Anti-FIBA antibody

Description	Unconjugated Rabbit polyclonal to FIBA

Model	STJ192197
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Rat
Applications	ELISA, WB
Gene ID	2243
Gene Symbol	FGA
Dilution range	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Specificity	FIBA Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Tissue Specificity	Detected in blood plasma (at protein level).
Purification	FIBA antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Fibrinogen alpha chain Fibrinopeptide A Fibrinogen alpha chain
Molecular Weight	95 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid form in PBS containing 50% glycerol,and 0.02% sodium azide.

Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:3661OMIM:105200
Alternative Names	Fibrinogen alpha chain Fibrinopeptide A Fibrinogen alpha chain
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.
Sequence and Domain Family	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.
Cellular Localization	Secreted
Post-translational Modifications	The alpha chain is normally not N-glycosylated , even though glycosylation at Asn-686 was observed when a fragment of the protein was expressed in insect cells . It is well known that heterologous expression of isolated domains can lead to adventitious protein modifications. Besides, glycosylation at Asn-686 is supported by large-scale glycoproteomics studies , but the evidence is still quite tenuous. Most likely, Asn-686 is not glycosylated in the healthy human body, or only with low efficiency. O-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. Phosphorylated by FAM20C in the extracellular medium.