

Product datasheet

Recombinant Mouse Tissue Plasminogen Activator protein (FITC) ab92640

描述

产品名称	重组小鼠组织Plasminogen活化剂蛋白(FITC)
纯度	> 95 % SDS-PAGE.
表达系统	Insect cells
Accession	P11214
蛋白长度	Full length protein
无动物成分	No
性质	Recombinant
种属	Mouse
偶联物	FITC. Ex: 493nm, Em: 528nm

技术指标

Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab92640** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

应用	SDS-PAGE
形式	Liquid
补充说明	Protect from light. Produced using non-baculovirus insect cells.

制备和贮存

稳定性和存储	Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. pH: 7.40 Constituents: 9.52% HEPES, 0.58% Sodium chloride
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常规信息

功能	Converts the abundant, but inactive, zymogen plasminogen to plasmin by hydrolyzing a single Arg-
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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. Play a direct role in facilitating neuronal migration.

组织特异性

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.

疾病相关

Note=Increased activity of TPA results in increased fibrinolysis of fibrin blood clots that is associated with excessive bleeding. Defective release of TPA results in hypofibrinolysis that can lead to thrombosis or embolism.

序列相似性

Belongs to the peptidase S1 family.
Contains 1 EGF-like domain.
Contains 1 fibronectin type-I domain.
Contains 2 kringle domains.
Contains 1 peptidase S1 domain.

结构域

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.

翻译后修饰

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.

细胞定位

Secreted > extracellular space.

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