10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-PLASMINOGEN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated

Plasminogen Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated
Catalog # ASR3984

Specification

Anti-PLASMINOGEN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated - Product Information

Host	**Goat**
Conjugate	**Peroxidase (Horseradish)**
Target Species	**Human**
Reactivity	**Human**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Application	**WB, IHC, E, I, LCI**
Application Note	**Anti-Plasminogen has been tested by ELISA and western blot. This product is assayed against 1.0 µg of Plasminogen [Human Plasma] in a standard capture ELISA using 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 1:1,000 to 1:4,000 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	**100 µL**
Reconstitution Buffer	**Restore with deionized water (or equivalent)**
Stabilizer	**10 mg/mL Bovine Serum Albumin (BSA) - Immunoglobulin and Protease free**
Preservative	**0.01% (w/v) Gentamicin Sulfate. Do NOT add Sodium Azide!**

Anti-PLASMINOGEN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated - Additional Information

Gene ID 5340

Other Names
5340

Purity
Anti-Plasminogen is an IgG fraction antibody purified from monospecific antiserum by a multi-step process which includes delipidation, salt fractionation and ion exchange chromatography followed by extensive dialysis against the buffer stated above. Assay by immunoelectrophoresis resulted in a single precipitin arc against anti-Peroxidase, anti-Goat Serum as well as 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 Peroxidase Conjugated - 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 Peroxidase Conjugated - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Anti-PLASMINOGEN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated - Images

Anti-PLASMINOGEN (Human Plasma) (GOAT) Antibody Peroxidase Conjugated - Background

Plasmin is released as a zymogen called plasminogen (PLG) from the liver into the systemic circulation. Two major glycoforms of plasminogen are present in humans. Type II plasminogen is preferentially recruited to the cell surface over the type I glycoform. Conversely, type I plasminogen appears more readily recruited to blood clots. In circulation, plasminogen adopts a closed,

activation resistant conformation. Upon binding to clots, or to the cell surface, plasminogen adopts an open form that can be converted into active plasmin by a variety of enzymes, including tissue plasminogen activator (tPA), urokinase plasminogen activator (uPA), kallikrein, and factor XII (Hageman factor). Fibrin is a cofactor for plasminogen activation by tissue plasminogen activator. Urokinase plasminogen activator receptor (uPAR) is a cofactor for plasminogen activation by urokinase plasminogen activator. The conversion of plasminogen to plasmin involves the cleavage of the peptide bond between Arg-561 and Val-562. Deficiency in plasmin may lead to thrombosis, as clots are not degraded adequately. Plasminogen deficiency in mice leads to defective liver repair, defective wound healing, reproductive abnormalities. In humans, a rare disorder called plasminogen deficiency type I is caused by mutations of the PLG gene and is often manifested by ligneous conjunctivitis.