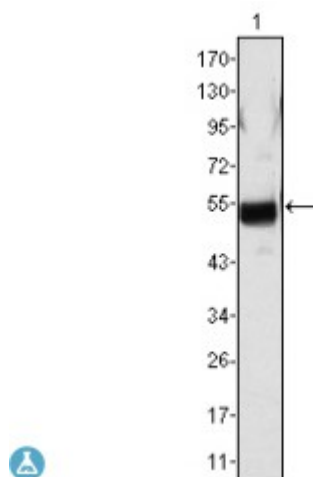


Anti-Fibrinogen beta antibody



Description	Mouse monoclonal to Fibrinogen beta.
Model	STJ98070
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human Fibrinogen beta (aa30-300) expressed in E. Coli.
Immunogen Region	30-300 aa
Gene ID	2244
Gene Symbol	FGB
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	Fibrinogen beta Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Fibrinogen beta protein.
Tissue Specificity	Detected in blood plasma (at protein level).
Purification	Affinity purification
Clone ID	1F9
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Fibrinogen beta chain Fibrinopeptide B Fibrinogen beta chain
Clonality	Monoclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG1
Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:3662OMIM:134830
Alternative Names	Fibrinogen beta chain Fibrinopeptide B Fibrinogen beta chain
Function	Cleaved by the protease thrombin to yield monomers which, together with fibrinogen alpha (FGA) 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. 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 antibacterial 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	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.