

Murine Anti-Plasminogen

Clone GMA-016

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.GMA-016 binds plasminogen and angiostatin by ELISA and western blot.

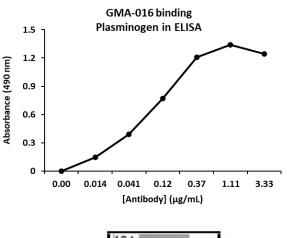
Description

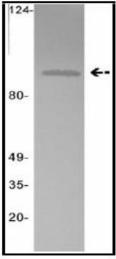
Antibody Source:	mouse monoclonal, IgG_1
Antigen Species Bound:	human
Specificity:	kringles 1-4 segment of plasminogen
Immunogen:	human plasminogen

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 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 μg/ml. Researcher should titer antibody in specific assay. ELISA: Binds plasminogen and angiostatin, specifically kringles1-4. Immunoblotting: Binds plasminogen and angiostatin under reduced and non-reduced conditions.





For in vitro research only. Not for use as a diagnostic or therapeutic. All sales governed by Warranty Policy located at: https://greenmoab.com/about-gma/warranty-policy/