

Mouse anti-Citrullinated Fibrinogen Immunoglobulin, clone 23H2 (Monoclonal)

Clone no. 23H2

MONOSAN

Product name	Mouse anti-Citrullinated Fibrinogen Immunoglobulin, clone 23H2 (Monoclonal)
Host	Mouse
Applications	IHC(1:100-1:500), WB (1:200-1:1000), ELISA(1:2000-1:4000)
Species reactivity	mouse, human
Conjugate	-
Immunogen	Deiminated murine fibrinogen peptide
Isotype	IgG2b
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	23H2
Size	100 ug
Concentration	n/a
Format	-
Storage buffer	lyophilized in a 10 mM ammonium bicarbonate buffer. Each vial contains 2 mg BSA
Storage until expiry date	2-8°C

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Additional info

License is required for use outside research field. Fibrinogen is a protein produced by the liver which helps stop bleeding by helping blood clots to form. Fibrinogen gets deiminated (conversion from arginin to citrullin) by Peptidyl Arginine Deiminase (PAD) in inflamed joints in patients that develop rheumatoid arthritis. Citrulline, while being an amino acid, is not built into proteins during protein synthesis, as it is not coded for by DNA, yet several proteins are known to contain citrulline. Proteins that normally contain citrulline residues include myelin basic protein (MBP), filaggrin, and several histone proteins, while other proteins, like fibrin and vimentin can get deiminated during cell death and tissue inflammation. Patients with rheumatoid arthritis often (at least 80% of them) develop an immune response against proteins containing citrulline. Although the origin of this immune response is not known, detection of antibodies reactive with citrulline containing proteins or peptides is now becoming an important help in the diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis.

References

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