

# Recombinant Human tPA/PLAT Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number:PKSH033120



**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

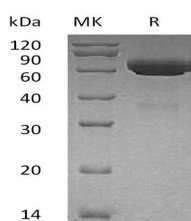
## Description

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Synonyms</b>                    | T-PA;TPA;t-plasminogen activator;Tissue plasminogen activator; |
| <b>Species</b>                     | Human  |
| <b>Expression Host</b>             | HEK293 Cells   |
| <b>Sequence</b>                    | Ser36-Pro562   |
| <b>Accession</b>                   | P00750   |
| <b>Calculated Molecular Weight</b> | 60.1 kDa   |
| <b>Observed molecular weight</b>   | 55-80 kDa  |
| <b>Tag</b>                         | C-His  |

## Properties

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <b>Purity</b>         | > 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.  |
| <b>Endotoxin</b>      | < 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.   |
| <b>Storage</b>        | Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.                           |
| <b>Shipping</b>       | This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.   |
| <b>Formulation</b>    | Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20mM Succinate, 4% Trehalose, 4% Mannitol, 0.2mM CaCl <sub>2</sub> , 0.02% Tween 80, pH 4.5.<br>Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.<br>Plea |
| <b>Reconstitution</b> | Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.  |

## Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

## Background

Tissue-type plasminogen activator (PLAT) is a protein that secreted into extracellular space. PLAT contains five domains: EGF-like domain, fibronectin type-I domain, 2 kringle domains and peptidase S1 domain. It belongs to the peptidase S1 family. The main function of this protein is to convert plasminogen into biologically active plasmin. As a protease, PLAT plays a crucial role in regulating blood fibrinolysis, maintaining the homeostasis of extracellular matrix and in modulating the post-translational activation of growth factors. PLAT is found not only in the blood, where its primary function is as a thrombolytic enzyme, but also in the central nervous system (CNS). It participates in a number of physiological and pathological events in the CNS, as well as the role of neuroserpin as the natural regulator of PLAT's activity in these

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processes. Increased or decreased activity of PLAT leads to hyperfibrinolysis or hypofibrinolysis, respectively. In addition, as a cytokine, PLAT plays a pivotal role in the pathogenesis of renal interstitial fibrosis through diverse mechanisms. Thus, as a fibrogenic cytokine, it promotes the progression of kidney diseases.

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