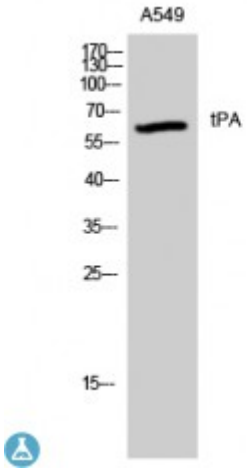
Anti-tPA antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to tPA.

Model	STJ96072
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human tPA.
Immunogen Region	N-terminal
Gene ID	5327
Gene Symbol	PLAT
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	tPA Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of tPA protein.
Tissue Specificity	Synthesized in numerous tissues (including tumors) and secreted into most extracellular body fluids, such as plasma, uterine fluid, saliva, gingival crevicular fluid, tears, seminal fluid, and milk.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Tissue-type plasminogen activator t-PA t-plasminogen activator tPA Alteplase Reteplase Tissue-type plasminogen activator chain A Tissue-type plasminogen activator chain B

Molecular Weight	63 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:9051OMIM:173370
Alternative Names	Tissue-type plasminogen activator t-PA t-plasminogen activator tPA Alteplase Reteplase Tissue-type plasminogen activator chain A Tissue-type plasminogen activator chain B
Function	Converts the abundant, but inactive, zymogen plasminogen to plasmin by hydrolyzing a single Arg-Val bond in plasminogen. By controlling plasmin-mediated proteolysis, it plays an important role in tissue remodeling and degradation, in cell migration and many other physiopathological events. Plays a direct role in facilitating neuronal migration.
Sequence and Domain Family	Both FN1 and one of the kringle domains are required for binding to fibrin.; Both FN1 and EGF-like domains are important for binding to LRP1.; The FN1 domain mediates binding to annexin A2.; The second kringle domain is implicated in binding to cytokeratin-8 and to the endothelial cell surface binding site.
Cellular Localization	Secreted, extracellular space.
Post-translational Modifications	The single chain, almost fully active enzyme, can be further processed into a two-chain fully active form by a cleavage after Arg-310 catalyzed by plasmin, tissue kallikrein or factor Xa.; Differential cell-specific N-linked glycosylation gives rise to two glycoforms, type I (glycosylated at Asn-219) and type II (not glycosylated at Asn-219). The single chain type I glycoform is less readily converted into the two-chain form by plasmin, and the two-chain type I glycoform has a lower activity than the two-chain type II glycoform in the presence of fibrin. N-glycosylation of Asn-152; the bound oligomannosidic glycan is involved in the interaction with the mannose receptor. Characterization of O-linked glycan was studied in Bowes melanoma cell line.