

Fibrinase, Factor 13

General:

Factor XIII (synonym: fibrinase, fibrin stabilizing factor, Laki-Lorand factor) is a transglutaminase enzyme that circulates in the plasma as a heterotetramer of two catalytic A subunits and two carrier B subunits. When thrombin has converted fibrinogen to fibrin, the latter forms a proteinaceous network in which every E-unit is crosslinked to only one D-unit. Factor XIII is activated by thrombin into factor XIIIa; its activation into Factor XIIIa requires calcium as a cofactor. Upon activation by thrombin, factor XIIIa acts on fibrin to form γ -glutamyl- ϵ -lysyl amide cross links between fibrin molecules to form an insoluble clot.

Factor XIII levels are not measured routinely, but may be considered in patients with an unexplained bleeding tendency. As the enzyme is quite specific for monocytes and macrophages, determination of the presence of factor XIII may be used to identify and classify diseases involving these cells.

Material: 3.0 ml citrate plasma, **frozen**

TAT: 7-10 days*

Method: photometric

Units: %

Ref.- range: see report

For complete list of laboratory test offered at Freiburg Medical Laboratory, please visit

<http://www.fml-dubai.com/parameter-listings/>