

Fibrinopeptide A, human TFA

Cat. No.:	HY-P1538A
CAS No.:	61533-47-9
Molecular Formula:	$C_{63}H_{97}N_{19}O_{26} \cdot 2C_2HF_3O_2$
Molecular Weight:	1764.6
Sequence:	Ala-Asp-Ser-Gly-Glu-Gly-Asp-Phe-Leu-Ala-Glu-Gly-Gly-Gly-Val-Arg
Sequence Shortening:	ADSGEGDFLAEGGGVR
Target:	Others
Pathway:	Others
Storage:	Sealed storage, away from moisture Powder -80°C 2 years -20°C 1 year

* In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture)

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	Fibrinopeptide A, human TFA is a 16-residue short polypeptide cleaved from fibrinogen by thrombin. Fibrinopeptide A, human locates at the NH ₂ -termini of the A α chain ^[1] .
In Vitro	The conversion of monomeric fibrinogen into polymeric fibrin is mediated by thrombin, which binds to the central region of fibrinogen and catalyzes cleavage of the 2 short peptides, the 16-residue fibrinopeptide A (FpA) and the 14-residue fibrinopeptide B (FpB), located at the NH ₂ -termini of the A α and B β chains, respectively ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.
In Vivo	Fibrinopeptide A (FPA) is a small polypeptide cleaved from fibrinogen by thrombin, has a short half-life, and is considered a sensitive biochemical marker of thrombin activity, fibrin generation, and ongoing thrombosis ^[2] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

- [1]. Riedel T, et al. Fibrinopeptides A and B release in the process of surface fibrin formation. Blood. 2011 Feb 3;117(5):1700-6.
- [2]. Manolis AS, et al. Plasma level changes of fibrinopeptide A after uncomplicated coronary angioplasty. Clin Cardiol. 1993 Jul;16(7):548-52.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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