Fibrinogen (41D9): sc-51896



The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

The plasma glycoprotein Fibrinogen is synthesized in the liver and comprises three structurally different subunits: $\alpha, \, \beta$ and $\gamma.$ Fibrinogen is important in platelet aggregation, the final step of the coagulation cascade (i.e. the formation of Fibrin) and determination of plasma viscosity and erythrocyte aggregation. It is both constitutively expressed and inducible during an acute phase reaction. Hemostasis following tissue injury deploys essential plasma procoagulants (Prothrombin and Factors X, IX, V and VIII), which are involved in a blood coagulation cascade leading to the formation of insoluble Fibrin clots and the promotion of platelet aggregation. Following vascular injury, Fibrinogen is cleaved by Thrombin to form Fibrin, which is the most abundant component of blood clots. The cleavage products of Fibrinogen regulate cell adhesion and spreading, display vasoconstrictor and chemotactic activities and are mitogens for several cell types.

REFERENCES

- Davie, E.W. and Fujikawa, K. 1975. Basic mechanisms in blood coagulation. Annu. Rev. Biochem. 44: 799-829.
- 2. Davie, E.W., Fujikawa, K. and Kisiel, W. 1991. The coagulation cascade: initiation, maintenance, and regulation. Biochemistry 30: 10363-10370.
- 3. Danesh, J., Collins, R., Appleby, P. and Peto, R. 1998. Association of Fibrinogen, C-reactive protein, Albumin, or leukocyte count with coronary heart disease: meta-analyses of prospective studies. JAMA 279: 1477-1482.
- Lowe, G., Rumley, A., Norrie, J., Ford, I., Shepherd, J., Cobbe, S., Macfarlane, P. and Packard, C. Blood rheology, cardiovascular risk factors, and cardiovascular disease: the west of Scotland coronary prevention study. Thromb. Haemost. 84: 553-558.
- Reinhart, W.H. 2003. Fibrinogen—marker or mediator of vascular disease? Vasc. Med. 8: 211-216.
- 6. Online Mendelian Inheritance in Man, OMIM™. 2004. Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD. MIM Number: 34820. World Wide Web URL: http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/omim/
- 7. LocusLink Report (LocusID: 2243).http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/LocusLink/

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: FGA/FGB/FGG (human) mapping to 4q31.3.

SOURCE

Fibrinogen (41D9) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against fibrin degradation products of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 μg lgG_{2a} in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **D0 NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

Fibrinogen (41D9) is recommended for detection of whole Fibrinogen, consisting of a dimer of three pairs of non-identical chains, α , β and γ , and Fibrin degradation products of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000).

Molecular Weight of Fibrinogen: 60 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP: sc-2005 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:32,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-mouse IgG-HRP: sc-2031 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc. 1.800.457.3801 831.457.3800 fax 831.457.3801 Europe +00800 4573 8000 49 6221 4503 0 www.scbt.com