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

FGA Antibody (N-term)
Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM2051B

Specification

FGA Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

Application	**WB,E**
Primary Accession	P02671
Other Accession	NP_000499.1
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Host	**Mouse**
Clonality	**Monoclonal**
Isotype	**IgM**
Antigen Region	**420-448**

FGA Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 2243

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

Target/Specificity
This FGA antibody is generated from mice immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 420-448 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human FGA.

Dilution
WB~~1:500~1000

Format
Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Euglobin precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

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

Precautions
FGA Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

FGA Antibody (N-term) - 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

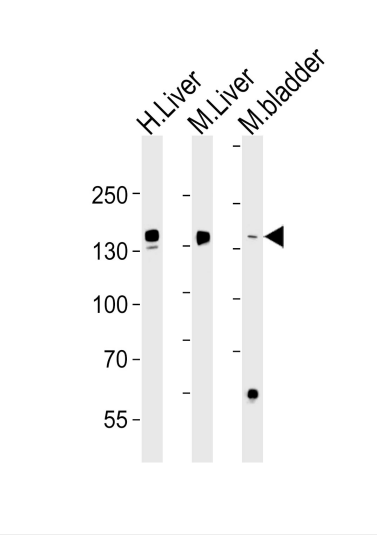
Tissue Location
Detected in blood plasma (at protein level).

FGA Antibody (N-term) - 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

FGA Antibody (N-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from human Liver, mouse Liver, mouse bladder tissue (from left to right), using FGA Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AM2051b). AM2051b was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-mouse IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:3000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysates at 20µg per lane.

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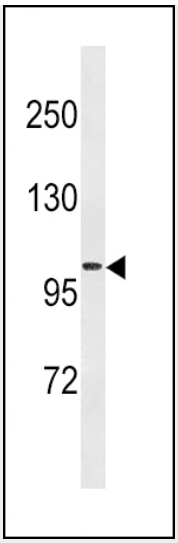

FGA Antibody (N-term) (Cat. #AM2051b) western blot analysis in mouse bladder tissue lysates (35µg/lane).This demonstrates the FGA(N-term) antibody detected the FGA(N-term) protein (arrow).

FGA Antibody (N-term) - Background

The protein encoded by this gene is the alpha component of fibrinogen, a blood-borne glycoprotein comprised of three pairs of nonidentical polypeptide chains. Following vascular injury, fibrinogen is cleaved by thrombin to form fibrin which is the most abundant component of blood clots. In addition, various cleavage products of fibrinogen and fibrin regulate cell adhesion and spreading, display vasoconstrictor and chemotactic activities, and are mitogens for several cell types. Mutations in this gene lead to several disorders, including dysfibrinogenemia, hypofibrinogenemia, afibrinogenemia and renal amyloidosis. Alternative splicing results in two isoforms which vary in the carboxy-terminus. [provided by RefSeq].

FGA Antibody (N-term) - References

Bahadori, B., et al. Thromb. Res. 126(4):350-352(2010)
Chen, Z., et al. Hum. Genet. 128(4):443-452(2010)
Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010)
Gu, W.P., et al. Zhonghua Yi Xue Yi Chuan Xue Za Zhi 27(3):286-289(2010)
Ban, H.J., et al. BMC Genet. 11, 26 (2010) :