

**NPA193Bo01 100µg**  
**Native Fibrinogen (FG)**  
**Organism Species: *Bos taurus*; Bovine (Cattle)**  
***Instruction manual***

FOR IN VITRO USE AND RESEARCH USE ONLY  
NOT FOR USE IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

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9th Edition (Revised in Jul, 2013)

## **[ PROPERTIES ]**

**Host:** Native

**Source:** Bovine

**Subcellular Location:** Secreted.

**Purity:** >90%

**Endotoxin Level:** <1.0EU per 1µg (determined by the LAL method).

**Formulation:** Supplied as lyophilized form in 50mM TRIS, 200mM NaCl

**Applications:** SDS-PAGE; WB; ELISA; IP.

(May be suitable for use in other assays to be determined by the end user.)

## **[ RELEVANCE ]**

Fibrinogen is a soluble, 340 kDa plasma glycoprotein, that is converted by thrombin into fibrin during blood clot formation. Fibrinogen is synthesized in the liver by the hepatocytes. Fibrinogen levels can be measured in venous blood. Normal levels are about 1.5-3 g/L, depending on the method used. In typical circumstances, fibrinogen is measured in citrated plasma samples in the laboratory. Higher levels are, amongst others, associated with cardiovascular disease (>3.43 g/L). It may be elevated in any form of inflammation, as it is an acute-phase protein. Low levels of fibrinogen can indicate a systemic activation of the clotting system, with consumption of clotting factors faster than synthesis.

## **[ USAGE ]**

Reconstitute in sterile PBS, pH7.2-pH7.4.

## **[ STORAGE AND STABILITY ]**

**Storage: Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.**

Store at 2-8°C for one month.

Aliquot and store at -80°C for 12 months.

**Stability Test:** The thermal stability is described by the loss rate of the target protein. The loss rate was determined by accelerated thermal degradation test, that is, incubate the protein at 37°C for 48h, and no obvious degradation and precipitation were observed. (Referring from China Biological Products Standard, which was calculated by the Arrhenius equation.) The loss of this protein is less than 5% within the expiration date under appropriate storage condition.

## **[ REFERENCES ]**

1. Sjoquist J., *et al.* (1960) *Ark. Kemi* 16:425-436.
2. Chung D.W., *et al.* (1981) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 78:1466-1470.
3. Rao S.P., *et al.* (1991) *J. Mol. Biol.* 222:89-98.
4. Brown J.H., *et al.* (2000) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 97:85-90.