Anti-Human Fibrinogen Monoclonal 0.50 mg

COA CHROM DIAGNOSTICA

Ref#: MAB-HFG Lot#: xxxxxx Exp. Date: xxxx-xx

Store at -20°C

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

Immunogen:	Human Fibrinogen
Format:	Monoclonal antibody purified by protein G affinity chromatography from cell supernatant. Lyophilized in 10 mM sodium phosphate, 150 mM NaCl, 0.01 % sodium azide, pH 7.2
Clone ID#:	110
Storage:	Store unopened vial at -20°C until its expiration date. Reconstitute with aqua dest to the original volume (0.50 mL) and freeze aliquots at -20°C or below. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles. Expires 2 years after reconstitution.
Total Protein:	0.50 mg
Applications:	For Research Use Only. Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures. For in vitro Use Only
Volume:	1 vial containing 0.50 mL monoclonal anti-human Fibrinogen
Concentration:	1 mg/mL
Specificity:	Purity determined by SDS-PAGE is > 98%. Binds human fibrinogen in solid phase ELISA. Binds alpha chain of fibrinogen in Immunoblotting.

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 A α , B β 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, A α 1-16) followed by Fibrinopeptide B (FPB, B β 1-14) 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 A α chain to produce fragment X (intact D-E-D, which is still clottable).