abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Fibrinogen antibody ab118488

4 References 2 Images

Overview

Product name Anti-Fibrinogen antibody

Description Goat polyclonal to Fibrinogen

Host species Goat

Tested applications Suitable for: IHC-P

Species reactivity Reacts with: Human

Immunogen fibrinogen purified from human plasma

Positive control Human kidney and liver tissues.

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). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long

term.

Storage buffer pH: 7.20

Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide

Constituents: 0.424% Potassium phosphate, 0.88% Sodium chloride

Purity IgG fraction

Clonality Polyclonal

Isotype IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab118488 in the following tested applications.

1

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

Application	Abreviews	Notes
IHC-P		Use a concentration of 2.5 μ g/ml. Perform heat mediated antigen retrieval with citrate buffer pH 6 before commencing with IHC staining protocol.

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

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.

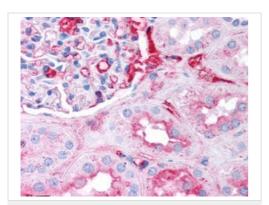
About one-third of the alpha chains in the molecules in blood were found to be phosphorylated. Conversion of fibrinogen to fibrin is triggered by thrombin, which cleaves fibrinopeptides A and B from alpha and beta chains, and thus exposes the N-terminal polymerization sites responsible for the formation 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

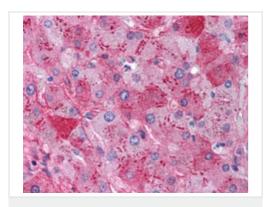
Secreted.

Images



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections) - Anti-Fibrinogen antibody (ab118488)

ab118488 at 2.5µg/ml staining Fibrinogen in Formalin-fixed, Paraffin-embedded Human kidney tissue by Immunohistochemistry, followed by biotinylated secondary antibody, alkaline phosphatasestreptavidin and chromogen.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections) - Anti-Fibrinogen antibody (ab118488)

ab118488 at 2.5µg/ml staining Fibrinogen in Formalin-fixed, Paraffin-embedded Human liver tissue by Immunohistochemistry, followed by biotinylated secondary antibody, alkaline phosphatasestreptavidin and chromogen.

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