German Research Products - GRP GmbH
In der Stockwiese 26
D-85410 Haag/Amper, Germany
Email: info@grp-ak.de
Phone: +49 (0)8167 6335

Product Datasheet

Fibrinogen, Biotin conjugated
GRP13238

Species/Host	Chicken
Reactivity	Human
Predicted Reactivity	Bovine, Mouse, Porcine, Rabbit, Rat
Tested Applications	WB, ID
Immunogen	Purified, full length native fibrinogen UniProt: Q9UE34
Form/Appearance	Liquid in 0.15M sodium chloride, 0.02M sodium phosphate, 0.1% sodium azide, pH 7.2
Storage	Store at 4°C; make aliquots to avoid working with a stock. Please, remember to spin tubes briefly prior to opening them to avoid any losses that might occur from liquid material adhering to the cap or sides of the tubes.
Note	For research use only.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purity	Affinity purified IgY
MW	75 kDa
Uniprot ID	Q9UE34
Dilution Range	1 : 5000 (WB)
Application Notes	Additional Information: Only one precipitation arc in immunodiffusion and immunoelectrophoresis against normal human plasma or human fibrinogen. Background: 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. The normal fibrinogen concentration in plasma is about 3 mg/ml. The elevated level of fibrinogen in patient's blood is regarded as an independent risk factor for cardiovascular diseases. An increase in blood fibrinogen concentration was shown to be a strong predictor of coronary heart disease (Sonel et al. 2000; Rapold et al. 1989).