Recombinant FIBB protein (His tag)

Catalog Number	546663
Species	Human
Expression System	E. coli
Accession	P02675
Molecular Weight	Predictes a molecular mass of 47.25 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, it migrates as an approximately 48 kDa band.

Product Information

Sequence Region	94-491
Form	Lyophilized powder
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Purity	>89%, by SDS-PAGE with Coomassie Brilliant Blue staining.
Endotoxin	Not tested.
Activity	Not tested.
Stability	Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70℃
Protein Construction	DNA encoding 94-491 aa (P02675) were fused with 6His tag.

Storage & Handling

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.25 μg/μl in sterile water for short-term storage. Reconstitution with 50% glycerol solution is recommended for longer term storage (see Stability and Storage for more details). If a different concentration is needed for your purposes please adjust the reconstitution volume as required (please note: the ion concentration of the final solution will vary according to the volume used). Note: Centrifuge vial before opening. When reconstituting, gently pipet and wash down the sides of the vial to ensure full recovery of the protein into solution.
Storage	Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃. It is recommended that the protein be aliquoted for optimal storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	In general, recombinant proteins are provided as lyophilized powder which are shipped at ambient temperature. Bulk packages of recombinant proteins are provided as frozen liquid. They are shipped out with blue ice unless customers require otherwise.

Description

Description	Introducing the Recombinant Human Fibrinogen Beta Chain Fragment (residues 94-491), a high-purity protein designed for in-depth study of the fibrinogen C-terminal domain. This 398-amino acid fragment retains key functional regions, making it an ideal tool for researchers investigating hemostasis, thrombosis, and wound repair mechanisms. Fibrinogen beta chain, encoded by the FGB gene in Homo sapiens, is cleaved by thrombin to form fibrin monomers that polymerize with other fibrinogen chains to create an insoluble fibrin matrix. This matrix plays a crucial role in hemostasis as a primary component of blood clots and stabilizes wounds during early repair by guiding cell migration. While originally thought essential for platelet aggregation in vitro, subsequent in vivo studies show it is not absolutely required for thrombus formation. Fibrinogen enhances SELP expression in activated platelets, is vital for successful pregnancy, protects against hemorrhage during infection, and facilitates antibacterial immune responses through both innate and T-cell mediated pathways. The protein is secreted into the extracellular space, where it performs its physiological functions.