PLASMA DERIVED PROTEINS

Fibrinogen

Human fibrinogen

Format

2 mg

1 mg









₩ 00 ₩ -80°C		
Reference	Presentation	

Fibrinogen, is a soluble plasma glycoprotein that is synthesized in the hepatic cells.

Vial

Vial



Informations

Mouse fibrinogen

Associated products

Human fibrinogen fragment D

Human fibrinogen fragment E

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.

Formulation: 10 mM citrate sodium, 10 mM sodium phosphate, pH 7.3

MW(Da): 340 000 Extinction coef.: 15.1

Isoelectric point between 5.1-6.3

9-HCI-0150R

9-HCI-0150R-1

CAS 9001-32-5

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.

