# Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAY-00577)

TargetMol

## Anti-Alpha 2 Antiplasmin/SerpinF2 Antibody (3S871)

### Product Details

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| Ig Type: | Mouse IgG1 |
| Reactivity: | Human |
| Conjugation: | Unconjugated |
| Clone: | 3S871 |
| Purification: | Protein A |

### Applications

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| Verified Activity: | Flow cytometric analysis of Human SERPINF2 expression on HeLa cells. The cells were treated according to manufacturer's manual (BD Pharmingen™ Cat. No. 554714), stained with purified anti-Human SERPINF2, then a FITC-conjugated second step antibody. The fluorescence histograms were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells. |
| Application: | FCM |
| Recommended | FCM: 1:25-1:100 |

### Properties

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| Stability & Storage: | Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. Preservative-Free. |
| Shipping: | Shipping with blue ice. |

### Antigen Details

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| Immunogen: | Recombinant Protein: Human SerpinF2 Protein (TMPY-01398) |
| Antigen Species: | Human |
| Synonyms: | serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade F, member 2;α 2 Antiplasmin/SerpinF2 |

### Research Background

SerpinF2, also known as alpha-2 antiplasmin (alpha-2 AP), is a member of the Serpin superfamily. SerpinF2 is the principal physiological inhibitor of serine protease plasmin, and as well as, an efficient inhibitor of trypsin and chymotrypsin. This protease is produced mainly by liver and kidney, and also expressed in muscle, intestine, central nervous system, and placenta at a moderate level. It is indicated that Serpin F2 is a key regulator of plasmin-mediated proteolysis in these tissues. Alpha-2 AP is an unusual serpin in that it contains extensive N- and C-terminal sequences flanking the serpin domain. The N-terminal sequence is crosslinked to fibrin by factor XIIIa, whereas the C-terminal region mediates the initial interaction with plasmin. SerpinF2 is one of the inhibitors of fibrinolysis, which acts as the primary inhibitor of plasmin(ogen). It is a specific plasmin inhibitor, and is important in modulating the effectiveness and persistence of fibrin with respect to its susceptibility to digestion and removal by plasmin. Alpha-2 AP plays the dominant role in inhibiting both plasma clot lysis and thrombus lysis, and accordingly, the congenital deficiency of Alpha-2 antiplasmin causes a rare bleeding disorder because of increased fibrinolysis. Thus, it may be a useful target for developing more effective treatment of thrombotic diseases.

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