

Batroxobin

Description: Batroxobin is a thrombin-like proteolytic enzyme isolated from the venom of *Bothrops atrox*. It splits the 16 Arg-17 Gly bond in the A α -chain of fibrinogen and causes the release of fibrinopeptide A and the formation of fibrin I monomer or Des-AA-monomer which spontaneously aggregates into a clot of fibrin I. Batroxobin also induces the release of tPA from endothelium.

Application: Due to its specific action on fibrinogen and its ability to clot platelet-rich plasma without affecting the integrity and functions of the platelets, and thanks to its insensitivity to thrombin inhibitors, batroxobin has found several applications as a tool in blood coagulation research and diagnosis. Batroxobin can be used to determine fibrinogen in plasma, to measure the batroxobin clotting time (Reptilase[®] time) as a heparin-insensitive parallel to the thrombin time, to investigate dysfibrinogenemia, and to test the contractile system of platelets.

Origin: *Bothrops atrox* snake venom

MW: approx. 43'000

Storage: May be used by the expiry date given on the label when stored unopened, protected from moisture. Avoid contamination of the reagents by micro-organisms. Shipment of product does not require cooling during the time of transportation.

Vial	100 BU/vial	2°–8°C
Bulk	100 BU/mg	-20°C

References: Stocker K.
Application of snake venom proteins in the diagnosis of hemostatic disorders.
In: Medical Use of Snake Venom Proteins, Stocker K, ed. Boca Raton: CRC-Press 1990; 213-52.

Package size: Vial containing 100 BU	Code: 101-04
Bulk [100 BU/mg]	101-02

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