Anti-Plasminogen antibody

Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Plasminogen.

Model	STJ95151
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Plasminogen.
Immunogen Region	Internal
Gene ID	5340
Gene Symbol	PLG
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:40000
Specificity	Plasminogen Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Plasminogen protein.
Tissue Specificity	Present in plasma and many other extracellular fluids. It is synthesized in the liver.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Plasminogen Plasmin heavy chain A Activation peptide Angiostatin Plasmin heavy chain A, short form Plasmin light chain B
Molecular Weight	90 kDa

Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:9071OMIM:173350
Alternative Names	Plasminogen Plasmin heavy chain A Activation peptide Angiostatin Plasmin heavy chain A, short form Plasmin light chain B
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. Angiostatin is an angiogenesis inhibitor that blocks neovascularization and growth of experimental primary and metastatic tumors in vivo.
Sequence and Domain Family	Kringle domains mediate interaction with CSPG4.
Cellular Localization	Secreted. Locates to the cell surface where it is proteolytically cleaved to produce the active plasmin. Interaction with HRG tethers it to the cell surface.
Post-translational Modifications	N-linked glycan contains N-acetyllactosamine and sialic acid. O-linked glycans consist of Gal-GalNAc disaccharide modified with up to 2 sialic acid residues (microheterogeneity). In the presence of the inhibitor, the activation involves only cleavage after Arg-580, yielding two chains held together by two disulfide bonds. In the absence of the inhibitor, the activation involves additionally the removal of the activation peptide.