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FGB Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO1288a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P02675
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Names	1F9
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	55928
Description	Fibrinogen beta chain, also known as FGB, is a gene found in humans and most other vertebrates with a similar system of blood coagulation.It is the beta 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 afibrinogenemia, dysfibrinogenemia, hypodysfibrinogenemia and thrombotic tendency.
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human FGB (aa30-300) expressed in E. Coli.
Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.

Additional Information

Gene ID	2244
Other Names	Fibrinogen beta chain, Fibrinopeptide B, Fibrinogen beta chain, FGB
Dilution	WB~~1/500 - 1/2000 E~~N/A
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	FGB Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	FGB

Function	Cleaved by the protease thrombin to yield monomers which, together with fibrinogen alpha (FGA) and fibrinogen gamma (FGG), polymerize to form an insoluble fibrin matrix. Fibrin 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. 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).

References

1. Blood. 2003 Dec 15;102(13):4413-5. 2. Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol. 2008 Apr;28(4):758-63.

Images

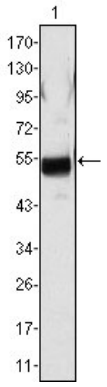

Figure 1: Western blot analysis using FGB mouse mAb against human plasma (1).