

Product datasheet

Natural Cow Plasmin protein ab93009

1 Image

Overview

Product name	Natural Cow Plasmin protein
Protein length	Full length protein

Description

Nature	Native
Source	Native
Amino Acid Sequence	
Species	Cow
Additional sequence information	Source = prepared from plasminogen

Specifications

Our [Abpromise guarantee](#) covers the use of **ab93009** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Applications	SDS-PAGE
Purity	> 95 % SDS-PAGE. Prepared from plasminogen by activation with immobilized Human uPA. 100% functionally active plasmin is purified from the activation reaction by immobilized SBTI.
Form	Liquid
Additional notes	Solubility: > 2 mg/mL and < 5 mg/mL Spectrophotometric Data: Epsilon ^{0.1%} = 1.69

Preparation and Storage

Stability and Storage	Shipped on dry ice. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. pH: 7.40 Constituents: 2.38% HEPES, 0.58% Sodium chloride
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General Info

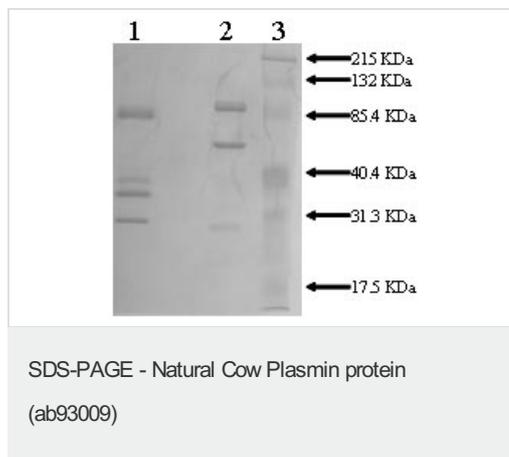
Relevance	Plasmin is an enzyme formed in the circulating blood, and many other extracellular fluids, from the
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zymogen plasminogen. Plasminogen is a single-chain glycoprotein with 790 amino acid residues. Activation to the active form, plasmin, by urokinase involves cleavage at the arg-val bond between residues 560 and 561, resulting in the formation of the 2-chain plasmin molecule held together by 2 disulfide linkages. The heavier chain contains about 411 residues and the lighter chain about 233. The main function of plasmin is the digestion of fibrin in blood clots. Plasmin is a proteolytic enzyme with a specificity similar to that of trypsin. Like trypsin, plasmin belongs to the family of serine proteinases, in which the active site catalytic triad, his-57, asp-102, and ser-195 (chymotrypsin numbering), is situated in the light chain. Plasmin acts as a proteolytic factor in a variety of processes other than fibrinolysis; including embryonic development, tissue remodelling, tumour invasion and inflammation; in ovulation it weakens the walls of the Graafian follicle. A deficiency of plasmin may lead to thrombosis, as clots are not degraded adequately.

Cellular localization

Secreted

Images



10% SDS-PAGE analysis of ab93009

Lane 1: ab93009 (3 ug) Reduced

Lane 2: ab93009 (3 ug) Non-reduced

Lane 3: Molecular weight markers

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