



## 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<sub>1</sub>

**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  $\geq 1$  mg/ml solution in 20 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> 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  $\mu$ g/ml. Researcher should titer antibody in specific assay.

**ELISA:** Binds plasminogen and angiostatin, specifically kringles 1-4.

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