

Fibrinogen

Fibrinogen is a coagulation factor, precursor of fibrin. It is a plasmatic protein that is formed in the liver. Physiological concentration of fibrinogen in plasma is **3-5 g/l**. Fibrinogen is also present in α -granules of blood platelets ^[1].

Fibrinogen is a symmetrical dimer composed of three pairs of polypeptide non-identical chains, that are bound by disulfide bonds. During hemocoagulation *fibrinopeptide A* is cleaved by the action of the proteolytic enzyme thrombin and fibrin monomer is formed. Then thrombin cleaves *fibrinopeptide B* and fibrin monomers are polymerized.

During plasma electrophoresis, it ranges between β - and γ -globulins ^[2].

Fibrinogen is an acute phase protein. Plasmatic concentration of fibrinogen rises during the acute response of the organism. Fibrinogen is a risk factor of atherosclerosis. Plasmatic concentration may decrease because of insufficient production (in severe hepatopathies) or increased consumption (DIC).

Links

External links

- Fibrinogen (czech wikipedia)
- Fibrinogen (english wikipedia)

References

1. ŠVÍGLEROVÁ, Jitka. *Fibrinogen* [online]. The last revision 2009-02-18, [cit. 2010-11-13]. <<https://web.archive.org/web/20160416225400/http://wiki.lfp-studium.cz/index.php/Fibrinogen>>.
2. RACEK, J. *Klinická biochemie*. First edition. Galén – Karolinum, 1999. pp. 65. ISBN 80-7262-023-1.