



## Anti-Human fibrinogen, Rabbit-Polyclonal Antibody

**Catalog No.** PG-10006

**Quantity:** 250 $\mu$ l

**Reactivity:** Human, mice, rabbit

**Application:** ELISA, Immunofluorescence, functional blockage (inhibit plasma clotting time)

**Antigen species:** Human

**Host species:** Rabbit

**Form:** Antiserum

### Target description

Fibrinogen is an important coagulant factor responsible for hemostasis, which can polymerize into fibrin after cleaved by another coagulant factor thrombin. Fibrin and platelet are the major components of the clotted blood. Fibrinogen defects could result the hemorrhage/bleeding disorders and even a suppressed immune system. However, increased fibrin deposits are correlated to cardiovascular diseases. It has recently been studied in various cell types including hepatocytes, endothelial cells, platelets and even certain progenitor /stem cells.

### Antigen

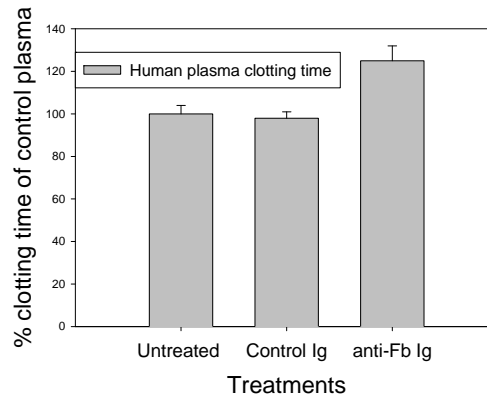
Purified fibrinogen from human plasma.

### Application

The antibody specificity was assayed by functional blocking of plasma clotting, and can also be used in immunofluorescence, ELISA analysis. However, for the first testing, we recommend 1/500 dilution for ELISA, 1/250 dilution for Western blot analysis (WB) of recombinant protein, 1/50 dilution for tissue extracts or cell lysates, 1/50 dilution for immunohistochemistry (IHC) staining on frozen cryosections or paraffin embedded sections.

### Related Products

1. Anti-Amyloid  $\beta$  (1-40), rabbit pAb (GB-10356)
2. Anti-Amyloid  $\beta$  (37-42), rabbit pAb (GB-10370)
3. Anti-human fibrinogen , rabbit pAb (PG-10006)
4. Anti-Taxol , rabbit pAb (PG-10007)
5. Anti-Troponin I (TNNI3), chicken pAb (PY-10206)



Plasma clotting inhibited by anti-fibrinogen treatments

### Storage

It is supplied as lyophilized serum. Redissolve the lyophilized powder with 250 microliter sterile water will restore the original condition. Store at 4°C for short term application. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C.

### References

1. Hsin-Hou, Chang, Chi-Hung, Lin, and Szecheng, J.Lo. (1999) Recombinant rhodostomin substrates induce transformation and active calcium oscillation in human platelets. *Exp. Cell Res.* 250, 387-400.