**DESCRIPTION**
Species Reactivity: Human

Specificity: Detects human Plasminogen and Plasmin in direct ELISAs and Western blots.

Source: Monoclonal Mouse IgG2A Clone # 270412

Purification: Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant

Immunogen: Human plasma-derived Plasminogen

Formulation: Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

*Small pack size (-SP) is supplied as a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS.

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Recommended Concentration</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Western Blot</td>
<td>1 μg/mL Human Plasminogen (Catalog # 1939-SE) under non-reducing conditions only</td>
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<tr>
<td>Immunoprecipitation</td>
<td>25 μg/mL Conditioned cell culture medium spiked with Human Plasminogen (Catalog # 1939-SE), see our available Western blot detection antibodies</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

Reconstitution: Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.

Shipping: The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

*Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C

Stability & Storage: Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

- 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.
- 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.
- 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

**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, Plasminogen is found in plasma and many extracellular fluids. Activated by u- or t-Plasminogen Activator, the single-chain Plasminogen (aa 20-810) is converted to Plasmin, which consists of disulfide bond-linked heavy chain A (aa 20-580) and light chain B (aa 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 Angiostatin, an angiogenesis inhibitor (3, 4).

References: