

Product datasheet

Canine Fibrinogen ELISA Kit ab108839

1 Image

Overview

Product name Canine Fibrinogen ELISA Kit

Detection method Colorimetric

Precision

Intra-assay

Sample	n	Mean	SD	CV%
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Overall 4.9%

Inter-assay

Sample	n	Mean	SD	CV%
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Overall 7.1%

Sample type Cell culture supernatant, Urine

Assay type Sandwich (quantitative)

Sensitivity = 12 ng/ml

Range 12.5 ng/ml - 800 ng/ml

Recovery 97 %

Assay time 4h 0m

Assay duration Multiple steps standard assay

Species reactivity **Reacts with:** Dog

Product overview

Abcam's Fibrinogen Canine *in vitro* ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) kit is designed for the quantitative measurement of fibrinogen levels in urine and cell culture media.

A Fibrinogen specific antibody has been precoated onto 96-well plates and blocked. Standards or test samples are added to the wells and subsequently a Fibrinogen specific biotinylated detection antibody is added and then followed by washing with wash buffer. Streptavidin-Peroxidase Complex is added and unbound conjugates are washed away with wash buffer. TMB is then used to visualize Streptavidin-Peroxidase enzymatic reaction. TMB is catalyzed by Streptavidin-Peroxidase to produce a blue color product that changes into yellow after adding acidic stop solution. The density of yellow coloration is directly proportional to the amount of Fibrinogen captured in plate.

The entire kit may be stored at -20°C for long term storage before reconstitution - Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Platform Microplate

Properties

Storage instructions Store at -20°C. Please refer to protocols.

Components	1 x 96 tests
100X Streptavidin-Peroxidase Conjugate	1 x 80µl
10X Diluent M Concentrate	1 x 30ml
20X Wash Buffer Concentrate	2 x 30ml
80X Biotinylated Canine Fibrinogen Antibody	1 x 75µl
Chromogen Substrate	1 x 7ml
Fibrinogen Microplate (12 x 8 well strips)	1 unit
Fibrinogen Standard	1 vial
Sealing Tapes	3 units
Stop Solution	1 x 11ml

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

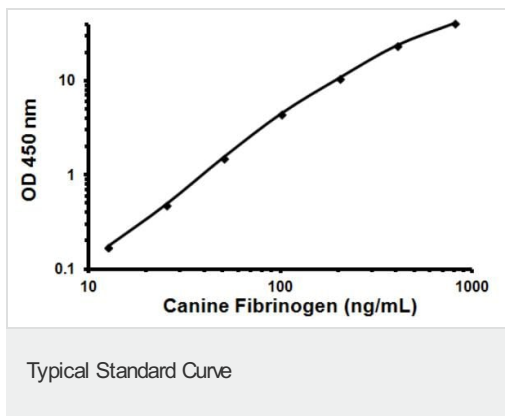
residue, forming fibronectin-fibrinogen heteropolymers.

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.

Images



Representative Standard Curve using ab108839

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