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Anti-PLAT/TPA Antibody
Catalog # ABO12036

Specification

Anti-PLAT/TPA Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	P00750
Host	**Rabbit**
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

Description
Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Tissue-type plasminogen activator(PLAT) detection. Tested with WB in Human;Mouse.

Reconstitution
Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-PLAT/TPA Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 5327

Other Names
Tissue-type plasminogen activator, t-PA, t-plasminogen activator, tPA, 3.4.21.68, Alteplase, Reteplase, Tissue-type plasminogen activator chain A, Tissue-type plasminogen activator chain B, PLAT

Calculated MW
62917 MW KDa

Application Details
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human, Mouse

Subcellular Localization
Secreted, extracellular space.

Tissue Specificity
Synthesized in numerous tissues (including tumors) and secreted into most extracellular body fluids, such as plasma, uterine fluid, saliva, gingival crevicular fluid, tears, seminal fluid, and milk.

Protein Name
Tissue-type plasminogen activator

Contents
Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen
E.coli-derived human TPA recombinant protein (Position: H366-P562). Human TPA shares 83% and 84% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse and rat TPA, respectively.

Purification
Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity
No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities
Belongs to the peptidase S1 family.

Anti-PLAT/TPA Antibody - Protein Information

Name PLAT (HGNC:9051)

Function
Converts the abundant, but inactive, zymogen plasminogen to plasmin by hydrolyzing a single Arg-Val bond in plasminogen. By controlling plasmin-mediated proteolysis, it plays an important role in tissue remodeling and degradation, in cell migration and many other physiopathological events. During oocyte activation, plays a role in cortical granule reaction in the zona reaction, which contributes to the block to polyspermy (By similarity).

Cellular Location
Secreted, extracellular space.

Tissue Location
Synthesized in numerous tissues (including tumors) and secreted into most extracellular body fluids, such as plasma, uterine fluid, saliva, gingival crevicular fluid, tears, seminal fluid, and milk

Anti-PLAT/TPA Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-PLAT/TPA Antibody - Images

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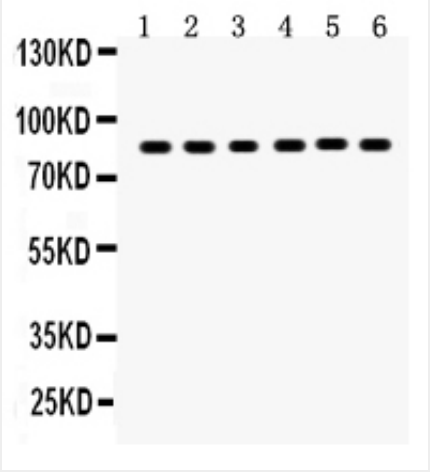

Anti-TPA Picoband antibody, ABO12036, Western blottingAll lanes: Anti TPA (ABO12036) at 0.5ug/mlLane 1: Mouse Lung Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 2: Mouse Testis Tissue Lysate at 50ugLane 3: U87 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 4: A431 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 5: A375 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugLane 6: A549 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ugPredicted bind size: 85KDObserved bind size: 85KD

Anti-PLAT/TPA Antibody - Background

PLAT is also known as tPA. This gene encodes tissue-type plasminogen activator, a secreted serine protease which converts the proenzyme plasminogen to plasmin, a fibrinolytic enzyme. Tissue-type plasminogen activator is synthesized as a single chain which is cleaved by plasmin to a two chain disulfide linked protein. This enzyme plays a role in cell migration and tissue remodeling. Increased enzymatic activity causes hyperfibrinolysis, which manifests as excessive bleeding; decreased activity leads to hypofibrinolysis which can result in thrombosis or embolism. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms.