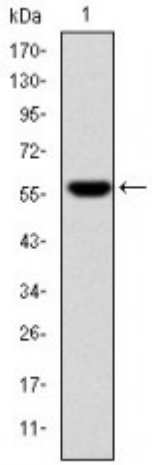
Anti-Fibrinogen gamma antibody



Description	Mouse monoclonal to Fibrinogen gamma.

Model	STJ98072
Host	Mouse
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, FC, IF, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human Fibrinogen gamma expressed in E. Coli.
Gene ID	2266
Gene Symbol	FGG
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:200-1:1000IF 1:200-1:1000FC 1:200-1:400ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	Fibrinogen gamma Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Fibrinogen gamma protein.
Tissue Specificity	Detected in blood plasma (at protein level).
Purification	Affinity purification
Clone ID	4H9
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Fibrinogen gamma chain
Clonality	Monoclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated

Isotype	IgG2a
Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:3694OMIM:134850
Alternative Names	Fibrinogen gamma chain
Function	Together with fibrinogen alpha (FGA) and fibrinogen beta (FGB), polymerizes to form an insoluble fibrin matrix. 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 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. Sulfation of C-terminal tyrosines increases affinity for thrombin.