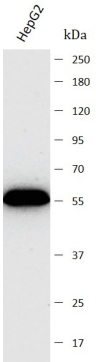
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is the gamma component of fibrinogen, a blood-borne glycoprotein comprised of three pairs of nonidentical polypeptide chains. Following vascular injury, fibrinogen is cleaved by thrombin to form fibrin which is the most abundant component of blood clots. In 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 transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Aug 2015]
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. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	52 kDa
PTM	Disulfide bond, Glycoprotein, Isopeptide bond, Phosphoprotein, Sulfation. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Secreted. [UniProt]

Images



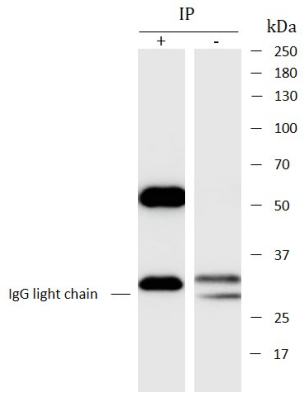
ARG44662 anti-Fibrinogen gamma chain antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Human Kidney stained with ARG44662 anti-Fibrinogen gamma chain antibody at 7.5 µg/mL dilution.



ARG44662 anti-Fibrinogen gamma chain antibody WB image

Western blot: HepG2 stained with ARG44662 anti-Fibrinogen gamma chain antibody at 1 µg/mL dilution.



ARG44662 anti-Fibrinogen gamma chain antibody IP image

Immunoprecipitation: HepG2 lysate immunoprecipitated with 2.5 µg of ARG44662 anti-Fibrinogen gamma chain antibody.