[Glu1]-Fibrinopeptide B

Cat. No.:	HY-P0308			
CAS No.:	103213-49-6			
Molecular Formula:	$C_{66}H_{95}N_{19}O_{26}$			
Molecular Weight:	1570.6			
Sequence:	Glu-Gly-Val-Asn-Asp-Asn-Glu-Glu-Gly-Phe-Phe-Ser-Ala-Arg			
Sequence Shortening:	EGVNDNEEGFFSAR			
Target:	Others			
Pathway:	Others			
Storage:	Sealed storage, away from moisture and light, under nitrogen			
	Powder	-80°C	2 years	
		-20°C	1 year	
	* In solvent : -80°C, 6 months; -20°C, 1 month (sealed storage, away from moisture and light, under nitrogen)			

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

Description	[Glu1]-Fibrinopeptide B is derived from fibrinopeptide B amino acid residues 1-14. Human fibrinopeptide B (hFpB), a thrombin-derived proteolytic cleavage product of the fibrinogen B beta-chain, to stimulate neutrophils (PMN), monocytes, and fibroblasts.
In Vitro	hFpB causes directed cell migration of PMN and fibroblasts that is optimal at approximately 10 nM. hFpB causes a rapid, dose-dependent increase in PMN cytoskeletal associated actin, but unlike fMLP, hFpB does not cause PMN aggregation, release of lysosomal enzymes (lysozyme and beta-glucuronidase), or the production of superoxide anion. These results suggest that hFpB may have a role in recruiting PMN and fibroblasts at sites of fibrin deposition and turnover. The capacity of hFpB to cause PMN chemotaxis without causing concurrent release of lysosomal enzymes or the production of superoxide anion is further evidence for the complexity of PMN responses to chemotactic agents ^[1] . MCE has not independently confirmed the accuracy of these methods. They are for reference only.

REFERENCES

[1]. Senior RM, et al. Effects of fibrinogen derivatives upon the inflammatory response. Studies with human fibrinopeptide B. J Clin Invest. 1986 Mar;77(3):1014-9.

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

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Product Data Sheet

