

## Product datasheet

# Native Chicken Plasmin protein ab92971

### Description

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<b>Product name</b>	Native Chicken Plasmin protein
<b>Purity</b>	> 95 % SDS-PAGE. Prepared from plasminogen by activation with immobilized Human uPA.
<b>Expression system</b>	Native
<b>Protein length</b>	Full length protein
<b>Animal free</b>	No
<b>Nature</b>	Native
<b>Species</b>	Chicken

### Specifications

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Our **Abpromise guarantee** covers the use of **ab92971** in the following tested applications.

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

<b>Applications</b>	SDS-PAGE
<b>Form</b>	Liquid

### Preparation and Storage

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<b>Stability and Storage</b>	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

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<b>Function</b>	Plasmin dissolves the fibrin of blood clots and acts as a proteolytic factor in a variety of other processes including embryonic development, tissue remodeling, tumor invasion, and inflammation. In ovulation, weakens the walls of the Graafian follicle. It activates the urokinase-type plasminogen activator, collagenases and several complement zymogens, such as C1 and C5. Cleavage of fibronectin and laminin leads to cell detachment and apoptosis. Also cleaves fibrin, thrombospondin and von Willebrand factor. Its role in tissue remodeling and tumor invasion may be modulated by CSPG4. Binds to cells. Angiostatin is an angiogenesis inhibitor that blocks neovascularization and growth of
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	experimental primary and metastatic tumors in vivo.
<b>Tissue specificity</b>	Present in plasma and many other extracellular fluids. It is synthesized in the liver.
<b>Involvement in disease</b>	Plasminogen deficiency
<b>Sequence similarities</b>	Belongs to the peptidase S1 family. Plasminogen subfamily. Contains 5 kringle domains. Contains 1 PAN domain. Contains 1 peptidase S1 domain.
<b>Domain</b>	Kringle domains mediate interaction with CSPG4.
<b>Post-translational modifications</b>	N-linked glycan contains N-acetylglucosamine and sialic acid. O-linked glycans consist of Gal-GalNAc disaccharide modified with up to 2 sialic acid residues (microheterogeneity). In the presence of the inhibitor, the activation involves only cleavage after Arg-580, yielding two chains held together by two disulfide bonds. In the absence of the inhibitor, the activation involves additionally the removal of the activation peptide.
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Secreted. Locates to the cell surface where it is proteolytically cleaved to produce the active plasmin. Interaction with HRG tethers it to the cell surface.

**Please note:** All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES"

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