

Anti-FGG Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO10111

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	P02679
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Fibrinogen gamma chain(FGG) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human;Mouse;Rat.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	2266
Other Names	Fibrinogen gamma chain, FGG
Calculated MW	51512
Application Details	Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, By Heat Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat
Subcellular Localization	Secreted .
Tissue Specificity	Detected in blood plasma (at protein level). .
Source	Eukaryota
Protein Name	Fibrinogen gamma chain
Contents	Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.05mg NaN ₃ .
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human FGG (133-163aa IRYLQEIYNSNNQKIVNLKEKVAQLEAQCQE), different from the related mouse sequence by two amino acids, and from the related rat sequence by five amino acids.
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage	At -20 °C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4 °C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20 °C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
----------------	--

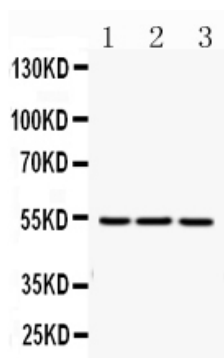
Protein Information

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).

Background

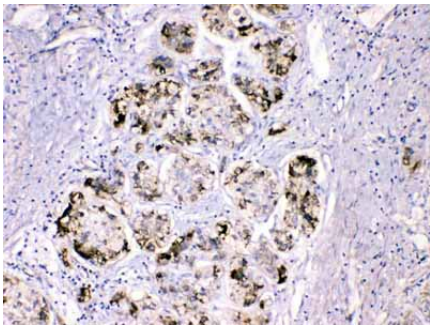
Fibrinogen gamma chain, also known as FGG, is a human gene found on Chromosome 4. The protein encoded by this gene is the gamma component of fibrinogen, a blood-borne glycoprotein comprised of three pairs of nonidentical polypeptide chains. Following vascular injury, fibrinogen is cleaved by thrombin 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.

Images



Western blot analysis of FGG expression in rat liver extract (lane 1), mouse liver extract (lane 2) and HEPG2 whole cell lysates (lane 3). FGG at 52KD was detected using rabbit anti-FGG Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO10111) at 0.5 µg/mL. The blot was developed using chemiluminescence (ECL) method.

FGG was detected in paraffin-embedded sections of human liver cancer tissues using rabbit anti-FGG Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO10111) at 1 µg/mL. The immunohistochemical section was developed using SABC method.



Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.