



Rabbit Anti-PAI1 antibody

SL6562R

Product Name:	PAI1
Chinese Name:	endothelial cells纤溶酶原激活抑制蛋白1抗体
Alias:	Clade E; Endothelial plasminogen activator inhibitor; Nexin; PAI 1; PAI; PAI-1; PAI1_HUMAN; PLANH1; Plasminogen activator inhibitor 1; Plasminogen activator inhibitor type 1; Serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibitor; Serpin E1; Serpin peptidase inhibitor clade E; Serpine 1; Serpine-1;Serpine1.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Sheep,Guinea Pig,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	45kDa
Cellular localization:	Extracellular matrixSecretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human PAI1/PLANH1:251-350/402
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	This inhibitor acts as 'bait' for tissue plasminogen activator, urokinase, and protein C. Its rapid interaction with TPA may function as a major control point in the regulation of fibrinolysis.

Function:

Serine protease inhibitor. This inhibitor acts as 'bait' for tissue plasminogen activator, urokinase, protein C and matriptase-3/TMPRSS7. Its rapid interaction with PLAT may function as a major control point in the regulation of fibrinolysis.

Subunit:

Forms protease inhibiting heterodimer with TMPRSS7. Interacts with VTN. Binds LRP1B; binding is followed by internalization and degradation.

Subcellular Location:

Secreted.

Tissue Specificity:

Found in plasma and platelets and in endothelial, hepatoma and fibrosarcoma cells

DISEASE:

Defects in SERPINE1 are the cause of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 deficiency (PAI-1D) . It is a hematologic disorder characterized by increased bleeding after trauma, injury, or surgery. Affected females have menorrhagia. The bleeding defect is due to increased fibrinolysis of fibrin blood clots due to deficiency of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1, which inhibits tissue and urinary activators of plasminogen.

Similarity:

Belongs to the serpin family.

SWISS:

P05121

Gene ID:

5054

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 5054](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 18787](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 24617](#)Rat

[Omim: 173360](#)Human

[SwissProt: P05121](#)Human

[SwissProt: P22777](#)Mouse

[SwissProt: P20961](#)Rat

[Unigene: 414795](#)Human

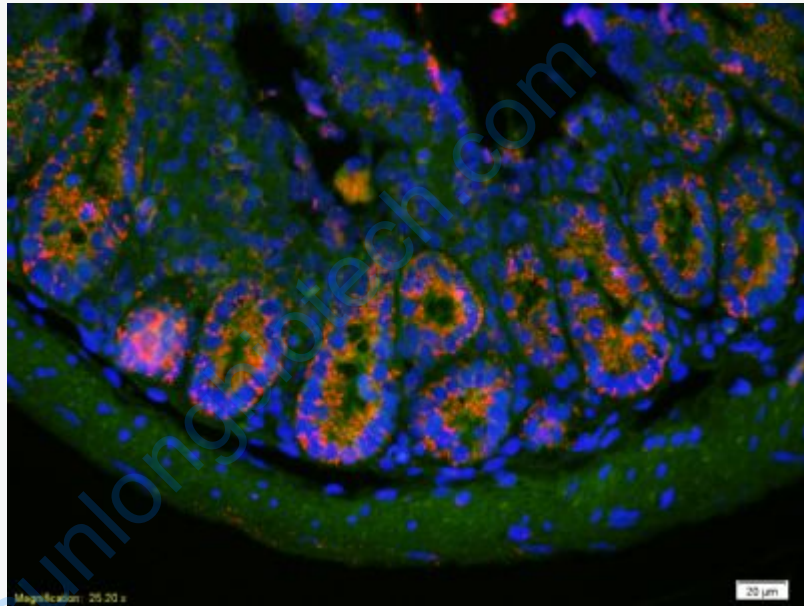
[Unigene: 713079](#)Human

[Unigene: 250422](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 29367](#)Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.



Picture:

Tissue/cell: mouse intestine tissue;4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;

Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min;

Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;

Incubation: Anti-PAI1/PLANH1/Serpine-1 Polyclonal Antibody,

Unconjugated(SL6562R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C; The secondary antibody was Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, Cy5 conjugated (SL6562R)used at 1:200 dilution for 40 minutes at 37°C. DAPI(5ug/ml,blue,C-0033) was used to stain the cell nuclei

