

PLG Antibody (N-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7313a

Specification

PLG Antibody (N-term) - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | WB,E |
| Primary Accession | P00747 |
| Reactivity | Human |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | Rabbit IgG |
| Calculated MW | 90569 |
| Antigen Region | 150-175 |

PLG Antibody (N-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 5340

Other Names

Plasminogen, Plasmin heavy chain A, Activation peptide, Angiostatin, Plasmin heavy chain A, short form, Plasmin light chain B, PLG

Target/Specificity

This PLG antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 150-175 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human PLG.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

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

PLG Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PLG Antibody (N-term) - Protein Information

Name PLG

Function Plasmin dissolves the fibrin of blood clots and acts as a proteolytic factor in a variety of other processes including embryonic development, tissue remodeling, tumor invasion, and

inflammation. In ovulation, weakens the walls of the Graafian follicle. It activates the urokinase-type plasminogen activator, collagenases and several complement zymogens, such as C1 and C5. Cleavage of fibronectin and laminin leads to cell detachment and apoptosis. Also cleaves fibrin, thrombospondin and von Willebrand factor. Its role in tissue remodeling and tumor invasion may be modulated by CSPG4. Binds to cells.

Cellular Location

Secreted. Note=Locates to the cell surface where it is proteolytically cleaved to produce the active plasmin. Interaction with HRG tethers it to the cell surface

Tissue Location

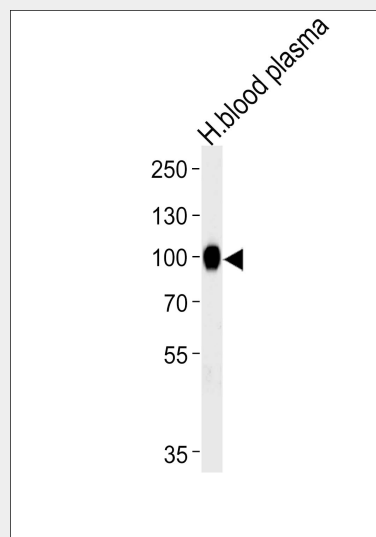
Present in plasma and many other extracellular fluids. It is synthesized in the liver

PLG Antibody (N-term) - 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](#)

PLG Antibody (N-term) - Images



Western blot analysis of lysate from human blood plasma tissue lysate, using PLG Antibody (N-term)(Cat. #AP7313a). AP7313a was diluted at 1:1000 at each lane. A goat anti-rabbit IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:5000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 35ug per lane.

PLG Antibody (N-term) - Background

PLG is a circulating zymogen that is converted to the active enzyme plasmin by cleavage of the peptide bond between arg560 and val561, which is mediated by urokinase and tissue plasminogen activator. The main function of this protein is to dissolve fibrin clots. The protein, like trypsin,

belongs to the family of serine proteinases.

PLG Antibody (N-term) - References

- Hofmann,S.C., Voith,U. J. Invest. Dermatol. 129 (7), 1730-1739 (2009)
Passero,C.J., Mueller,G.M. J. Biol. Chem. 283 (52), 36586-36591 (2008)
Ohyama,S., Harada,T. Eur. J. Biochem. 271 (4), 809-820 (2004)
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