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Anti-PLASMINOGEN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody

Plasminogen Antibody
Catalog # ASR3920

Specification

Anti-PLASMINOGEN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody - Product Information

Host	**Goat**
Conjugate	**Unconjugated**
Target Species	**Human**
Reactivity	**Human**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Application	**WB, E, I, LCI**
Application Note	**Anti-Plasminogen Antibody has been tested by western blot. This product is suitable to be assayed against 1.0 ug of Plasminogen [Human Plasma] in a standard ELISA using Peroxidase conjugated Affinity Purified anti-Goat IgG [H&L] (Rabbit) code #605-4302 and (ABTS (2,2'-azino-bis-[3-ethylbenthiazoline-6-sulfonic acid]) code # ABTS-100 as a substrate for 30 minutes at room temperature. A working dilution of 1:4,000 to 1:16,000 of the reconstitution concentration is suggested for this product.**
Physical State	**Lyophilized**
Buffer	**0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2**
Immunogen	**Plasminogen [Human Plasma]**
Reconstitution Volume	**100 µL**
Reconstitution Buffer	**Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)**
Preservative	**0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide**

Anti-PLASMINOGEN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 5340

Other Names
5340

Purity
Anti-Plasminogen is an IgG fraction antibody purified from monospecific antiserum by a multi-step process which includes delipidation, salt fractionation and ion exchange chromatography followed by extensive dialysis against the buffer stated above. Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-Goat Serum as well as purified and partially purified Plasminogen [Human Plasma]. Cross reactivity against Plasminogen from other sources is unknown.

Storage Condition

Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

Precautions Note
This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Anti-PLASMINOGEN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody - Protein Information

Name PLG

Function
Plasmin dissolves the fibrin of blood clots and acts as a proteolytic factor in a variety of other processes including embryonic development, tissue remodeling, tumor invasion, and inflammation. In ovulation, weakens the walls of the Graafian follicle. It activates the urokinase-type plasminogen activator, collagenases and several complement zymogens, such as C1, C4 and C5 (PubMed:6447255). Cleavage of fibronectin and laminin leads to cell detachment and apoptosis. Also cleaves fibrin, thrombospondin and von Willebrand factor. Its role in tissue remodeling and tumor invasion may be modulated by CSPG4. Binds to cells.

Cellular Location
Secreted. Note=Locates to the cell surface where it is proteolytically cleaved to produce the active plasmin. Interaction with HRG tethers it to the cell surface

Tissue Location
Present in plasma and many other extracellular fluids. It is synthesized in the liver

Anti-PLASMINOGEN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody - Protocols

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

Anti-PLASMINOGEN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody - Images

Anti-PLASMINOGEN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody - Background

Plasmin dissolves the fibrin of blood clots and acts as a proteolytic factor in a variety of other processes including embryonic development, tissue remodeling, tumor invasion, and inflammation. In ovulation, it weakens the walls of the Graafian follicle. It activates the urokinase-type plasminogen activator, collagenases, and several complement zymogens, such as C1 and C5. The cleavage of fibronectin and laminin leads to cell detachment and apoptosis. Also, it cleaves fibrin, thrombospondin, and von Willebrand factor. Its has roles in tissue remodeling and tumor invasion which may be modulated by CSPG4 and binds to cells. Angiostatin is an angiogenesis inhibitor that blocks neovascularization and growth of experimental primary and metastatic tumors in vivo.

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Plasmin is inactivated by alpha-2-antiplasmin immediately after dissociation from the clot.