FGB gene
fibrinogen beta chain

Normal Function
The FGB gene provides instructions for making a protein called the fibrinogen B beta (Bβ) chain, one piece (subunit) of the fibrinogen protein. This protein is important for blood clot formation (coagulation), which is needed to stop excessive bleeding after injury. To form fibrinogen, the Bβ chain attaches to two other proteins called the fibrinogen A alpha (Aα) and fibrinogen gamma (γ) chains, each produced from different genes. Two sets of this three-protein complex combine to form functional fibrinogen.

For coagulation to occur, another protein called thrombin removes a piece from the Aα and the Bβ subunits of the functional fibrinogen protein (the pieces are called the A and B fibrinopeptides). This process converts fibrinogen to fibrin, the main protein in blood clots. Fibrin proteins attach to each other, forming a stable network that makes up the blood clot.

Health Conditions Related to Genetic Changes
Congenital afibrinogenemia
Mutations in the FGB gene can lead to congenital afibrinogenemia, a condition that causes excessive bleeding due to the absence of fibrinogen protein in the blood. Most FGB gene mutations that cause this condition lead to an abnormally short blueprint for protein formation (mRNA). If any fibrinogen Bβ chain is produced, it is nonfunctional. Some mutations in the FGB gene result in the formation of a protein that cannot be released from the cell, making the protein effectively nonfunctional. Because this condition occurs when both copies of the FGB gene are altered, there is a complete absence of functional fibrinogen Bβ chain. Without the Bβ subunit, the fibrinogen protein is not assembled, which results in the absence of fibrin. As a result, blood clots do not form in response to injury, leading to excessive bleeding.

Other disorders
Mutations in one or both copies of the FGB gene can cause other bleeding disorders known as hypofibrinogenemia, dysfibrinogenemia, or hypodysfibrinogenemia.
Hypofibrinogenemia is a condition characterized by decreased levels of fibrinogen in the blood. This condition is caused by mutations that reduce but do not eliminate the production of the fibrinogen Bβ chain. People with hypofibrinogenemia can have
bleeding problems that vary from mild to severe. Generally, the less fibrinogen in the blood, the more severe the bleeding problems are.

Dysfibrinogenemia is a condition characterized by abnormally functioning fibrinogen, although the protein is present at normal levels. This condition is usually caused by mutations that change a single protein building block (amino acid) in the fibrinogen Bβ chain. These mutations alter the function of the fibrinogen protein and, depending on the functional change, can lead to excessive bleeding or abnormal blood clotting (thrombosis).

Hypodysfibrinogenemia is a condition characterized by low levels of abnormally functioning fibrinogen protein in the blood. As in dysfibrinogenemia, this condition can result in excessive bleeding or thrombosis.

**Chromosomal Location**

Cytogenetic Location: 4q31.3, which is the long (q) arm of chromosome 4 at position 31.3

Molecular Location: base pairs 154,562,980 to 154,572,763 on chromosome 4 (Homo sapiens Annotation Release 109, GRCh38.p12) (NCBI)

Credit: Genome Decoration Page/NCBI

**Other Names for This Gene**

- FIBB_HUMAN
- fibrinogen beta chain isoform 1 preproprotein
- fibrinogen beta chain isoform 2 preproprotein
- fibrinogen, B beta polypeptide

**Additional Information & Resources**

**Educational Resources**

- Biochemistry (5th Edition, 2002): Fibrinogen is Converted by Thrombin into a Fibrin Clot
  
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK22589/#A1402
Scientific Articles on PubMed

- PubMed
  https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?term=%28%28FGB%5BTIAB%5D%29+OR+%28fibrinogen+beta+chain%5BTIAB%5D%29%29+AND+%28%28Genes%5BMH%5D%29+OR+%28Genetic+Phenomena%5BMH%5D%29%29+AND+english%5Bla%5D+AND+human%5Bmh%5D+AND+%22last+1440+days%22%5Bdp%5D

Catalog of Genes and Diseases from OMIM

- FIBRINOGEN, B BETA POLYPEPTIDE
  http://omim.org/entry/134830

Research Resources

- Atlas of Genetics and Cytogenetics in Oncology and Haematology
  http://atlasgeneticsoncology.org/Genes/GC_FGB.html
- ClinVar
- HGNC Gene Family: Endogenous ligands
  https://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/genefamilies/set/542
- HGNC Gene Family: Fibrinogen C domain containing
  https://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/genefamilies/set/554
- HGNC Gene Symbol Report
  https://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene_symbol_report?q=data/hgnc_data.php&hgnc_id=3662
- Monarch Initiative
  https://monarchinitiative.org/gene/NCBIGene:2244
- NCBI Gene
- UniProt
  https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P02675

Sources for This Summary

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/10666208
- OMIM: FIBRINOGEN, B BETA POLYPEPTIDE
  http://omim.org/entry/134830
  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16855369
  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16195396

  Citation on PubMed: https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15837518

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