10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Goat Anti-fibrinogen alpha chain (aa123-135) Antibody

Goat Anti-fibrinogen alpha chain (aa123-135) Antibody (AF4140a)
Catalog # AF4140a

Specification

Goat Anti-fibrinogen alpha chain (aa123-135) Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P02671
Other Accession	NP_000499.1, NP_068657.1, 2243
Reactivity	**Human**
Predicted	**Human**
Concentration	**100ug/200ul**
Calculated MW	**94973**

Goat Anti-fibrinogen alpha chain (aa123-135) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2243

Other Names
Fibrinogen alpha chain, Fibrinopeptide A, Fibrinogen alpha chain, FGA

Immunogen
Peptide with sequence C-RDNTYNRVSEDLR, from the internal region of the protein sequence according to NP_000499.1; NP_068657.1.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
Goat Anti-fibrinogen alpha chain (aa123-135) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Goat Anti-fibrinogen alpha chain (aa123-135) Antibody - Protein Information

Name FGA

Function
Cleaved by the protease thrombin to yield monomers which, together with fibrinogen beta (FGB) and fibrinogen gamma (FGG), polymerize to form an insoluble fibrin matrix. Fibrin has a major function in hemostasis as one of the primary components of blood clots. In addition, functions during the early stages of wound repair to stabilize the lesion and guide cell migration during re-epithelialization. Was originally thought to be essential for platelet aggregation, based on in vitro studies using anticoagulated blood. However, subsequent studies have shown that it is not absolutely required for thrombus formation in vivo. Enhances expression of SELP in activated platelets via an ITGB3-dependent pathway. Maternal fibrinogen is essential for successful pregnancy. Fibrin deposition is also associated with infection, where it protects against

IFNG-mediated hemorrhage. May also facilitate the immune response via both innate and T-cell mediated pathways.

Cellular Location
Secreted

Tissue Location
Detected in blood plasma (at protein level).

Goat Anti-fibrinogen alpha chain (aa123-135) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Goat Anti-fibrinogen alpha chain (aa123-135) Antibody - Images



AF4140a (0.01 µg/ml) staining of Human Platelets lysate (35 µg protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence.

Goat Anti-fibrinogen alpha chain (aa123-135) Antibody - Background

Cleaved by the protease thrombin to yield monomers which, together with fibrinogen beta (FGB) and fibrinogen gamma (FGG), polymerize to form an insoluble fibrin matrix. Fibrin has a major function in hemostasis as one of the primary components of blood clots. In addition, functions during the early stages of wound repair to stabilize the lesion and guide cell migration during re-epithelialization. Was originally thought to be essential for platelet aggregation, based on in vitro studies using anticoagulated blood. However, subsequent studies have shown that it is not absolutely required for thrombus formation in vivo. Enhances expression of SELP in activated platelets via an ITGB3- dependent pathway. Maternal fibrinogen is essential for successful

pregnancy. Fibrin deposition is also associated with infection, where it protects against IFNG-mediated hemorrhage. May also facilitate the immune response via both innate and T-cell mediated pathways.

Goat Anti-fibrinogen alpha chain (aa123-135) Antibody - References

Fu Y.,et al.Biochemistry 31:11968-11972(1992).
Chung D.W.,et al.(In) Ebert R.F. (eds.);
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Mural R.J.,et al.Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Chung D.W.,et al.Adv. Exp. Med. Biol. 281:39-48(1990).