## Recombinant Rat FGA protein (His Tag)

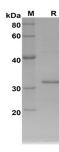
Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Catalog Number: PDER100221



Description Species Rat Mol Mass 24.3 kDa Accession P06399 **Bio-activity** Not validated for activity **Properties** > 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Purity < 10 EU/mg of the protein as determined by the LAL method Endotoxin Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 Storage °C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at  $< -20^{\circ}$ C for 3 months. This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs. Shipping Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with 5% Trehalose and 5% Formulation Mannitol. Reconstitution It is recommended that sterile water be added to the vial to prepare a stock solution of 0.5 mg/mL. Concentration is measured by UV-Vis.

Data



SDS-PAGE analysis of Rat FGA proteins, 2µg/lane of Recombinant Rat FGA proteins was resolved with SDS-

PAGE under reducing conditions, showing bands at 32 KD.

## Background

Fibrinogen is a 340 kDa, secreted glycoprotein complex that is found in blood at concentrations of 150-400 mg/dL. It is secreted primarily by hepatocytes, but is also reported to be expressed by fibroblasts, type I alveolar epithelium, intestinal epithelium and some tumor cells. Fibrinogen is a homodimer that is composed of two, three-polypeptide chain subunits. Fibrinogen plays a central role in clot formation. 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. Fibrinogen is also a component of the ECM and binds to cell surface molecules on inflammatory cells.

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