Blood coagulation components in GtoPdb v.2022.1

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Abstract

Coagulation as a process is interpreted as a mechanism for reducing excessive blood loss through the generation of a gel-like clot local to the site of injury. The process involves the activation, adhesion (see Integrins), degranulation and aggregation of platelets, as well as proteins circulating in the plasma. The coagulation cascade involves multiple proteins being converted to more active forms from less active precursors (for example, prothrombin [Factor II] is converted to thrombin [Factor IIa]), typically through proteolysis (see Proteases). Listed here are the components of the coagulation cascade targeted by agents in current clinical usage or at an advanced level of development.

Contents

This is a citation summary for Blood coagulation components in the Guide to Pharmacology database (GtoPdb). It exists purely as an adjunct to the database to facilitate the recognition of citations to and from the database by citation analyzers. Readers will almost certainly want to visit the relevant sections of the database which are given here under database links.

GtoPdb is an expert-driven guide to pharmacological targets and the substances that act on them. GtoPdb is a reference work which is most usefully represented as an on-line database. As in any publication this work should be appropriately cited, and the papers it cites should also be recognized. This document provides a citation for the relevant parts of the database, and also provides a reference list for the research cited by those parts. For further details see [3].

Please note that the database version for the citations given in GtoPdb are to the most recent preceding version in which the family or its subfamilies and targets were substantially changed. The links below are to the current version. If you need to consult the cited version, rather than the most recent version, please contact the GtoPdb curators.

Database links

Blood coagulation components
https://www.guidetopharmacology.org/GRAC/FamilyDisplayForward?familyId=853

Enzymes

coagulation factor II, thrombin
https://www.guidetopharmacology.org/GRAC/ObjectDisplayForward?objectId=2362
coagulation factor III, tissue factor
https://www.guidetopharmacology.org/GRAC/ObjectDisplayForward?objectId=3192
coagulation factor V
https://www.guidetopharmacology.org/GRAC/ObjectDisplayForward?objectId=2606
coagulation factor VIII
https://www.guidetopharmacology.org/GRAC/ObjectDisplayForward?objectId=2607
coagulation factor X
https://www.guidetopharmacology.org/GRAC/ObjectDisplayForward?objectId=2359
coagulation factor XI
https://www.guidetopharmacology.org/GRAC/ObjectDisplayForward?objectId=2360
antithrombin, antithrombin III (serpin family C member 1)
https://www.guidetopharmacology.org/GRAC/ObjectDisplayForward?objectId=2632

References

1. AstraZeneca. AZ12971554.
2. Breij EC, de Goeij BE, Verploegen S, Schuurhuis DH, Amirkhosravi A, Francis J, Miller VB, Houtkamp M,


14. Haemostasis & Thrombosis: 1671-4 [PMID:10239587]


activity of the direct thrombin inhibitor dabigatran and its orally active prodrug, dabigatran etexilate. *Thrombosis and Haemostasis* 98: 155-162


