Anti-Fibrinogen gamma prime (Sheep)
Peroxidase Conjugated IgG, 0.2 mg

Ref#: SAFGP-HRP
Lot#: xxxxxx
Exp. Date: xxxx-xx

Store at -10 to -20°C

For Research Use Only
Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures
For *in vitro* Use Only

Immunogen:	Synthetic peptide containing the sequence unique to the gamma-chain (VRPEHPAETEYDSLYPEDDL) conjugated to the keyhole limpet hemocyanin carrier
Format:	Peroxidase conjugated IgG in a buffered stabilizer solution containing 50% (v/v) glycerol
Host:	Sheep
Storage:	Store between -10 and -20°C. Vial should be tightly capped. Do not store in frost-free freezers. Allow product to warm to room temperature and gently mix before use Avoid exposure to sodium azide as this is an inhibitor of peroxidase activity
Total Protein:	0.2 mg
Volume:	1 vial containing 0.10 mL IgG conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (HRP) through carbohydrate groups
Concentration:	2 mg/mL IgG-HRP by Absorbance; Extinction Coefficient $E^{1\%}_{280}$ = 14.0
Reinheitszahl (A_{403}/A_{280})**:**	0.43
Specificity:	Specific for gamma-containing forms of fibrinogen. Prior to conjugation specificity demonstrated by immunoelectrophoresis and immunoblotting methods.
Application:	Suitable as a source of antibodies

Fibrinogen is an abundant plasma protein (5-10 uM) synthesized in the liver. The intact protein has a molecular weight of 340 kDa and is composed of 3 pairs of disulphide-bound polypeptide chains named Aα, Bβ and γ. Fibrinogen is a triglobular protein consisting of a central E domain and terminal D domains. Proteolysis by thrombin results in release of Fibrinopeptide A (FPA, Aα1-16) followed by Fibrinopeptide B (FPB, Bβ1-14) and the fibrin monomers that result polymerize in a half-overlap fashion to form insoluble fibrin fibrils. The chains of fibrin are referred to as α, β and γ, due to the removal of FPA and FPB. The polymerised fibrin is subsequently stabilized by the transglutaminase activated Factor XIII that forms amide linkages between γ chains and, to a lesser extent, α chains of the fibrin molecules. Proteolysis of fibrinogen by plasmin initially liberates C-terminal residues from the Aα chain to produce fragment X (intact D-E-D, which is still clottable).

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