abcam

Product datasheet

Mouse Fibrinogen ELISA Kit ab108843

1 References 1 Image

Overview

Product name Mouse Fibrinogen ELISA Kit

Detection method Colorimetric

Precision

Intra-assay

Sample	n	Mean	SD	CV%
Overall				3.2%

Inter-assay

Sample	n	Mean	SD	CV%
Overall				10.4%

Sample type Cell culture supernatant, Urine, Plasma, Tissue, Cell Lysate

Assay type Sandwich (quantitative)

Sensitivity = 82 pg/ml

Range 1.5 ng/ml - 12.5 ng/ml

Recovery 102 %

Assay time 4h 00m

Assay duration Multiple steps standard assay

Species reactivity **Reacts with:** Mouse

Product overview Abcam's Fibrinogen mouse *in vitro* ELISA (Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay) kit is designed for the quantitative measurement of Fibrinogen concentrations in Mouse plasma, urine, cell culture, cell lysate, and tissue samples.

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.

Get better reproducibility in only 90 minutes with Mouse Fibrinogen ELISA Kit (**ab213478**) from our SimpleStep ELISA® range.

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 N Concentrate	1 x 30ml
20X Wash Buffer Concentrate	2 x 30ml
60X Biotinylated Mouse Fibrinogen Antibody	1 x 100µl
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.

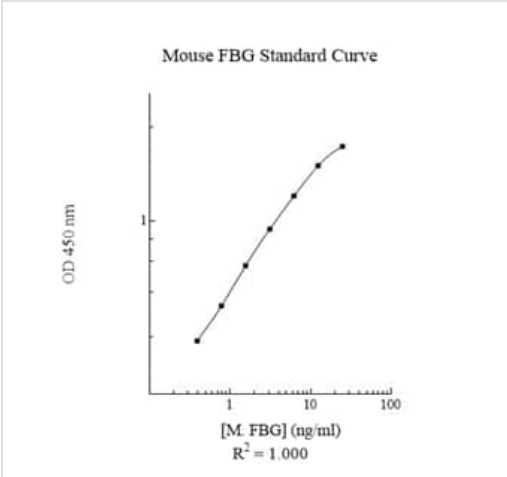
Involvement in disease Defects in FGA are a cause of congenital afibrinogenemia (CAFBN) [MIM:202400]. This is a rare autosomal recessive disorder characterized by bleeding that varies from mild to severe and by complete absence or extremely low levels of plasma and platelet fibrinogen. Note=The majority 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



Typical Standard Curve

Representative Standard Curve using ab108843

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