

# 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 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-sulf onic 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

Plasminogen [Human Plasma]

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** 

**Immunogen** 

Reconstitution Volume

**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**





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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: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/6447255" target=" blank">6447255</a>). 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

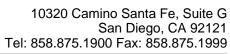
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- 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.





Plasmin is inactivated by alpha-2-antiplas	nin immediately afte	r dissociation	from the clo	t.
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