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Product datasheet for BA1079

Plasmin Human Protein

Product data:

Product Type:	Native Proteins
Description:	Plasmin human protein, 1 mg
Species:	Human
Protein Source:	Plasma
Concentration:	lot specific
Purity:	>95%
Buffer:	Presentation State: Purified State: Liquid purified protein. Buffer System: 100 mM Sodium Phosphate, pH 7.3 containing 1 mM 6-Aminohexanoic Acid and 25% Glycerol. Preservative: None
Bioactivity:	Specific: 19.7 units per mg prior to freezing. One unit is defined as the amount of enzyme that will hydrolyze 1 µmole of tosyl-Gly-Pro-Lys-pNA per minute at 25°C, pH 7.8. Note: One unit = 1.25 CU.
Preparation:	Liquid purified protein.
Protein Description:	Purified Human Plasmin Protein.
Note:	Caution: All human source materials have tested negative for HIV 1, HIV 2, anti-HCV, anti-HBc antibodies, and HBsAg. No test guarantees a product to be non-infectious. Therefore, all material derived from human fluids or tissues should be considered as potentially infectious.
Storage:	Upon receipt, store (in aliquots) at -20°C to -80°C. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
RefSeq:	NP_000292
Locus ID:	5340
Cytogenetics:	6q26
Synonyms:	HAE4

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Summary: The plasminogen protein encoded by this gene is a serine protease that circulates in blood plasma as an inactive zymogen and is converted to the active protease, plasmin, by several plasminogen activators such as tissue plasminogen activator (tPA), urokinase plasminogen activator (uPA), kallikrein, and factor XII (Hageman factor). The conversion of plasminogen to plasmin involves the cleavage of the peptide bond between Arg-561 and Val-562. Plasmin cleavage also releases the angiostatin protein which inhibits angiogenesis. Plasmin degrades many blood plasma proteins, including fibrin-containing blood clots. As a serine protease, plasmin cleaves many products in addition to fibrin such as fibronectin, thrombospondin, laminin, and von Willebrand factor. Plasmin is inactivated by proteins such as alpha-2-macroglobulin and alpha-2-antiplasmin in addition to inhibitors of the various plasminogen activators. Plasminogen also interacts with plasminogen receptors which results in the retention of plasmin on cell surfaces and in plasmin-induced cell signaling. The localization of plasminogen on cell surfaces plays a role in the degradation of extracellular matrices, cell migration, inflamation, wound healing, oncogenesis, metastasis, myogenesis, muscle regeneration, neurite outgrowth, and fibrinolysis. This protein may also play a role in acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) which, in part, is caused by enhanced clot formation and the suppression of fibrinolysis. Compared to other mammals, the cluster of plasminogen-like genes to which this gene belongs has been rearranged in catarrhine primates. [provided by RefSeq, May 2020]

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Protease, Secreted Protein

Protein Pathways: Complement and coagulation cascades, Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction