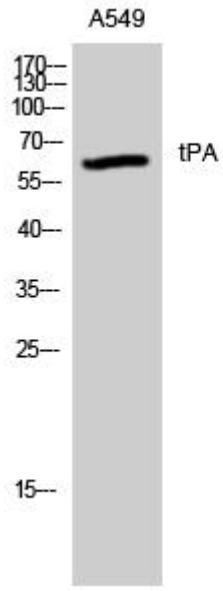
tPA Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-04249
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB
Gene Name	PLAT
Protein Name	Tissue-type plasminogen activator
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human tPA. AA range:38-87
Specificity	tPA Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of tPA protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	PLAT; Tissue-type plasminogen activator; t-PA; t-plasminogen activator; tPA; Alteplase; Reteplase
Observed Band	63kD
Cell Pathway	Secreted, extracellular space.
Tissue Specificity	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.
Function	catalytic activity:Specific cleavage of Arg-|-Val bond in plasminogen to form plasmin.,disease:Increased activity of TPA is the cause of hyperfibrinolysis [MIM:173370]. Hyperfibrinolysis leads to excessive bleeding. Defective release of TPA causes hypofibrinolysis, leading to thrombosis or embolism.,domain:Both FN1 and EGF-like domains are important for binding to LRP1.,domain:Both FN1 and one of the kringle domains are required for binding to fibrin.,domain:The FN1 domain mediates binding to annexin A2.,domain:The second kringle domain is implicated in binding to cytokeratin-8 and to the endothelial cell surface binding site.,function:Converts the abundant, but inactive, zymogen plasminogen to

	plasmin by hydrolyzing a single Arg-Val bond in plasminogen. By controlling plasmin-mediated proteolysis, it plays an important role in tissue remodeling and degradation, in cell migration and man
Background	This gene encodes tissue-type plasminogen activator, a secreted serine protease that converts the proenzyme plasminogen to plasmin, a fibrinolytic enzyme. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed by plasmin or trypsin to generate heavy and light chains. These chains associate via disulfide linkages to form the heterodimeric enzyme. This enzyme plays a role in cell migration and tissue remodeling. Increased enzymatic activity causes hyperfibrinolysis, which manifests as excessive bleeding, while decreased activity leads to hypofibrinolysis, which can result in thrombosis or embolism. Alternative splicing of this gene results in multiple transcript variants, at least one of which encodes an isoform that is proteolytically processed. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using tPA Monoclonal Antibody