

Anti-Alpha 2 Antiplasmin/SerpinF2 Antibody (5I364)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	5I364
Purification:	Protein A

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Anti-SERPINF2 rabbit monoclonal antibody at 1:500 dilution. -Lane A: HepG2 Whole Cell lysate. -Lysates/proteins at 30 µg per lane. -Secondary -Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Dylight800) at 1/10000 dilution. -Developed using the Odyssey technique. -Performed under reducing conditions. -Predicted band size:56 kDa. -Observed band size:60 kDa(We are unsure as to the identity of these extra bands.)
	2. SERPINF2 was immunoprecipitated using: -Lane A:0.5 mg HepG2 Whole Cell Lysate -0.5 µL anti-SERPINF2 rabbit monoclonal antibody and 15 µL of 50 % Protein G agarose. -Primary antibody: -Anti-SERPINF2 rabbit monoclonal antibody, at 1:1000 dilution. -Secondary antibody: -Clean-Blot [®] IP Detection Reagent (HRP) at 1:500 dilution. -Developed using the DAB staining technique. -Performed under reducing conditions. -Predicted band size: 55 kDa. -Observed band size: 66 kDa
Application:	ELISA,IP,WB
Recommended	WB: 1:500-1:1000; ELISA: 1:25000-1:50000; IP: 1-2 µL/mg of lysate

Properties

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

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.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481