**Biotinylated Anti-mouse Plasminogen Kringle 5 Antibody**

**ORDERING INFORMATION**

Catalog Number: BAF742  
Lot Number: EAG01  
Size: 50 µg  
Formulation: 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS and BSA  
Storage: -20° C  
Reconstitution: sterile 0.1% BSA in TBS  
Specificity: rmPlasminogen Kringle 5  
Immunogen: E. coli-derived rmPlasminogen Kringle 5 (aa 481 - 563)  
Ig Type: mouse Plasminogen Kringle 5 specific goat IgG  
Application: Western blot

**Preparation**

Produced in goats immunized with purified, E. coli-derived, recombinant mouse Plasminogen Kringle 5 (aa 481 - 563). Plasminogen Kringle 5 specific IgG was purified by mouse Plasminogen Kringle 5 affinity chromatography and then biotinylated.

**Formulation**

Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing 50 µg of bovine serum albumin per 1 µg of antibody.

**Reconstitution**

Reconstitute with sterile Tris-buffered saline pH 7.3 (20 mM Trizma base, 150 mM NaCl) containing 0.1% BSA. If 1 mL of buffer is used, the antibody concentration will be 50 µg/mL.

**Storage**

Lyophilized samples are stable for greater than six months when held at -20° C to -70° C. Upon reconstitution, the antibody can be stored at 2° - 4° C for at least 1 month without detectable loss of activity. Reconstituted antibody can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20° C to -70° C for at least six months without detectable loss of activity. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

**Specificity**

This antibody has been selected for use as a detection antibody in mouse Plasminogen Kringle 5 western blots.

**Application**

Western Blot - This antibody can be used at 0.1 - 0.2 µg/mL with the appropriate secondary reagents to detect mouse Plasminogen Kringle 5. The detection limit for rmPlasminogen Kringle 5 is approximately 2 ng/lane under non-reducing and reducing conditions. In this format, this antibody shows less than 5% cross-reactivity with rhAngiostatin (Kringle 1 - 3). This antibody is expected to show cross-reactivity with mouse Plasminogen. Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application.