abcam

Product datasheet

Recombinant Human Fibrinogen beta chain protein ab158433

1 Image

Overview

Product name	Recombinant Human Fibrinogen beta chain protein
Protein length	Protein fragment

Description

Nature	Recombinant
Source	Wheat germ
Amino Acid Sequence	
Species	Human
Sequence	GENRTMTIHNGMFFSTYDRDNDGWLTSDPRKQCSKE DGGGWWYNRCHAAN PNGRYYWGGQYTWDMAKHGTDDGVVWMNWKGSWY SMRKMSMKIRPFFPQQ
Amino acids	392 to 491
Tags	GST tag N-Terminus

Specifications

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab158433** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications	ELISA Western blot
Form	Liquid
Additional notes	Protein concentration is above or equal to 0.05 mg/ml.

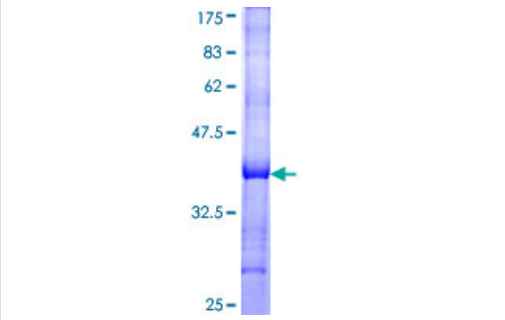
Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80ºC. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. pH: 8.00 Constituents: 0.31% Glutathione, 0.79% Tris HCl

General Info

Function	Fibrinogen has a double function: yielding monomers that polymerize into fibrin and acting as a cofactor in platelet aggregation.
Involvement in disease	Defects in FGB are a cause of congenital afibrinogenemia (CAFBN) [MIM:202400]. This rare autosomal recessive disorder is characterized by bleeding that varies from mild to severe and by complete absence or extremely low levels of plasma and platelet fibrinogen. Note=Patients with congenital fibrinogen abnormalities can manifest different clinical pictures. Some cases are clinically silent, some show a tendency toward bleeding and some show a predisposition for thrombosis with or without bleeding.
Sequence similarities	Contains 1 fibrinogen C-terminal domain.
Domain	A long coiled coil structure formed by 3 polypeptide chains connects the central nodule to the C-terminal domains (distal nodules). The long C-terminal ends of the alpha chains fold back, contributing a fourth strand to the coiled coil structure.
Post-translational modifications	Conversion of fibrinogen to fibrin is triggered by thrombin, which cleaves fibrinopeptides A and B from alpha and beta chains, and thus exposes the N-terminal polymerization sites responsible for the formation of the soft clot. The soft clot is converted into the hard clot by factor XIIIA which catalyzes the epsilon-(gamma-glutamyl)lysine cross-linking between gamma chains (stronger) and between alpha chains (weaker) of different monomers.
Cellular localization	Secreted.

Images



SDS-PAGE - Recombinant Human Fibrinogen beta chain protein (ab158433)

ab158433 on a 12.5% SDS-PAGE stained with Coomassie Blue.

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