

**Anti-PLASMINOGEN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody**  
**Plasminogen Antibody**  
**Catalog # ASR3614****Specification**

---

**Anti-PLASMINOGEN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody - Product Information**

Host	Goat
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Target Species	Human
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Application	WB, E, I, LCI
Application Note	Anti-Plasminogen has been tested by western blot and is assayed against 1.0 ug of Plasminogen [Human Plasma] in a standard ELISA using Peroxidase conjugated Affinity Purified anti-Goat IgG [H&L] (Goat) code #611-1302 and (ABTS (2,2'-azino-bis-[3-ethylbenthiazoline-6-sulfonic acid]) code # ABTS-100 as a substrate for 30 minutes at room temperature. A working dilution of 1:3,000 to 1:12,000 of the reconstitution concentration is suggested for this product.
Physical State	Lyophilized
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	Plasminogen [Human Plasma]
Reconstitution Volume	2.0 mL
Reconstitution Buffer	Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

**Anti-PLASMINOGEN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 5340**Other Names**  
5340**Purity**

This product was prepared from monospecific antiserum by a delipidation and defibrination. Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-goat serum, purified and partially purified Plasminogen [Human Plasma]. Cross reactivity against Plasminogen from other sources is unknown.

**Storage Condition**

Store vial at 4° C prior to restoration. For extended storage aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted

liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

#### Precautions Note

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

### Anti-PLASMINOGEN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody - 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

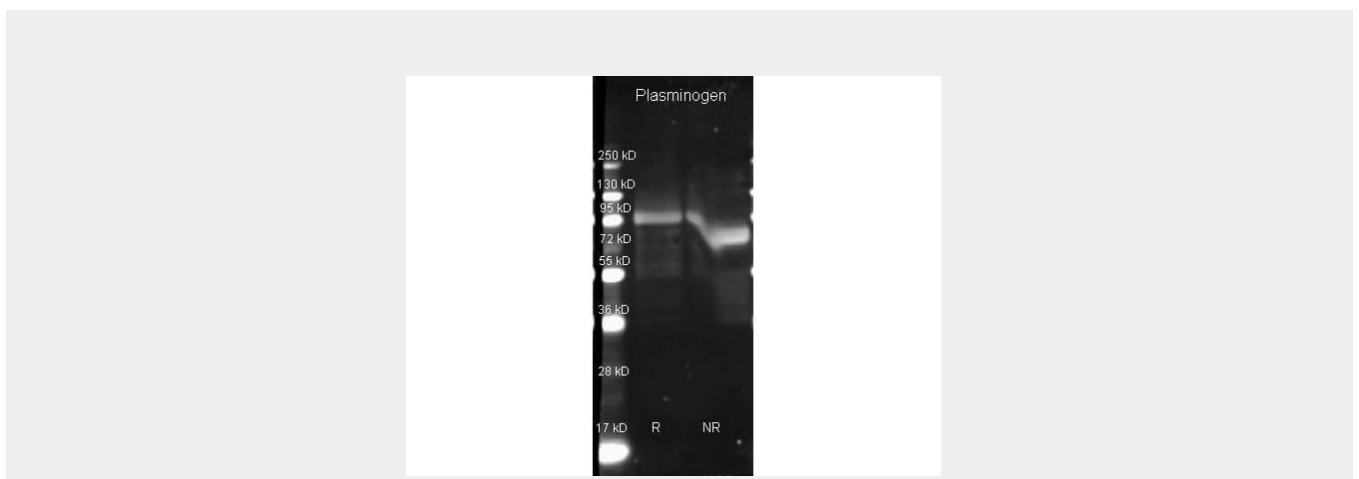
Present in plasma and many other extracellular fluids. It is synthesized in the liver

### Anti-PLASMINOGEN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) 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-PLASMINOGEN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody - Images



Rockland Goat anti Plasminogen antibody (200-101-208 lot 6571) was used to detect Plasminogen under reducing (R) and non-reducing (NR) conditions. Reduced samples of purified target proteins contained 4% BME and were boiled for 5 minutes. Samples of ~1ug of protein per lane were run by SDS-PAGE. Protein was transferred to nitrocellulose and probed with 1:3000 dilution of primary antibody (ON 4 C in MB-070). Detection shown was using Dylight 649 conjugated Donkey anti goat (605-743-125 lot 20834 1:10K in TBS/MB-070) 1 hr RT. Images were collected using the BioRad VersaDoc System.

### **Anti-PLASMINOGEN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody - Background**

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, it weakens the walls of the Graafian follicle. It activates the urokinase-type plasminogen activator, collagenases, and several complement zymogens, such as C1 and C5. The cleavage of fibronectin and laminin leads to cell detachment and apoptosis. Also, it cleaves fibrin, thrombospondin, and von Willebrand factor. Its has roles in tissue remodeling and tumor invasion which may be modulated by CSPG4 and binds to cells. Angiostatin is an angiogenesis inhibitor that blocks neovascularization and growth of experimental primary and metastatic tumors in vivo. Plasmin is inactivated by alpha-2-antiplasmin immediately after dissociation from the clot.