

Serpin E1/PAI-1, human recombinant protein
Plasminogen activator inhibitor 1 (PAI) (PAI-1) (Endothelial plasminogen activator inhibitor) (Serpi
Catalog # PBV10383r

Specification

Serpin E1/PAI-1, human recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession [P05121](#)

Serpin E1/PAI-1, human recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID **5054**
Gene Symbol **SERPINE1**
Other Names
Plasminogen activator inhibitor 1 (PAI) (PAI-1) (Endothelial plasminogen activator inhibitor) (Serpin E1)

Gene Source **Human**
Source **Human**
Assay&Purity **SDS-PAGE; ≥95%**
Assay2&Purity2 **HPLC; ≥95%**
Recombinant **Yes**

Application Notes

It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Recombinant Human SERPIN E1 in PBS not less than 100 µg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

Format

Lyophilized protein

Storage

-70°C; Recombinant Serpin E1/PAI-1 is lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20 mM HAc-NaAc, 150 mM NaCl, pH 4.0.

Serpin E1/PAI-1, human recombinant protein - 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](#)

Serpin E1/PAI-1, human recombinant protein - Images

Serpin E1/PAI-1, human recombinant protein - Background

Serpins are a group of proteins with similar structures that were first identified as a set of proteins able to inhibit proteases. They are the largest and most diverse family of serine protease inhibitors which are involved in a number of fundamental biological processes such as blood coagulation, complement activation, fibrinolysis, angiogenesis, inflammation and tumor suppression and are expressed in a cell-specific manner. Plasminogen activator inhibitor 1, also known as PAI-1, Endothelial plasminogen activator inhibitor, SERPINE1 and PLANH1, is a secreted protein which belongs to the serpin family. SERPINE1 acts as 'bait' for tissue plasminogen activator, urokinase, and protein C. Its rapid interaction with TPA may function as a major control point in the regulation of fibrinolysis. Defects in SERPINE1 are the cause of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 deficiency (PAI-1 deficiency) which is characterized by abnormal bleeding due to SERPINE1 defect in the plasma. High concentrations of SERPINE1 have been associated with thrombophilia which is an autosomal dominant disorder in which affected individuals are prone to develop serious spontaneous thrombosis.

Serpin E1/PAI-1, human recombinant protein - References

- Pannekoek H.,et al.EMBO J. 5:2539-2544(1986).
Loskutoff D.J.,et al.Biochemistry 26:3763-3768(1987).
Ginsburg D.,et al.J. Clin. Invest. 78:1673-1680(1986).
Follo M.,et al.Gene 84:447-453(1989).
Strandberg L.,et al.Eur. J. Biochem. 176:609-616(1988).