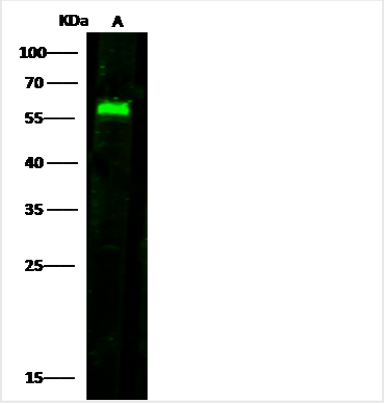
SerpinE1 Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	PAI-1 (SerpinE1), Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	Anti-PAI-1 Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal
Product Gene Name	anti-SerpinE1 antibody
Product Synonym Names	SerpinE1/PAI-1 Antibody, Rabbit PAb; serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade E (nexin, plasminogen activator inhibitor type 1), member 1; Anti-PAI Antibody; Anti-PAI-1 Antibody; Anti-PAI1 Antibody; Anti-PLANH1 Antibody; Anti-SERPINE1 Antibody
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	Liquid; 0.2um filtered solution in PBS
Purity/Purification	Protein A
Specificity	Human SerpinE1/PLANH1/PAI1
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Molecular Weight	45,060 Da
Chromosome Location	Chromosome: 7; NC_000007.13 (100770370..100782547). Location: 7q22.1
OMIM	173360
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P05121
Immunogen	Recombinant Human SerpinE1 protein
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with purified, recombinant Human SerpinE1 (rh SerpinE1). Total IgG was purified by Protein A affinity chromatography .
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-SerpinE1 antibody	Western Blot (WB), ELISA (EIA)
Application Notes for anti-SerpinE1 antibody	WB: 1:500-1:2000 ELISA: 1:1000-1:2000

Related Product Information for anti-SerpinE1 antibody	Plasminogen activator inhibitor 1, also known as PAI-1, Endothelial plasminogen activator inhibitor, SerpinE1 and PLANH1, is a secreted glycoprotein that belongs to the serpin family. SerpinE1 is the primary physiological inhibitor of the two plasminogen activators urokinase (uPA) and tissue plasminogen activator (tPA). Its rapid interaction with TPA may function as a major control point in the regulation of fibrinolysis. Defects in SerpinE1 are the cause of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 deficiency (PAI-1 deficiency) which is characterized by abnormal bleeding due to SerpinE1 defect in the plasma. High concentrations of SerpinE1 have been associated with thrombophilia which is an autosomal dominant disorder in which affected individuals are prone to develop serious spontaneous thrombosis. Studies of PAI-1 have contributed significantly to the elucidation of the protease inhibitory mechanism of serpins, which is based on a metastable native state becoming stabilised by insertion of the RCL into the central beta-sheet A and formation of covalent complexes with target proteases. Greater expression of PAI-1 has been associated with increased survival of cells and resistance to apoptosis. PAI-1 appears to influence apoptosis by decreasing cell adhesion (anoikis) as well as its effect on intracellular signaling. PAI-1, in its active state, also binds to the extracellular protein vitronectin. When in complex with its target proteases, it binds with high affinity to endocytosis receptors of the low density receptor family. The mechanisms of PAI-1 overexpression during obesity are complex, and it is conceivable that several inducers are involved at the same time at several sites of synthesis. PAI-1 is also implicated in adipose tissue development. It suggests that PAI-1 inhibitors serve in the control of atherothrombosis.
Product References and Citations for anti-SerpinE1 antibody	Alessi MC, et al. (2006) PAI-1 and the metabolic syndrome: links, causes, and consequences. Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol. 26(10): 2200-7.Schneider DJ, et al. (2008) The effect of plasminogen activator inhibitor type 1 on apoptosis. Thromb Haemost. 100(6): 1037-40.Dupont DM, et al. (2009) Biochemical properties of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1. Front Biosci. 14: 1337-61.
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-SerpinE1 antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for SerpinE1 purchase	MBS8102154 is an antibody targeting SerpinE1. Also known as Anti-PAI-1 Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal. Reactive in Human. Host: Rabbit.



Western Blot (WB) of anti-SerpinE1 antibody
Anti-SERPINE1 rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:500 dilutionLane A: HepG2 Whole Cell LysateLysates/proteins at 30 ug per lane.SecondaryGoat Anti-Rabbit IgG H&L (Dylight800) at 1/10000 dilution.Developed using the Odyssey technique. Performed under reducing conditions.Predicted band size:45 kDaObserved band size:57 kDa

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for SerpinE1. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	10835159
NCBI GeneID	5054
NCBI Accession #	NP_000593.1
UniProt Primary Accession #	P05121
UniProt Secondary Accession #	B7Z4S0; F8WD53
UniProt Related Accession #	P05121
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000602.4

NCBI Official Full Name	plasminogen activator inhibitor 1
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	serpin peptidase inhibitor, clade E (nexin, plasminogen activator inhibitor type 1), member 1
NCBI Official Symbol	SERPINE1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	PAI; PAI1; PAI-1; PLANH1
UniProt Protein Name	Plasminogen activator inhibitor 1
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Endothelial plasminogen activator inhibitor; Serpin E1
Protein Family	Plasminogen activator inhibitor
UniProt Gene Name	SERPINE1
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	PAI1; PLANH1; PAI; PAI-1
UniProt Entry Name	PAI1_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	plasminogen activator inhibitor 1; serpin E1; endothelial plasminogen activator inhibitor; serine (or cysteine) proteinase inhibitor, clade E (nexin, plasminogen activator inhibitor type 1), member 1
NCBI Summary for SerpinE1	This gene encodes a member of the serine proteinase inhibitor (serpin) superfamily. This member is the principal inhibitor of tissue plasminogen activator (tPA) and urokinase (uPA), and hence is an inhibitor of fibrinolysis. Defects in this gene are the cause of plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 deficiency (PAI-1 deficiency), and high concentrations of the gene product are associated with thrombophilia. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2009]
UniProt Comments for SerpinE1	SERPINE1: a secreted protein that 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. Belongs to the serpin family. Interacts with VTN. Binds LRP1B; binding is followed by internalization and degradation. Plasma levels of PAI-1 and VCAM-1 together may be useful in predicting post-operative recurrence in patients with colorectal cancer. Protein type: Secreted, signal peptide; Motility/polarity/chemotaxis; Secreted Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 7q22.1 Cellular Component: extracellular matrix; extracellular space; plasma membrane; extracellular region Molecular Function: serine-type endopeptidase inhibitor activity; protein binding; protease binding; receptor binding Biological Process: circadian rhythm; extracellular matrix organization and biogenesis; positive regulation of blood coagulation; negative regulation of smooth muscle cell migration; defense response to Gram-negative bacterium; positive regulation of receptor-mediated endocytosis; positive regulation of interleukin-8 production; platelet degranulation; negative regulation of fibrinolysis; transforming growth factor beta receptor signaling pathway; angiogenesis; regulation of receptor activity; chronological cell aging; negative regulation of cell adhesion mediated by integrin; negative regulation of cell migration; platelet activation; transcription initiation from RNA polymerase II promoter; transcription, DNA-dependent; negative regulation of blood coagulation; regulation of cell proliferation; positive regulation of angiogenesis; fibrinolysis; positive regulation of transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; gene expression; blood coagulation; positive regulation of inflammatory response Disease: Plasminogen Activator Inhibitor-1 Deficiency
Research Articles on SerpinE1	**1.** No correlation between the development of osteoporosis in the female Turkish population and 4G/5G plasminogen activator inhibitor type-1 gene polymorphisms was observed.
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