Human Plasminogen Alexa Fluor® 594-conjugated Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG_1 Clone # 270409

Catalog Number: FAB1939T

100 µg

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human PLG, human Plasmin, and the catalytic domain in direct ELISAs and Western blots.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG_1 Clone # 270409
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Human plasma-derived Plasminogen Glu20-Asn810
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 594 Excitation Wavelength: 590 nm Emission Wavelength: 617 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: *Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.*

Neutralization	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunoprecipitation	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Plasminogen (PLG) is the precursor of plasmin, an active serine protease that dissolves the fibrin of blood clots and acts in many other processes such as embryonic development, tissue remodeling, inflammation, and tumor invasion (1, 2). Synthesized in the kidney, PLG is found in plasma and many extracellular fluids. Activated by u- or t-plasminogen activator, the single-chain PLG (amino acid residues 20-810) is converted to plasmin, which consists of disulfide bond-linked heavy chain A (residues 20-580) and light chain B (residues 581-810). Heavy chain A contains 5 kringle domains and light chain B corresponds to the serine protease domain. A fragment consisting of the first 4 kringle domains has been named as angiostatin, a novel angiogenesis inhibitor (3, 4).

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