

**PAI-1 Polyclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # AP71752**Specification****PAI-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P05121</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human, Mouse, Rat</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>

**PAI-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 5054**Other Names**

SERPINE1; PAI1; PLANH1; Plasminogen activator inhibitor 1; PAI; PAI-1; Endothelial plasminogen activator inhibitor; Serpin E1

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**PAI-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** SERPINE1**Synonyms** PAI1, PLANH1**Function**

Serine protease inhibitor. Inhibits TMPRSS7 (PubMed:[15853774](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15853774)). Is a primary inhibitor of tissue-type plasminogen activator (PLAT) and urokinase-type plasminogen activator (PLAU). As PLAT inhibitor, it is required for fibrinolysis down-regulation and is responsible for the controlled degradation of blood clots (PubMed:[17912461](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17912461), PubMed:[8481516](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/8481516), PubMed:[9207454](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9207454)). As PLAU inhibitor, it is involved in the regulation of cell adhesion and spreading (PubMed:[9175705](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9175705)). Acts as a regulator of cell migration, independently of its role as protease inhibitor (PubMed:[15001579](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15001579), PubMed:[15001579](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15001579)).

[9168821](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9168821)). It is required for stimulation of keratinocyte migration during cutaneous injury repair (PubMed:[18386027](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18386027)). It is involved in cellular and replicative senescence (PubMed:[16862142](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16862142)). Plays a role in alveolar type 2 cells senescence in the lung (By similarity). Is involved in the regulation of cementogenic differentiation of periodontal ligament stem cells, and regulates odontoblast differentiation and dentin formation during odontogenesis (PubMed:[25808697](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25808697), PubMed:[27046084](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/27046084)).

### Cellular Location

Secreted.

### Tissue Location

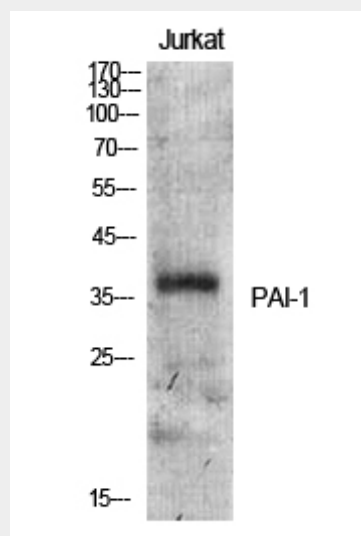
Expressed in endothelial cells (PubMed:2430793, PubMed:3097076). Found in plasma, platelets, and hepatoma and fibrosarcoma cells.

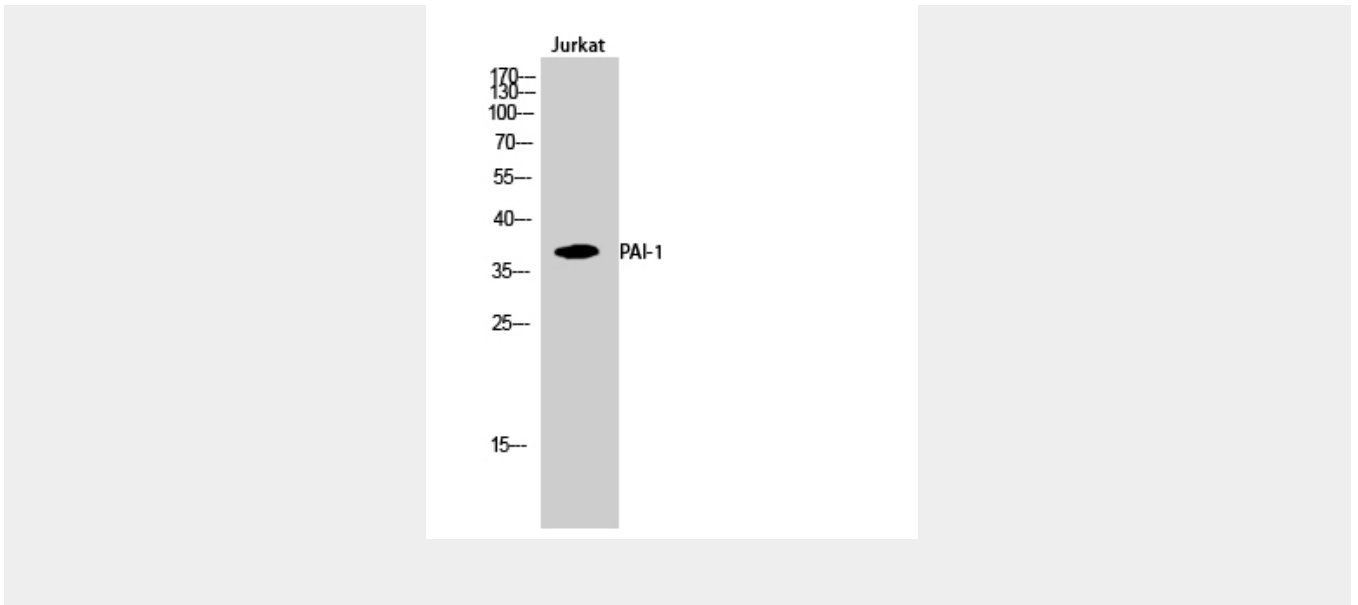
### PAI-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

### PAI-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Images





### PAI-1 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Serine protease inhibitor. Inhibits TMPRSS7 (PubMed:15853774). Is a primary inhibitor of tissue-type plasminogen activator (PLAT) and urokinase-type plasminogen activator (PLAU). As PLAT inhibitor, it is required for fibrinolysis down-regulation and is responsible for the controlled degradation of blood clots (PubMed:8481516, PubMed:9207454, PubMed:17912461). As PLAU inhibitor, it is involved in the regulation of cell adhesion and spreading (PubMed:9175705). Acts as a regulator of cell migration, independently of its role as protease inhibitor (PubMed:15001579, PubMed:9168821). It is required for stimulation of keratinocyte migration during cutaneous injury repair (PubMed:18386027). It is involved in cellular and replicative senescence (PubMed:16862142). Plays a role in alveolar type 2 cells senescence in the lung (By similarity). Is involved in the regulation of cementogenic differentiation of periodontal ligament stem cells, and regulates odontoblast differentiation and dentin formation during odontogenesis (PubMed:25808697, PubMed:27046084).