

Tissue-type plasminogen activator Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49333

Package Size: #49333-1 50ul #49333-2 100ul

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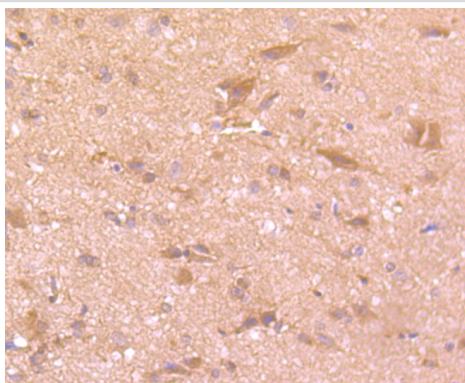
Description

Product Name	Tissue-type plasminogen activator Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	JF0958
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rt
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Other Names	Alteplase antibody DKFZp686l03148 antibody Plasminogen activator tissue antibody Plasminogen activator tissue type antibody PLAT antibody Reteplase antibody t PA antibody T Plasminogen Activator antibody t-PA antibody T-plasminogen activator antibody Tissue plasminogen activator (t PA) antibody Tissue type plasminogen activator antibody Tissue-type plasminogen activator chain B antibody tPA antibody TPA_HUMAN antibody TPA1 antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P00750
Uniprot	P00750
GeneID	5327;
Calculated MW	63 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

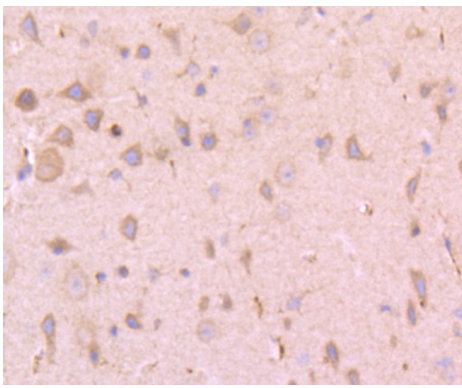
Application Details

WB: 1:500-1:1000IHC: 1:50-1:200

Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat brain tissue using anti-PLAT antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse brain tissue using anti-PLAT antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.

Background

uPA (urokinase-type plasminogen activator) and tPA (tissue plasminogen activator), which are serine proteases and members of the trypsin family, are essential to the intrinsic coagulation system. tPA is primarily involved in fibrinolysis, whereas uPA principally mediates cell migration and tissue remodeling processes. uPA and tPA are responsible for cleaving plasminogen, a large serum β -globulin that is deposited on the Fibrin strands within a thrombus. uPA and tPA preferentially target plasminogen at the Arg-Val bond to produce plasmin (also designated fibrinolysin), which is a trypsin-like enzyme that acts on Arg-Lys bonds in Fibrin and Fibrinogen and contributes to the systematic activation of the coagulation cascade. uPA and tPA each consist of two chains that are designated A and B. The A chain of uPA can be cleaved, resulting in low and high molecular mass forms. uPA and tPA are regulated by the serpin family members PAI-1 and PAI-2, which are serine proteinase inhibitors that complex with uPA, tPA and other targeted proteinases and then slowly disassociate to produce cleaved species that fold into stable inactive conformations.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only