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Murine Anti-Tissue Plasminogen Activator

Clone 043

Tissue plasminogen activator (Mr 72,000) has 5 domains of four different types: a fibronectin-type finger domain, a growth factor-type domain, two kringle domains, and a protease domain in the carboxy-terminal region. Tissue plasminogen activator cleaves the R561-V562 peptide bond of plasminogen converting it to plasmin. Mab TPA binds tissue plasminogen activator (tPA) in solid-phase ELISA and Western blots.

Description

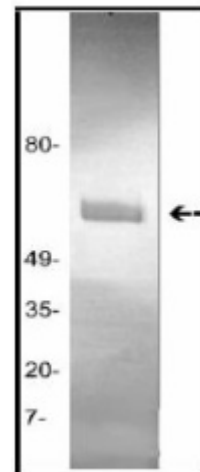
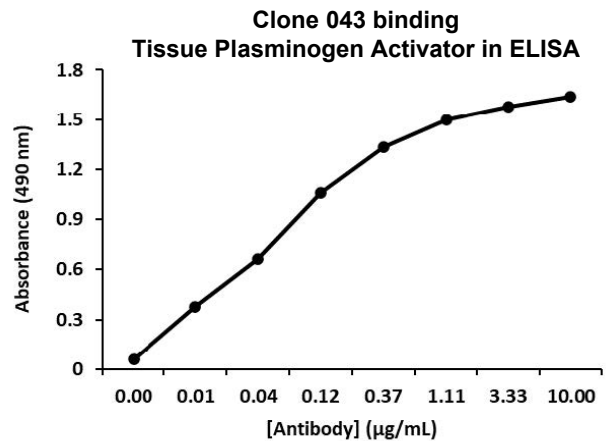
Antibody Source:	mouse monoclonal, IgG ₁
Antigen Species Bound:	human
Specificity:	tissue plasminogen activator
Immunogen:	human tissue plasminogen activator

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 human tPA.
Immunoblotting:	Binds human tPA under reduced and non-reduced conditions.



References

- [1] G. Tsurupa, S. Yakovlev, P. McKee, L. Medved. Non-Covalent Interaction of α 2-Antiplasmin with Fibrin(ogen): Localization of α 2-Antiplasmin Binding Sites. (2010). *Biochemistry*. 49:7643-7651.