Fibrinogen (FGA) Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	Fibrinogen (FGA), Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	human Fibrinogen Antibody FITC Conjugated
Product Gene Name	anti-FGA antibody
Product Synonym Names	FGA; FGA protein; FGB; FGG; Fib2; Fibrin alpha chain ; Fibrinogen A alpha polypeptide; Fibrinogen A alpha polypeptide chain; Fibrinogen alpha chain; Fibrinogen B alpha polypeptide; Fibrinogen beta chain; Fibrinogen G alpha polypeptide; Fibrinogen gamma chain; MGC104327; MGC119422; MGC119423; MGC11942; human Fibrinogen
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	10mM Tris Buffered Saline containing 1% BSA, 50% glycerol and 0.09% sodium azide.
Purity/Purification	Purified by Protein A
Concentration	1mgml (lot specific)
Preparation and Storage	Store at 4 degree C for 12 months.
Molecular Weight	94,973 Da
OMIM	105200
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P02671
Conjugation	FITC
Excitation Emission	494nm 518nm
Immunogen	Fibrinogen from human plasma
Product Categories/Family for anti-FGA antibody	Conjugated Primary Antibodies
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-FGA antibody	Immunofluorescence (IF)
Application Notes for anti-FGA antibody	IF: 1:50-200
Related Product Information for anti-FGA antibody	Fibrinogen is the main protein of blood coagulation system. It is a large protein and it consists of two identical subunits that contain three polypeptide chains: alpha, beta and gamma. All chains are connected with each other by a number of disulfide bonds. Fibrinopeptides A (1 to 16 amino acids) and B (1 to 17 amino acids) are released by thrombin from the N terminal parts of alpha and beta chains, respectively. In this way fibrinogen is converted into fibrin, which by means of polymerization forms a fibrin clot. Fibrinogen clotting underlies pathogenesis of MI, thromboembolism and thromboses of arteries and veins, since fibrin is the main substrate for thrombus formation. Fibrinogen activation is also involved in pathogenesis of inflammation, tumor growth and many other diseases.
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-FGA antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.

Searchable Terms for FGA purchase	MBS9460510 is an antibody targeting FGA. Also known as human Fibrinogen Antibody FITC Conjugated. Reactive in Human. Host: Rabbit.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for FGA. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	11761629
NCBI GeneID	2243
NCBI Accession #	NP_068657.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	P02671
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q4QQH7; Q9BX62; Q9UCH2; A8K3E4; D3DP14; D3DP15
UniProt Related Accession #	P02671
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_021871.2
NCBI Official Full Name	fibrinogen alpha chain isoform alpha preproprotein
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	fibrinogen alpha chain
NCBI Official Symbol	FGA
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	Fib2
UniProt Protein Name	Fibrinogen alpha chain
Protein Family	Fibrinogen
UniProt Gene Name	FGA
UniProt Entry Name	FIBA_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	fibrinogen alpha chain; fibrinogen, A alpha polypeptide
NCBI Summary for FGA	The protein encoded by this gene is the alpha 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, afibrinogenemia and renal amyloidosis. Alternative splicing results in two isoforms which vary in the carboxy-terminus. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

UniProt Comments for FGA	FGA: Fibrinogen has a double function: yielding monomers that polymerize into fibrin and acting as a cofactor in platelet aggregation. Defects in FGA are a cause of congenital afibrinogenemia (CAFBN). This is a rare autosomal recessive disorder characterized by bleeding that varies from mild to severe and by complete absence or extremely low levels of plasma and platelet fibrinogen. The majority of cases of afibrinogenemia are due to truncating mutations. Variations in position Arg-35 (the site of cleavage of fibrinopeptide a by thrombin) leads to alpha-dysfibrinogenemias. Defects in FGA are a cause of amyloidosis type 8 (AMYL8); also known as systemic non-neuropathic amyloidosis or Ostertag-type amyloidosis. AMYL8 is a hereditary generalized amyloidosis due to deposition of apolipoprotein A1, fibrinogen and lysozyme amyloids. Viscera are particularly affected. There is no involvement of the nervous system. Clinical features include renal amyloidosis resulting in nephrotic syndrome, arterial hypertension, hepatosplenomegaly, cholestasis, petechial skin rash. 2 isoforms of the human protein are produced by alternative splicing. Protein type: Secreted, signal peptide; Secreted Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 4q28 Cellular Component: extracellular space; cell surface; fibrinogen complex; plasma membrane; extracellular region; cell cortex; vesicle; external side of plasma membrane Molecular Function: protein binding, bridging; protein binding; cell adhesion molecule binding; structural molecule activity; receptor binding Biological Process: protein polymerization; platelet activation; extracellular matrix organization and biogenesis; positive regulation of heterotypic cell-cell adhesion; cell-matrix adhesion; signal transduction; platelet degranulation; cellular protein complex assembly; positive regulation of protein secretion; positive regulation of vasoconstriction; innate immune response; blood coagulation; response to calcium ion; positive regulation of exocytosis Disease: Amyloidosis, Familial Visceral; Afibrinogenemia, Congenital; Dysfibrinogenemia, Congenital
Research Articles on FGA	**1.** Both crude and multivariable regression analyses show that the FGA Thr312Ala polymorphism is a protective factor in the Polish population under dominant and additive models of inheritance.
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