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Product datasheet

Biotin Anti-Plasminogen antibody ab7335

★★★★ <u>1 Abreviews</u> <u>1 References</u>

概述

产品名称 生物素Anti-Plasminogen抗体

描述 生物素山羊多克隆抗体to Plasminogen

宿主 Goat 偶联物 Biotin

经测试应用 适用于: Flow Cyt, ELISA, WB, ICC/IF

种属反应性 与反应: Human

免疫原 Full length native protein (purified) corresponding to Human Plasminogen. Human plasma

Database link: P00747

常规说明 Biotinamidocaproate N-Hydroxysuccinimide Ester (BAC) Biotin/Protein Ratio: 10-20 BAC

molecules per goat IgG molecule.

The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be

found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

性能

形式 Liquid

存放说明 Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze /

thaw cycle.

存储溶液 pH: 6.50

Preservative: 0.01% Sodium azide

Constituents: 0.88% Sodium chloride, 1% BSA, 0.42% Tripotassium orthophosphate

纯**度** lgG fraction

纯**化**说明 IgG fraction antibody purified from monospecific antiserum by a multi-step process including

delipidation, salt fractionation and ion exchange chromatography followed by extensive dialysis

against the buffer.

克隆 多克隆

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同种型 IgG

应用

The Abpromise guarantee

Abpromise™承诺保证使用ab7335于以下的经测试应用

"应用说明"部分 下显示的仅为推荐的起始稀释度:实际最佳的稀释度/浓度应由使用者检定。

应用	Ab评论	说明
Flow Cyt	★★★★ (1)	Use at an assay dependent concentration. ab37376 - Goat polyclonal lgG, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.
ELISA		Use at an assay dependent concentration. As well as other antibody based assays using streptavidin or avidin conjugates requiring lot-to-lot consistency.
WB		Use at an assay dependent concentration.
ICC/IF		Use at an assay dependent concentration. PubMed: 19182206

靶标

功能

Plasmin dissolves the fibrin of blood clots and acts as a proteolytic factor in a variety of other processes including embryonic development, tissue remodeling, tumor invasion, and inflammation. In ovulation, weakens the walls of the Graafian follicle. It activates the urokinase-type plasminogen activator, collagenases and several complement zymogens, such as C1 and C5. Cleavage of fibronectin and laminin leads to cell detachment and apoptosis. Also cleaves fibrin, thrombospondin and von Willebrand factor. Its role in tissue remodeling and tumor invasion may be modulated by CSPG4. Binds to cells.

Angiostatin is an angiogenesis inhibitor that blocks neovascularization and growth of experimental primary and metastatic tumors in vivo.

Present in plasma and many other extracellular fluids. It is synthesized in the liver.

Defects in PLG are a cause of susceptibility to thrombosis (THR) [MIM:188050]. It is a multifactorial disorder of hemostasis characterized by abnormal platelet aggregation in response to various agents and recurrent thrombi formation.

Defects in PLG are the cause of plasminogen deficiency (PLGD) [MIM:217090]. PLGD is characterized by decreased serum plasminogen activity. Two forms of the disorder are distinguished: type 1 deficiency is additionally characterized by decreased plasminogen antigen levels and clinical symptoms, whereas type 2 deficiency, also known as dysplasminogenemia, is characterized by normal, or slightly reduced antigen levels, and absence of clinical manifestations. Plasminogen deficiency type 1 results in markedly impaired extracellular fibrinolysis and chronic mucosal pseudomembranous lesions due to subepithelial fibrin deposition and inflammation. The most common clinical manifestation of type 1 deficiency is ligneous conjunctivitis in which pseudomembranes formation on the palpebral surfaces of the eye progresses to white, yellow-white, or red thick masses with a wood-like consistency that replace the normal mucosa.

序列相似性

组织特异性

疾病相关

Belongs to the peptidase S1 family. Plasminogen subfamily.

Contains 5 kringle domains.

	Contains 1 PAN domain. Contains 1 peptidase S1 domain.	
结 构域	Kringle domains mediate interaction with CSPG4.	
翻译后修饰	N-linked glycan contains N-acetyllactosamine and sialic acid. O-linked glycans consist of Gal-GalNAc disaccharide modified with up to 2 sialic acid residues (microheterogeneity). In the presence of the inhibitor, the activation involves only cleavage after Arg-580, yielding two chains held together by two disulfide bonds. In the absence of the inhibitor, the activation involves additionally the removal of the activation peptide.	
细胞定位	Secreted. Locates to the cell surface where it is proteolytically cleaved to produce the active plasmin. Interaction with HRG tethers it to the cell surface.	
形式	Cleaved into the following 5 chains: 1.Plasmin heavy chain A2.Activation peptide3.Angiostatin4.Plasmin heavy chain A, short form5. Plasmin light chain B	

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