

**TPA Antibody (Center)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP6778C**

**Specification**

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**TPA Antibody (Center) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P00750</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	62917
Antigen Region	371-399

**TPA Antibody (Center) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 5327

**Other Names**

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

**Target/Specificity**

This TPA antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 371-399 amino acids from the Central region of human TPA.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:2000  
IHC-P~~1:10~50  
FC~~1:10~50

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

TPA Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**TPA Antibody (Center) - 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**

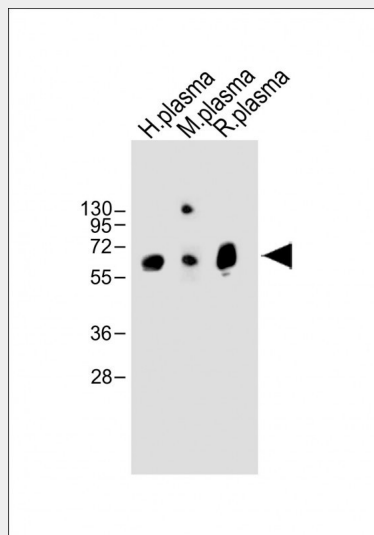
Synthesized in numerous tissues (including tumors) and secreted into most extracellular body fluids, such as plasma, uterine fluid, saliva, gingival crevicular fluid, tears, seminal fluid, and milk

**TPA Antibody (Center) - Protocols**

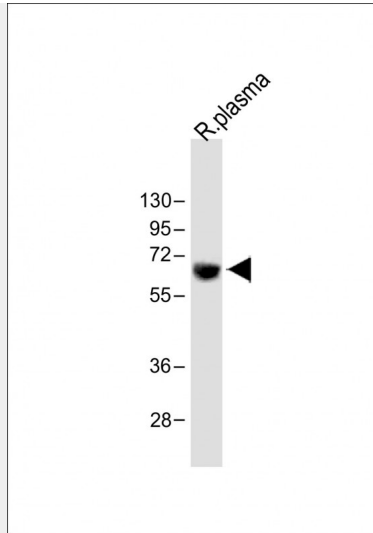
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

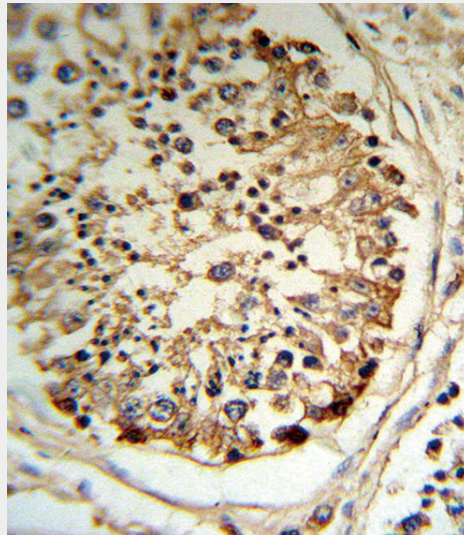
**TPA Antibody (Center) - Images**



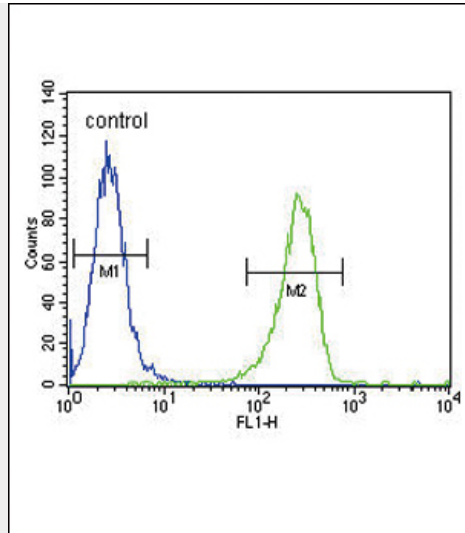
All lanes : Anti-TPA Antibody (Center) at 1:2000 dilution Lane 1: Human plasma whole lysate Lane 2: Mouse plasma whole lysate Lane 3: Rat plasma whole lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 63 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDN/TBST.



Anti-TPA Antibody (Center) at 1:2000 dilution + Rat plasma whole lysate Lysates/proteins at 20  $\mu$ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 63 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDN/TBST.



TPA Antibody (Center) (RB18787) IHC analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human testis tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of the TPA Antibody (Center) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.



TPA Antibody (Center)? (Cat. #AP6778c) flow cytometric analysis of A2058 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

**TPA Antibody (Center) - Background**

TPA is a 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.

**TPA Antibody (Center) - References**

de Vos, A.M., et al., *Biochemistry* 31 (1), 270-279 (1992)  
 Bentov, Y., et al., *PLoS ONE* 4 (6), E5918 (2009)