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Anti-PLASMINOGEN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody Biotin Conjugated

Plasminogen Antibody Biotin Conjugated
Catalog # ASR4033

Specification

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

Host	**Goat**
Conjugate	**Biotin**
Target Species	**Human**
Reactivity	**Human**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Application	**WB, E, I, LCI**
Application Note	**Anti-Plasminogen antibody has been tested by ELISA and western blot. This antibody is assayed against 1.0 ug of Plasminogen in a standard capture ELISA using Peroxidase Conjugated Streptavidin #S000-03 and ABTS (2,2'-azino-bis-[3-ethyl benthiazoline-6-sulfonic acid]) code # ABTS-100 as a substrate for 30 minutes at room temperature. A working dilution of 1:4,000 to 1:20,000 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) Sodium Azide**

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

Gene ID 5340

Other Names
5340

Purity
Anti-Plasminogen antibody 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-Biotin, 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 Biotin 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: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 Biotin 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

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

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

Anti-Plasminogen antibody recognizes plasminogen, a precursor of plasmin. Plasmin is a serine protease that degrades fibrin clots and involved in embryonic development, tissue remodeling, tumor invasion, and inflammation. In addition to fibrin, Plasmin can also cleave fibronectin, thrombospondin, laminin, and von Willebrand factor. Plasmin can activate other zymogens such as

tissue plasminogen activator, urokinase plasminogen activator, kallikrein, and factor XII. Deficiency in plasminogen increases susceptibility to thrombosis.