Antithrombin III is a small protein molecule that inactivates several enzymes of the coagulation system. Antithrombin is a glycoprotein produced by the liver and consists of 432 amino acids. It contains three disulfide bonds and a total of four possible glycosylation sites. Antithrombin is a glycoprotein produced by the liver and consists of 432 amino acids. It contains three disulfide bonds and a total of four possible glycosylation sites. It is encoded by the SERPINC1 gene, which is located on chromosome 1 in humans. Antithrombin is also known as AT3, ATIII, or THPH7. Antithrombin III is the dominant form of antithrombin found in blood plasma and has an
oligosaccharide occupying each of its four glycosylation sites. A single glycosylation site remains consistently un-occupied in the minor form of antithrombin, ß-antithrombin.[5] Its activity is increased manyfold by the anticoagulant drug heparin, which enhances the binding of antithrombin to factor IIa (Thrombin) and factor Xa.[6] Get more Information about CAS No.9000-94-6 CAS-No.org.