

**Anti-PLASMINOGEN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated**  
**Plasminogen Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated**  
**Catalog # ASR3984****Specification****Anti-PLASMINOGEN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated - Product Information**

Host	Goat
Conjugate	Peroxidase (Horseradish)
Target Species	Human
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Application	WB, IHC, E, I, LCI
Application Note	Anti-Plasminogen has been tested by ELISA and western blot. This product is assayed against 1.0 µg of Plasminogen [Human Plasma] in a standard capture ELISA using 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 1:1,000 to 1:4,000 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)
Stabilizer	10 mg/mL Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) - Immunoglobulin and Protease free
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Gentamicin Sulfate. Do NOT add Sodium Azide!

**Anti-PLASMINOGEN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated - 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-Peroxidase, 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 Peroxidase Conjugated - 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: <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 Peroxidase Conjugated - Protocols**

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### **Anti-PLASMINOGEN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated - Images**

### **Anti-PLASMINOGEN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated - Background**

Plasmin is released as a zymogen called plasminogen (PLG) from the liver into the systemic circulation. Two major glycoforms of plasminogen are present in humans. Type II plasminogen is preferentially recruited to the cell surface over the type I glycoform. Conversely, type I plasminogen

appears more readily recruited to blood clots. In circulation, plasminogen adopts a closed, activation resistant conformation. Upon binding to clots, or to the cell surface, plasminogen adopts an open form that can be converted into active plasmin by a variety of enzymes, including tissue plasminogen activator (tPA), urokinase plasminogen activator (uPA), kallikrein, and factor XII (Hageman factor). Fibrin is a cofactor for plasminogen activation by tissue plasminogen activator. Urokinase plasminogen activator receptor (uPAR) is a cofactor for plasminogen activation by urokinase plasminogen activator. The conversion of plasminogen to plasmin involves the cleavage of the peptide bond between Arg-561 and Val-562. Deficiency in plasmin may lead to thrombosis, as clots are not degraded adequately. Plasminogen deficiency in mice leads to defective liver repair, defective wound healing, reproductive abnormalities. In humans, a rare disorder called plasminogen deficiency type I is caused by mutations of the PLG gene and is often manifested by ligneous conjunctivitis.