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FGG Antibody (Ascites)

Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM2135a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P02679
Other Accession	NP_068656
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Clone Names	546CT11.4.3
Calculated MW	51512
Antigen Region	417-445

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.

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).

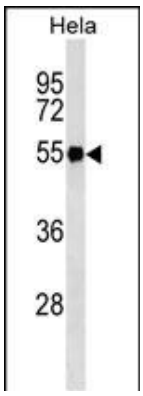
Background

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.

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)

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).

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