

**Anti-PLAT/TPA Antibody**  
Catalog # ABO12036**Specification****Anti-PLAT/TPA Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P00750</a>
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<br>

**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 Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>.

**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

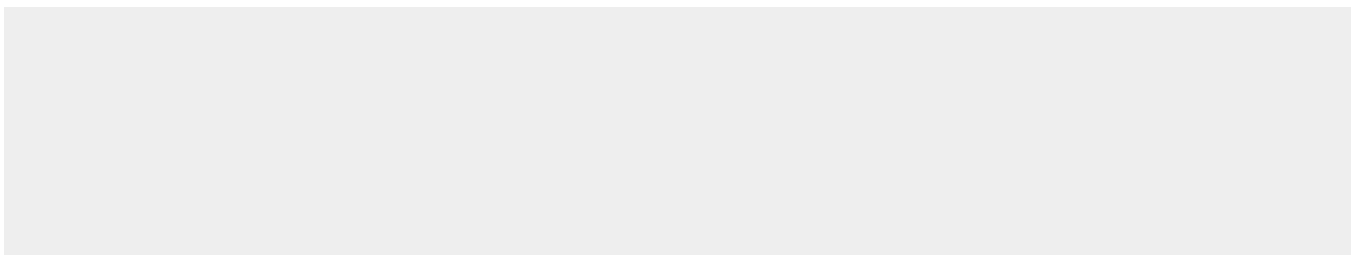
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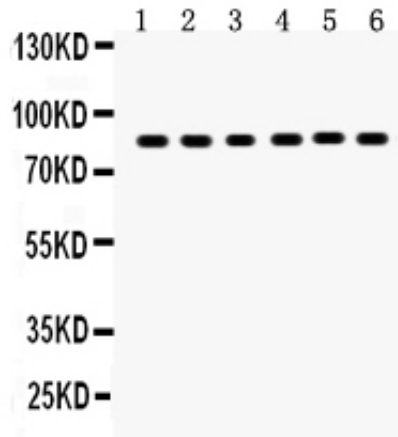
## Anti-PLAT/TPA Antibody - Protocols

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## Anti-PLAT/TPA Antibody - Images





Anti-TPA Picoband antibody, ABO12036, Western blotting All lanes: Anti TPA (ABO12036) at 0.5ug/ml Lane 1: Mouse Lung Tissue Lysate at 50ug Lane 2: Mouse Testis Tissue Lysate at 50ug Lane 3: U87 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Lane 4: A431 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Lane 5: A375 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Lane 6: A549 Whole Cell Lysate at 40ug Predicted bind size: 85KD Observed 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.