abcam

Product datasheet

Biotin Anti-Fibrinogen antibody ab51416

4 References

Overview

Product name	Biotin Anti-Fibrinogen antibody
Description	Biotin Rabbit polyclonal to Fibrinogen
Host species	Rabbit
Conjugation	Biotin
Tested applications	**Suitable for:** ELISA, EIA, IP, RIA, WB
Species reactivity	**Reacts with:** Rat
Immunogen	Full length native protein purified from plasma (Rat)
General notes	The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

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	pH: 7.50 Preservative: 0.01% Thimerosal (merthiolate) Constituents: 50% Glycerol, PBS
Purity	Protein G purified
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee	Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of ab51416 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 concentration.
EIA		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
IP		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
RIA		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
WB		Use at an assay dependent concentration. Predicted molecular weight: 95 kDa. A band of 340 kDa is seen when run in native gel.

Target

Function	Fibrinogen has a double function: yielding monomers that polymerize into fibrin and acting as a cofactor in platelet aggregation.
Tissue specificity	Plasma.
Involvement in disease	Defects in FGA are a cause of congenital afibrinogenemia (CAFBN) [MIM:202400]. This is a rare autosomal recessive disorder characterized by bleeding that varies from mild to severe and by complete absence or extremely low levels of plasma and platelet fibrinogen. Note=The majority of cases of afibrinogenemia are due to truncating mutations. Variations in position Arg-35 (the site of cleavage of fibrinopeptide a by thrombin) leads to alpha-dysfibrinogenemias. Defects in FGA are a cause of amyloidosis type 8 (AMYL8) [MIM:105200]; also known as systemic non-neuropathic amyloidosis or Ostertag-type amyloidosis. AMYL8 is a hereditary generalized amyloidosis due to deposition of apolipoprotein A1, fibrinogen and lysozyme amyloids. Viscera are particularly affected. There is no involvement of the nervous system. Clinical features include renal amyloidosis resulting in nephrotic syndrome, arterial hypertension, hepatosplenomegaly, cholestasis, petechial skin rash.
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	The alpha chain is not glycosylated. Forms F13A-mediated cross-links between a glutamine and the epsilon-amino group of a lysine residue, forming fibronectin-fibrinogen heteropolymers. About one-third of the alpha chains in the molecules in blood were found to be phosphorylated. 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. Phosphorylation sites are present in the extracellular medium.
Cellular localization	Secreted.

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