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Murine Anti-Plasminogen

Clone 086

Plasminogen, precursor of the active protease plasmin, is a single chain glycoprotein of 92 kDa. Found in plasma at a concentration of 200 ug/ml, it contains 5 disulfide-bonded structures termed "kringles" and a serine protease domain at the carboxy-terminus. Plasmin is primarily responsible for digesting fibrin clots. Mab PA K4 binds plasminogen and angiotatin by ELISA and western blot.

Description

Antibody Source:	mouse monoclonal, IgG ₁
Antigen Species Bound:	human
Specificity:	plasminogen
Immunogen:	human plasminogen

Formulation and Storage

Purity:	Purified by protein G affinity chromatography from serum-free cell culture supernatant.
Product Formulation:	Lyophilized from a ≥ 1 mg/ml solution in 20 mM NaH ₂ PO ₄ 0.15 M NaCl, 1.0% (w/v) mannitol, pH 7.4. Concentration determined by absorbance measurement at 280 nm and using an extinction coefficient of 1.4 ($\epsilon_{0.1\%}$).
Reconstitution:	Reconstitute with deionized water.
Storage:	Store lyophilized or reconstituted and aliquoted material at -20°C for prolonged periods. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles. Alternatively, add 0.02% (w/v) sodium azide to reconstituted solution and store at 4°C.
Country of Origin:	USA
Size Options:	0.1 mg or 0.5 mg

Applications

Working Concentration:	Approximately 1-5 μ g/ml. Researcher should titer antibody in specific assay.
ELISA:	Binds plasminogen and angiotatin.
Immunoblotting:	Binds plasminogen under reduced and non-reduced conditions.

References

[1] Wang H. et al. (2006) Cancer Res, 66, 7211-7215.