Datasheet for ABIN7603146

anti-FGG antibody (N-Term)

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Overview

Quantity:	100 µg
Target:	FGG
Binding Specificity:	N-Term
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Conjugate:	This FGG antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunocytochemistry (ICC), Immunofluorescence (IF)

Product Details

Purpose:	Anti-FGG Antibody Picoband® (monoclonal, 5H9)
Immunogen:	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human FGG, different from the related mouse sequence by two amino acids, and from the related rat sequence by five amino acids.
Clone:	5H9
Isotype:	IgG2b
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	No cross-reactivity with other proteins.
Characteristics:	Anti-FGG Antibody Picoband® (monoclonal, 5H9) (ABIN7603146). Tested in IF, ICC, WB applications. This antibody reacts with Human. The brand Picoband indicates this is a premium antibody that guarantees superior quality, high affinity, and strong signals with minimal background in Western blot applications. Only our best-performing antibodies are designated

Product Details

	as Picoband, ensuring unmatched performance.
Purification:	Immunogen affinity purified.

Target Details

Target:	FGG
Alternative Name:	FGG (FGG Products)
Background:	Synonyms: Collagen alpha-1 (III) chain, COL3A1 Tissue Specificity: Expressed in T- and natural killer cells. Also present in early thymocytes and pro/pre B-cells. Background: Fibrinogen gamma chain, also known as FGG, is a human gene found on Chromosome 4. 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 transcript variants encoding different isoforms.
Molecular Weight:	52 kDa
Gene ID:	2266
UniProt:	P02679

Application Details

Application Notes:	Western blot, 0.25-0.5 µg/mL, Human Immunocytochemistry/Immunofluorescence, 5 µg/mL, Human 1. Budzynski, A. Z., Marder, V. J., Menache, D., Guillin, M.-C. Defect in the gamma polypeptide chain of a congenital abnormal fibrinogen (Paris I). Nature 252: 66-68, 1974. 2. Ebert, R. F., Bell, W. R. Fibrinogen Baltimore III: congenital dysfibrinogenemia with a shortened gamma-subunit. Thromb. Res. 51: 251-258, 1988. 3. Fornace, A. J., Jr., Cummings, D. E., Comeau, C. M., Kant, J. A., Crabtree, G. R. Structure of the human gamma-fibrinogen gene: alternate mRNA splicing near the 3-prime end of the gene produces gamma-A and gamma-B forms of gamma-fibrinogen. J. Biol. Chem. 259: 12826-12830, 1984.

Application Details

Restrictions:	For Research Use only

Handling

Format:	Lyophilized
Reconstitution:	Adding 0.2 mL of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500 µg/mL.
Concentration:	500 µg/mL
Buffer:	Each vial contains 4 mg Trehalose, 0.9 mg NaCl and 0.2 mg Na2HPO4.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	At -20°C for one year from date of receipt. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for six months. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.