

## DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Mouse
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects mouse Plasminogen Kringle 5 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human Plasminogen Kringle 5 is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Rat IgG <sub>1</sub> Clone # 120304
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant mouse Plasminogen Kringle 5 Cys481-Ala563 Accession # AAA50168
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or 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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Western Blot</b>	1 µg/mL	Recombinant Mouse Plasminogen Kringle 5

## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	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
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

## BACKGROUND

Plasminogen is a coenzyme that has five triple disulfide-linked kringle domains. It is converted to plasmin by plasminogen activators. Internal fragments of plasminogen, including the naturally occurring angiostatin isoforms and Kringle 5, can also be generated by proteolytic cleavage. These internal fragments have been shown to be potent angiogenesis inhibitors (1).

### References:

1. Cao, Y. *et al.* (1997) *J. Biol. Chem.* **272**:22924.