Human fibrinogen fragment E

RUO -25°C -15°C

Associated products

Human fibrinogen

Human fibrinogen fragment D

Mouse fibrinogen

Reference	Presentation	Format
9-HCI-0150E	Vial	100 µg
9-HCI-0150E-1	Vial	1 mg

Fibrinogen fragment E is a native human plasma protein obtained by degradation of plasminogen with plasmin.

MW(Da) : 50 000
Extinction coef. : 10.2
Concentration : 0.32 mg/mL
Isoelectric point between 5.1-6.3
Formulation : 0.9 % NaCl, 3 % glycine

Informations

Fibrinogen (Factor I) is a blood plasma soluble glycoprotein that is synthesized by the liver at a size of 340 kDa and circulating at a concentration of 2.6 to 3 mg/mL.
Fibrinogen is a dimer bound by disulfide bridges composed of 3 pairs of polypeptide chains not identical. Under the action of thrombin, fibrinogen is converted into fibrin. In combination with FXIII, calcium ions, fibrin forms a stable network that ensures coagulation.

The degradation products of the fibrinogen end, produces Fragments D and E. Fragment D corresponds to globular domains of fibrinogen, or fragment E corresponds to amino acids of the N-terminal domain of disulfide - knot domain.

Advantages

The vast majority of plasma derivatives is pure (without additives) with > 95 % purity SDS-PAGE.
Expiration date of one year from delivery.
Delivery in large quantities.
Discount according to quantities.

Characteristics

All proteins are accompanied by certificates of analysis which describe the appropriate storage conditions. In order for us to guarantee the stability of the product, it is imperative that the storage conditions are observed. Brief centrifugation of the zymogens in their original packaging will fully recover the sample at the bottom of the tube. Never allow protein solutions to stay at room temperature for excessive periods of time. High temperatures can increase the rate of protein degradation. Avoid storing or maintaining diluted protein samples for an extended period of time. In general, purified proteins are inherently more stable in concentrated form. Many proteins are "clingy" by nature. To avoid protein loss due to adsorption, extremely diluted protein samples should be prepared in buffers containing excipients such as bovine serum albumin, polyethylene glycol, Prionex or gelatin.