

## PLG

### Native Bovine Plasmin

<b>Catalog No.</b>	CSI19763A	<b>Quantity:</b>	1.0 mg
	CSI19763B		10 mg

**Alternate Names:** Plasminogen

**Description:** Plasminogen (PLG) is a circulating zymogen that is converted to the active enzyme Plasmin by cleavage of the peptide bond between Arg-560 and Val-561, which is mediated by Urokinase (uPA/PLAU) and Tissue Plasminogen Activator (tPA/PLAT). The main function of Plasmin is to dissolve Fibrin blood clots. Plasmin, like Trypsin, belongs to the family of serine proteases Fibrin is a cofactor for Plasminogen activation by tPA. Urokinase Plasminogen Activator Receptor (uPAR) is a cofactor for Plasminogen activation by uPA. Plasmin is inactivated by Alpha-2-Antiplasmin, a serine protease inhibitor (serpin).

Native Bovine Plasmin is prepared from plasminogen by activation with immobilized human uPA. 100% functionally active plasmin is purified from the activation reaction by immobilized soybean trypsin inhibitor (SBTI). Plasmin will undergo rapid auto proteolysis in the absence of benzamidine and **should be used quickly once thawed**. Partial cleavage of bovine plasmin between kringles 3 & 4 occurs upon activation, producing a low molecular weight band. This midiplasmin is 100% active.

**UniProt ID:** P06868

**Gene ID:** 280897

**Molecular Weight:** 85 kDa

**Purity:** >95% by SDS-PAGE analysis

**Source:** Bovine Plasma

**Concentration:**  $\geq 1.0$  mg/ml, lot specific

**Extinction Coefficient:**  $E^{0.1\%}_{280\text{nm}} = 1.69$

**Formulation:** 0.1M HEPES, 0.1M NaCl, pH 7.4

**Storage & Stability:** Store at -80°C for up to 1 year. Upon initial thaw, prepare working aliquots and store at -80°C. **Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

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