

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.
 Preservative: None
 Constituents: 0.1M Sodium chloride, 0.1M HEPES, pH 7.4

General Info

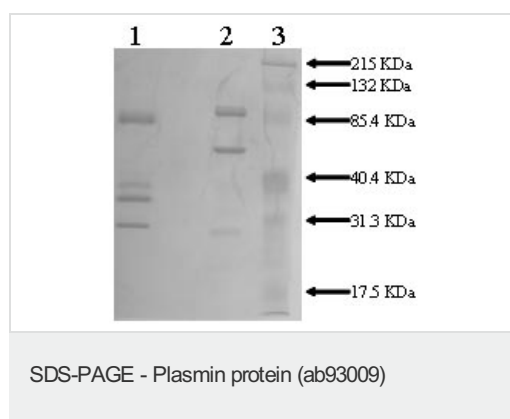
Relevance

Plasmin is an enzyme formed in the circulating blood, and many other extracellular fluids, from the 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

Please note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE"

Our Abpromise to you: Quality guaranteed and expert technical support

- Replacement or refund for products not performing as stated on the datasheet
- Valid for 12 months from date of delivery
- Response to your inquiry within 24 hours
- We provide support in Chinese, English, French, German, Japanese and Spanish
- Extensive multi-media technical resources to help you
- We investigate all quality concerns to ensure our products perform to the highest standards

If the product does not perform as described on this datasheet, we will offer a refund or replacement. For full details of the Abpromise, please visit <http://www.abcam.com/abpromise> or contact our technical team.

Terms and conditions

- Guarantee only valid for products bought direct from Abcam or one of our authorized distributors