Fibrinopeptide A [Tyr0] Peptide – Synthetic Peptide, ~95%. Purified by HPLC. Purity

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	Fibrinopeptide A [Tyr0] (FGA), Peptide
Full Product Name	Fibrinopeptide A [Tyr0]
Product Gene Name	FGA peptide
Host	Synthetic peptide
Form/Format	Supplied as a lyophilized powder.
Purity/Purification	Highly Purified ~95%. Purified by HPLC.
Preparation and Storage	Lyophilized powder may be stored at 4 degree C for short-term only. Stable for 12 months at -20 degree C. Reconstitute to nominal volume (see reconstitution instructions for peptides) and store at -20 degree C. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial prior to removing the cap. Further dilutions can be made in assay buffer.
Molecular Weight	94,973 Da
Chromosome Location	Chromosome: 4; NC_000004.11 (155504280..155511897, complement). Location: 4q28
OMIM	105200
Sequence (linear)	Tyr-Ala-Asp-Ser-Gly-Glu-Gly-Asp-Phe-Leu-Ala-Glu-Gly-Gly-Gly-Val-Arg
Product Categories/Family for FGA peptide	Molecular Biology; MB-Peptides
Related Product Information for FGA peptide	MBS659835 is a peptide targeting FGA. Also known as Fibrinopeptide A [Tyr0]. Host: Synthetic peptide.
Other Notes	Small volumes of FGA peptide vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for FGA. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	11761629
NCBI GeneID	2243
NCBI Accession #	NP_068657.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	P02671
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q4QQH7; Q9BX62; Q9UCH2; D3DP14; D3DP15
UniProt Related Accession #	P02671
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_021871.2
NCBI Official Full Name	fibrinogen alpha chain isoform alpha preproprotein
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	fibrinogen alpha chain
NCBI Official Symbol	FGA

NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	Fib2
UniProt Protein Name	Fibrinogen alpha chain
Protein Family	Fibrinogen
UniProt Gene Name	FGA
UniProt Entry Name	FIBA_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	fibrinogen alpha chain; fibrinogen, A alpha polypeptide
NCBI Summary for FGA	The protein encoded by this gene is the alpha component of fibrinogen, a blood-borne glycoprotein comprised of three pairs of nonidentical polypeptide chains. Following vascular injury, fibrinogen is cleaved by thrombin to form fibrin which is the most abundant component of blood clots. In addition, various cleavage products of fibrinogen and fibrin regulate cell adhesion and spreading, display vasoconstrictor and chemotactic activities, and are mitogens for several cell types. Mutations in this gene lead to several disorders, including dysfibrinogenemia, hypofibrinogenemia, afibrinogenemia and renal amyloidosis. Alternative splicing results in two isoforms which vary in the carboxy-terminus. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
UniProt Comments for FGA	Function: Fibrinogen has a double function: yielding monomers that polymerize into fibrin and acting as a cofactor in platelet aggregation. Subunit structure: Heterohexamer; disulfide linked. Contains 2 sets of 3 non-identical chains (alpha, beta and gamma). The 2 heterotrimers are in head to head conformation with the N-termini in a small central domain. Ref.18 Subcellular location: Secreted. Tissue specificity: Plasma. 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 modification: The alpha chain is not glycosylated. Ref.26Forms F13A-mediated cross-links between a glutamine and the epsilon-amino group of a lysine residue, forming fibronectin-fibrinogen heteropolymers.About one-third of the alpha chains in the molecules in blood were found to be phosphorylated. Ref.20Conversion 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.Phosphorylation sites are present in the extracellular medium. Involvement in disease: Congenital afibrinogenemia (CAFBN) [MIM:202400]: 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: The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry. The majority of cases of afibrinogenemia are due to truncating mutations. Variations in position Arg-35 (the site of cleavage of fibrinopeptide a by thrombin) leads to alpha-dysfibrinogenemias.Amyloidosis 8 (AMYL8) [MIM:105200]: A hereditary generalized amyloidosis due to deposition of apolipoprotein A1, fibrinogen and lysozyme amyloids. Viscera are particularly affected. There is no involvement of the nervous system. Clinical features include renal amyloidosis resulting in nephrotic syndrome, arterial hypertension, hepatosplenomegaly, cholestasis, petechial skin rash.Note: The disease is caused by mutations affecting the gene represented in this entry. Ref.36 Sequence similarities: Contains 1 fibrinogen C-terminal domain.
Research Articles on FGA	**1.** Fibrinopeptide A release is necessary for effective B:b interactions during polymerisation of variant fibrinogens with impaired A:a interactions.
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