

α -Thrombin (Human)

1000 NIH units



Ref#: HF2A
Lot#: Sample
Exp. Date: Sample

Store at +2 to +8°C

For Research Use Only
Not for Use in Diagnostic Procedures
For *in vitro* use only

Description:	alpha Thrombin (Human)
Format:	1000 NIH units lyophilized in 50 mM sodium citrate/ 0.2 M NaCl/ 0.1% PEG-8000/ pH 6.5
Host:	Human
Storage:	Store between +2 and +8°C After reconstitution aliquot and freeze at ≤-60°C
Reconstitution:	We recommend hydrating the protein with sterile water to the original volume
Volume:	1 vial containing 0.094 mL
Total Protein:	0.328 mg
Concentration:	3.50 mg/mL before lyophilisation by Absorbance; Extinction Coefficient $E_{280}^{1\%} = 18.3$
Activity:	3045.00 NIH units/mg
Molecular weight:	37000 daltons

Thrombin is the product of proteolytic activation of the zymogen prothrombin. Human thrombin is a two-chain serine protease with a mass of 37 kDa. The active site is located within the heavy chain. Thrombin has a high specificity for certain arginine bonds in protein substrates. The primary substrate is fibrinogen which thrombin converts to fibrin through the cleavage of four arginyl-glycyl peptide bonds. Thrombin is also an important activator of platelets, factor XIII, protein C and TAFI (Plasma procarboxypeptidase B). In a positive feedback mechanism, thrombin increases the rate of its own production by activation of factors VIII and V. The rate of thrombin production is subsequently limited indirectly through the activation of protein C by thrombin, which then inactivates the activated cofactors VIII and V. The binding of thrombin to thrombomodulin on the cell surface dramatically alters thrombin's specificity, increasing its activity toward protein C and TAFI, and decreasing its activity toward fibrinogen and activating cofactors VIII and V. In plasma, thrombin activity is inhibited primarily by antithrombin and to a lesser extent heparin cofactor II. The rate of inhibition by both of these inhibitors is profoundly increased in the presence of optimal concentrations of heparin. Other physiological inhibitors of thrombin in the absence of heparin include α 2-macroglobulin and α 1-antitrypsin1.

The human thrombin was activated from human prothrombin by activation with factor Xa, factor Va and phospholipid. These activating enzymes were removed after activation. Complete activation is observed on SDS-PAGE.

The above protein was purified from Human plasma that was tested and found negative by FDA accepted methods for Anti-HIV 1/2, Anti-HTLV I & II, HBsAg, Anti-HCV, Syphilis, HBC Ab, HIV-1 p24 Ag or HIV-1 RNA, HCV RNA and HBV RNA. Donors are screened for CJD (Creutzfeld-Jakob Disease).