

Rabbit Plasminogen ELISA Kit ab190544

1 Image

Overview

Product name	Rabbit Plasminogen ELISA Kit				
Detection method	Colorimetric				
Precision	Intra-assay				
	Sample	n	Mean	SD	CV%
	Overall				< 10%
	Inter-assay				
	Sample	n	Mean	SD	CV%
	Overall				< 10%
Sample type	Serum, Plasma				
Assay type	Sandwich (quantitative)				
Sensitivity	0.962 ng/ml				
Range	6.25 ng/ml - 200 ng/ml				
Recovery	Sample specific recovery				
	Sample type		Average %		Range
	Serum		> 85		% - %
Assay duration	Multiple steps standard assay				
Species reactivity	Reacts with: Rabbit				
Product overview	Abcam's Plasminogen Rabbit ELISA kit (ab190544) is an <i>in vitro</i> enzyme-linked immunosorbent				

Plasminogen in the sample tested; thus, the absorbance, at 450 nm, is a measure of the concentration of Plasminogen in the test sample. The quantity of Plasminogen in the test sample can be interpolated from the standard curve constructed from the standards, and corrected for sample dilution.

**Notes** Plasminogen is a glycoprotein produced by the liver. It is the precursor for plasmin, which targets fibrin in the process of dissolution of fibrin blood clots. Plasminogen is present in plasma and most extravascular fluids. The important role of plasminogen in fibrinolytic system makes it an interesting marker for various diseases.

**Platform** Microplate

## Properties

**Storage instructions** Store at +4°C. Please refer to protocols.

Components	1 x 96 tests
20X Wash Buffer Concentrate	1 x 50ml
5X Diluent Concentrate	1 x 50ml
Chromogen Substrate Solution	1 x 12ml
Plasminogen Rabbit Antibody coated microwells	1 unit
Plasminogen Rabbit Calibrator (Lyophilized)	1 vial
Plasminogen Rabbit HRP Conjugate	1 vial
Stop Solution	1 x 12ml

**Function** 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 experimental primary and metastatic tumors in vivo.

**Tissue specificity** Present in plasma and many other extracellular fluids. It is synthesized in the liver.

**Involvement in disease** Defects in PLG are a cause of susceptibility to thrombosis (THR) [MIM:188050]. It is a multifactorial disorder of hemostasis characterized by abnormal platelet aggregation in response to various agents and recurrent thrombi formation. Defects in PLG are the cause of plasminogen deficiency (PLGD) [MIM:217090]. PLGD is characterized by decreased serum plasminogen activity. Two forms of the disorder are distinguished: type 1 deficiency is additionally characterized by decreased plasminogen antigen levels and clinical symptoms, whereas type 2 deficiency, also known as dysplasminogenemia, is characterized by normal, or slightly reduced antigen levels, and absence of clinical manifestations. Plasminogen deficiency type 1 results in markedly impaired extracellular fibrinolysis and chronic mucosal pseudomembranous lesions due to subepithelial fibrin deposition and inflammation. The

most common clinical manifestation of type 1 deficiency is ligneous conjunctivitis in which pseudomembranes formation on the palpebral surfaces of the eye progresses to white, yellow-white, or red thick masses with a wood-like consistency that replace the normal mucosa.

#### Sequence similarities

Belongs to the peptidase S1 family. Plasminogen subfamily.  
Contains 5 kringle domains.  
Contains 1 PAN domain.  
Contains 1 peptidase S1 domain.

#### Domain

Kringle domains mediate interaction with CSPG4.

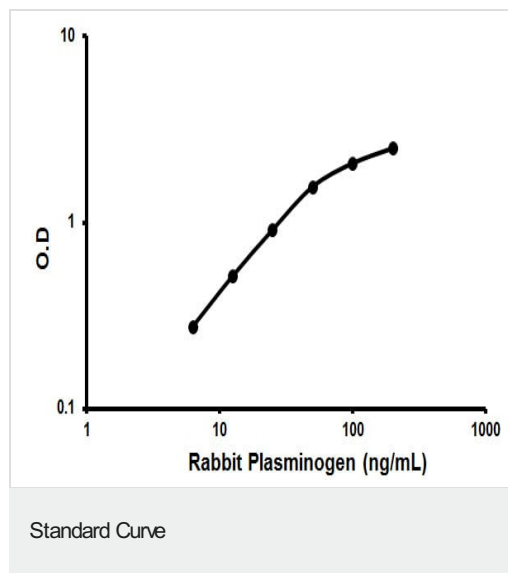
#### Post-translational modifications

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.

#### Cellular localization

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.

#### Images



Representative standard curve using ab190544 Plasminogen Rabbit ELISA Kit.

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