



Murine Anti-Plasminogen

Clone 013

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 K1-3 binds plasminogen and angiostatin by ELISA and western blot.

Description

Antibody Source: mouse monoclonal, IgG₁

Antigen Species Bound: human

Specificity: kringles 1-3 segment of 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 NaH₂PO₄ 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

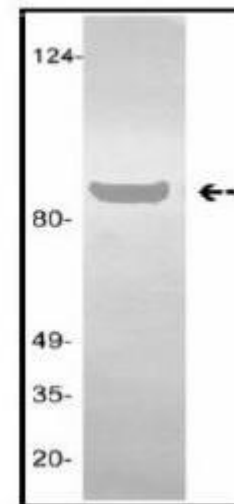
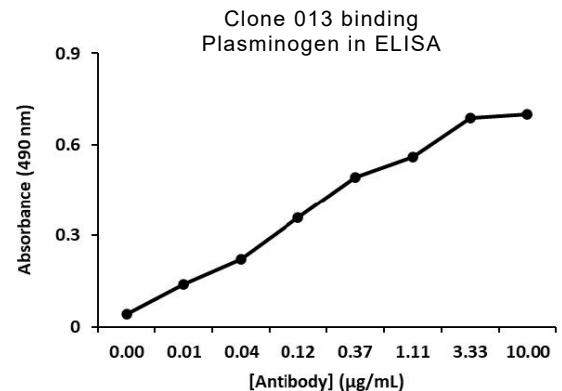
Size Options: 0.1 mg or 0.5 mg

Applications

Working Concentration: Approximately 1-5 μ g/ml. Researcher should titer antibody in specific assay.

ELISA: Binds plasminogen and angiostatin, specifically kringles1-3.

Immunoblotting: Binds plasminogen and angiostatin under reduced and non-reduced conditions.



References

[1] C. D. Barrett, H. B. Moore, A. Banerjee, C. C. Silliman, E. E. Moore, M. B. Yaffe. Human Neutrophil Elastase Mediates Fibrinolysis Shutdown Through Competitive Degradation of Plasminogen and Generation of Angiostatin. (2017). *J Trauma Acute Care Surg.* 83(6):1053–1061.