

Datasheet: 4440-8004F

Description:	SHEEP ANTI HUMAN FIBRINOGEN:FITC
Specificity:	FIBRINOGEN
Format:	FITC
Product Type:	Polyclonal Antibody
Isotype:	Polyclonal IgG
Quantity:	1 ml

Product Details

Applications

This product has been reported to work in the following applications. This information is derived from testing within our laboratories, peer-reviewed publications or personal communications from the originators. Please refer to references indicated for further information. For general protocol recommendations, please visit www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/protocols.

	Yes	No	Not Determined	Suggested Dilution
Immunofluorescence				1/10 - 1/100

Where this product has not been tested for use in a particular technique this does not necessarily exclude its use in such procedures. Suggested working dilutions are given as a guide only. It is recommended that the user titrates the product for use in their own system using the appropriate negative/positive controls.

Target Species	Human			
Species Cross Reactivity	Reacts with: Mous	se, Rat ctivity and working condi	tions may vary between s	species.
Product Form	Purified IgG conju	igated to Fluorescein Isot	hiocyanate Isomer 1 (FIT	C) - liquid
Max Ex/Em	Fluorophore FITC	Excitation Max (nm)	Emission Max (nm)	

Antiserum Preparation Antisera to human fibrinogen were raised by repeated immunisations of sheep with highly purified antigen. Purified IgG was prepared from whole serum by affinity chromatography.

Buffer Solution	Phosphate buffered saline
Preservative Stabilisers	0.09% Sodium Azide (NaN ₃)
Approx. Protein Concentrations	IgG concentration 1.0mg/ml
Immunogen	Human fibrinogen purified from plasma.

External Database

Links

UniProt:

P02671 Related reagents P02675 Related reagents
P02679 Related reagents

Entrez Gene:

2243 FGA Related reagents2244 FGB Related reagents2266 FGG Related reagents

Specificity

Sheep anti Human fibrinogen antibody recognizes human fibrinogen, a complex ~340 kDa hetero-hexameric (di-trimeric) glycoprotein consisting of 3 pairs of α , β and γ chains linked by a series of 29 disulphide bonds (Henschen *et al.* 1983). The six chains are arranged in such a way that all the N-Terminal ends adjoin to form a central <u>E domain</u> with two trimeric coiled coil structures connecting to outer D domains. Fibrinogen plays an important role in the coagulation process with the D and E domains interacting via the C-Terminal ends of the α chains during fibrin clot cross-linking.

Sheep anti human fibrinogen antibody shows minimal cross-reactivity with related serum proteins. Fibrinogen has been identified as a ferritin binding protein in the horse (<u>Orino et al. 1993</u>). Sheep anti human fibrinogen antibody has been successfully as a capture reagent for ferritin - anti ferritin IgG complexes in horse plasma to evaluate the antibody response to ferritin by ELISA (<u>Takahashi et al. 2013</u>).

References

- 1. Brill, A. *et al.* (2011) von Willebrand factor-mediated platelet adhesion is critical for deep vein thrombosis in mouse models. Blood. 117: 1400-7.
- 2. Barrera, V. *et al.* (2011) Host fibrinogen stably bound to hemozoin rapidly activates monocytes via TLR-4 and CD11b/CD18-integrin: a new paradigm of hemozoin action. <u>Blood. 117: 5674-82</u>.
- 3. Grainger, D.J. *et al.* (2004) Apolipoprotein E modulates clearance of apoptotic bodies in vitro and in vivo, resulting in a systemic proinflammatory state in apolipoprotein E-deficient mice. <u>J Immunol.</u> 173: 6366-75.
- 4. Grainger, D.J. *et al.* (2001) Suppressing Thrombin Generation is Compatible With the Development of Atherosclerosis in Mice <u>Thromb Res. 102: 71-80.</u>
- 5. Chien, H.W. (2013) Surface conjugation of zwitterionic polymers to inhibit cell adhesion and protein adsorption. <u>Colloids Surf B Biointerfaces</u>. 107: 152-9.
- 6. Plskova, J. *et al.* (2004) Quantitative evaluation of the corneal endothelium in the mouse after grafting. <u>Br J Ophthalmol. 88: 1209-16.</u>
- 7. Takahashi, K. *et al.* (2013) The presence of heat-labile factors interfering with binding analysis of fibrinogen with ferritin in horse plasma. <u>Acta Vet Scand. 55: 70.</u>
- 8. Ozaltin, F. *et al.* (2013) DGKE variants cause a glomerular microangiopathy that mimics membranoproliferative GN. <u>J Am Soc Nephrol. 24: 377-84.</u>
- 9. Dmitrieva, N.I. and Burg, M.B. (2014) Secretion of von Willebrand factor by endothelial cells links sodium to hypercoagulability and thrombosis. <u>Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 111: 6485-90.</u>
- 10. Johnsen, D. *et al.* (2016) Disrupting protein tyrosine phosphatase σ does not prevent sympathetic axonal dieback following myocardial infarction. Exp Neurol. 276: 1-4.
- 11. Terrell SP *et al.* (2012) Glomerulonephropathy in aged captive Key Largo woodrats (*Neotoma floridana smalli*). Vet Pathol. 49 (4): 710-6.

Further Reading

- 1. Kamath, S. & Lip, G.Y. (2003) Fibrinogen: biochemistry, epidemiology and determinants. QJM. 96 (10): 711-29.
- 2. Mosesson, M.W. (2005) Fibrinogen and fibrin structure and functions. <u>J Thromb Haemost. 3 (8):</u> 1894-904.

Storage

Store at +4°C or at -20°C if preferred.

Storage in frost-free freezers is not recommended.

This product should be stored undiluted. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing as this may denature the antibody. Should this product contain a precipitate we recommend microcentrifugation before use.

Shelf Life	18 months from date of despatch.
Health And Safety Information	Material Safety Datasheet documentation #10040 available at: 10040: https://www.bio-rad-antibodies.com/uploads/MSDS/10040.pdf
Regulatory	For research purposes only

America

North & South Tel: +1 800 265 7376 Fax: +1 919 878 3751 Worldwide

Tel: +44 (0)1865 852 700 Fax: +44 (0)1865 852 739 Europe

Tel: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 21 Fax: +49 (0) 89 8090 95 50

Email: antibody_sales_uk@bio-rad.com

 ${\bf Email: antibody_sales_de@bio-rad.com}$

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 ${\bf Email: antibody_sales_us@bio-rad.com}$