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tPA Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP72890

Specification

tPA Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P00750
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**

tPA Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 5327

Other Names
PLAT; Tissue-type plasminogen activator; t-PA; t-plasminogen activator; tPA; Alteplase; Reteplase

Dilution
WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

Format
Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions
-20℃

tPA Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name PLAT (HGNC:9051)

Function
Converts the abundant, but inactive, zymogen plasminogen to plasmin by hydrolyzing a single Arg-Val bond in plasminogen. By controlling plasmin-mediated proteolysis, it plays an important role in tissue remodeling and degradation, in cell migration and many other physiopathological events. During oocyte activation, plays a role in cortical granule reaction in the zona reaction, which contributes to the block to polyspermy (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Secreted, extracellular space.

Tissue Location
Synthesized in numerous tissues (including tumors) and secreted into most extracellular body fluids, such as plasma, uterine fluid, saliva, gingival crevicular fluid, tears, seminal fluid, and milk

tPA Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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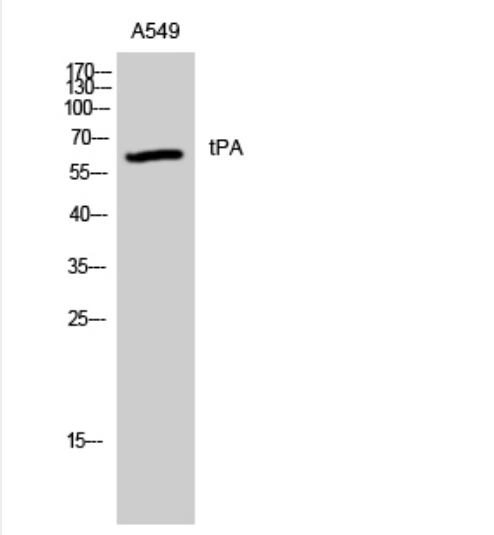
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

tPA Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Western Blot analysis of A549 cells using tPA Polyclonal Antibody. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000

tPA Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Converts the abundant, but inactive, zymogen plasminogen to plasmin by hydrolyzing a single Arg-Val bond in plasminogen. By controlling plasmin-mediated proteolysis, it plays an important role in tissue remodeling and degradation, in cell migration and many other physiopathological events. Plays a direct role in facilitating neuronal migration.