abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Fibrinopeptide B antibody (Biotin) ab48257

Overview

Product name	Anti-Fibrinopeptide B antibody (Biotin)
Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Fibrinopeptide B (Biotin)
Conjugation	Biotin
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** ELISA, IP, RIA
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide: QGVNDNEEGFFSAR conjugated to KLH via carboxyl group, corresponding to amino acids 31-44 of Human Fibrinopeptide B. Run BLAST with Run BLAST with

Properties

Form	Liquid
Storage instructions	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
Storage buffer	Preservative: 0.01% Thimerosal (merthiolate) Constituents: 50% Glycerol, PBS, pH 7.5
Purity	Protein G purified
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab48257** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
ELISA		Use at an assay dependent dilution.
IP		Use at an assay dependent dilution.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
RIA		Use at an assay dependent dilution.

Target

Function	Fibrinogen has a double function: yielding monomers that polymerize into fibrin and acting as a cofactor in platelet aggregation.
Involvement in disease	Defects in FGB are a cause of thrombophilia. Defects in FGB are a cause of congenital afibrinogenemia (CAFBN) [MIM:202400]. This rare autosomal recessive disorder is characterized by bleeding that varies from mild to severe and by complete absence or extremely low levels of plasma and platelet fibrinogen.
Sequence similarities	Contains 1 fibrinogen C-terminal domain.
Domain	A long coiled coil structure formed by 3 polypeptide chains connects the central nodule to the C-terminal domains (distal nodules). The long C-terminal ends of the alpha chains fold back, contributing a fourth strand to the coiled coil structure.
Post-translational modifications	Conversion of fibrinogen to fibrin is triggered by thrombin, which cleaves fibrinopeptides A and B from alpha and beta chains, and thus exposes the N-terminal polymerization sites responsible for the formation of the soft clot. The soft clot is converted into the hard clot by factor XIIIA which catalyzes the epsilon-(gamma-glutamyl)lysine cross-linking between gamma chains (stronger) and between alpha chains (weaker) of different monomers.
Cellular localization	Secreted.

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