

Rabbit FGG Polyclonal Antibody | anti-FGG antibody

FGG Antibody

CATALOG # AAA327131	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human, Mouse, Rat	APPLICATIONS ELISA, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot
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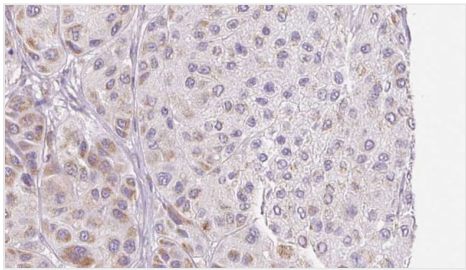
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

FGG; Polyclonal Antibody; FGG Antibody; FIBG_HUMAN; Fibrinogen gamma chain; Fibrinogen gamma polypeptide; fibrinogen gamma-b chain; anti-FGG antibody

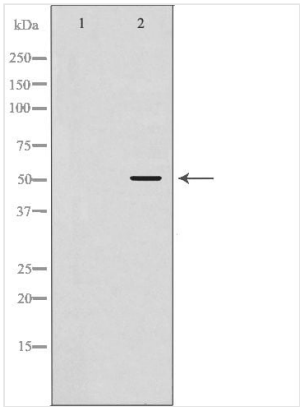
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	FGG antibody detects endogenous levels of total FGG
Purity/Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin.
Form/Format	Liquid Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	437
Applicable Applications for anti-FGG antibody	ELISA, IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human FGG
Subcellular Location	Secreted.
Tissue Specificity	Detected in blood plasma (at protein level).
Predicted Cross Reactivity	Pig, Zebrafish, Bovine, Sheep, Rabbit, Chicken, Xenopus
Similarity	Pig (100%), Zebrafish (80%), Bovine (80%), Sheep (100%), Rabbit (100%), Chicken (100%), Xenopus (100%)
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.

IMAGES



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
AAA327131 at 1/100 staining Human melanoma tissue by IHC-P. The sample was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The sample was then blocked and incubated with the antibody for 1.5 hours at 22 degree C. An HRP conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody was used as the secondary.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of Hela whole cell lysates, using FGG Antibody. The lane on the left is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-FGG antibody	Description: The protein encoded by this gene is the gamma 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 and thrombophilia. Alternative splicing results in two transcript variants encoding different isoforms. 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. Subunit Structure: Heterohexamer; disulfide linked. Contains 2 sets of 3 non-identical chains (alpha, beta and gamma). The 2 heterotrimers are in head to head conformation with the N-termini in a small central domain. 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. Similarity: 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.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	70906437
NCBI GeneID	2266
NCBI Accession #	NP_000500.2
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000509.5
UniProt Accession #	P02679; P04469; P04470; Q53Y18; Q96A14; Q96KJ3; Q9UC62; Q9UC63; Q9UCF3; A8K057
Molecular Weight	Observed: 51 kDa Predicted: 52 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	fibrinogen gamma chain isoform gamma-A

NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	fibrinogen gamma chain
NCBI Official Symbol	FGG
NCBI Protein Information	fibrinogen gamma chain
UniProt Protein Name	Fibrinogen gamma chain
UniProt Gene Name	FGG

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/fgg-antibody-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/327131>