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## PLAT Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA778654A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P00750
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from Human PLAT
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, FC; Recommended dilution: FC:1:50-1:200
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
<b>Purification Method</b>	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Cancer?Cardiovascular?Cell biology;Metabolism
Gene Names	PLAT
Clone No.	32B1

Image



Overlay Peak curve showing Hela cells stained with CSB-RA778654A0HU (red line) at 1:50. The cells were fixed in 4% formaldehyde and permeated by 0.2% TritonX-100. Then 10% normal goat serum to block non-specific proteinprotein interactions followed by the antibody  $(1\mu g/1*10^{\circ} cells)$  for 45min at 4?. The secondary antibody used was FITC-conjugated Goat Antirabbit IgG(H+L) at 1:200 dilution for 35min at 4?.Control antibody (green line) was rabbit IgG  $(1\mu g/1*10^{\circ} cells)$  used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10,000 events was performed.

## Description

Typically, PLAT recombinant monoclonal antibody production begins with the insertion of the PLAT antibody-encoding gene into expression vectors. Subsequently, these vectors are introduced into host cells using polyethyleneimine-mediated transfection. The cells housing the expression vectors are then cultured to generate and release the antibodies. After purification via affinity chromatography, the antibody's functionality is evaluated through ELISA and FC assays, demonstrating their ability to specifically bind to

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the human PLAT protein.

PLAT is a critical enzyme involved in the activation of plasminogen, leading to the breakdown of fibrin clots in the fibrinolytic pathway. This process is essential for maintaining vascular health, preventing thrombosis, and facilitating tissue repair and remodeling. The precise regulation of PLAT activity is crucial for maintaining a balance between clot formation and dissolution in the circulatory system.