

# Sheep Anti-Human Fibrinogen Polyclonal Antibody

## Sheep, Polyclonal (Fibrinogen)

Cat. No. DPAB0978

Lot. No. (See product label)

### PRODUCT INFORMATION

**Product Overview:** Sheep Antibody to Human Fibrinogen  
**Specificity:** Unconjugated immunoglobulin gives a single arc when tested by IEP against human plasma. Identity has been confirmed by double diffusion (Ouchterlony) against human plasma and an anti-human fibrinogen of known specificity. Cross-reactive with Fibrin.

**Host animal:** Sheep

**Format:** FITC, Liquid

**Immunogen:** Human Fibrinogen (fraction E) purified from human plasma.

**Applications:** Immunofluorescence on frozen sections of human skin and a dilution range of 1:25–1:50 is recommended for this technique. Dilutions of the conjugate should be made in a suitable buffer (e.g. 0.15M Phosphate buffered saline pH 7.2), and used within 8 hours. Each laboratory should determine an optimum working titer for use in its particular application. Other applications have not been tested but use in such assays should not necessarily be excluded.

**Purification:** Delipidation and, if necessary, adsorbed to monospecificity by use of solid-phase adsorbants. The antibody is conjugated with fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC). Unreacted fluorochrome is removed by gel filtration and under-labelled immunoglobulin is removed by ion-exchange chromatography. Product is 0.2µm filtered.

### REFERENCES

1. Page RC, Schroeder HE (March 1976). "Pathogenesis of inflammatory periodontal disease. A summary of current work". Lab. Invest. 34 (3): 235–49.
2. Blombäck B, Hessel B, Hogg D, Therkildsen L (October 1978). "A two-step fibrinogen–fibrin transition in blood coagulation". Nature 275 (5680): 501–5.
3. Hermans J, McDonagh J (January 1982). "Fibrin: structure and interactions". Semin. Thromb. Hemost. 8 (1): 11–24.

### BACKGROUND

**Introduction:** Fibrinogen (factor I) is a soluble plasma glycoprotein, synthesised by the liver, that is converted by thrombin into fibrin during blood coagulation. This is achieved through processes in the coagulation cascade that activate the zymogen prothrombin to the serine protease thrombin, which is responsible for converting fibrinogen into fibrin. Fibrin is then cross linked by factor XIII to form a clot. FXIIIa stabilizes fibrin further by incorporation of the fibrinolysis inhibitors alpha-2-antiplasmin and TAFI (thrombin activatable fibrinolysis inhibitor, procarboxypeptidase B), and binding to several adhesive proteins of various cells.

**Keywords:** Fibrinogen; Fibrinogen gamma chain;

### PACKAGING

**Concentration:** Not determined

**Buffer:** PBS, pH 7.2

**Preservative:** 0.099% Sodium azide

**Storage:** Upon receipt, store at 2–8°C. Slight precipitation can occur upon storage. This should be removed by centrifugation and should not affect performance characteristics.

**Warning:** This product contains sodium azide, which has been classified as Xn (Harmful), in European Directive 67/548/EEC in the concentration range of 0.1–1.0%. When disposing of this reagent through lead or copper plumbing, flush with copious volumes of water to prevent azide build-up in drains.