

SERPINE1 Human

Description: Constitutively active human plasminogen activator inhibitor 1, stable mutant 14-1B having a Molecular mass of 43 kDa. This human form of SERPINE1 contains the following four mutations: K154T, Q139L, M354I and N150H. These mutations combine to confer great stability to the otherwise labile molecule essentially locking it into the active conformation. The SERPINE1 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: ENPS-363

For research use only.

Synonyms: PAI-1, PAI1, PLANH1, SERPINE1, PAIE, PLASMINOGEN ACTIVATOR INHIBITOR, BETA-MIGRATING ENDOTHELIAL-CELL-DERIVED TYPE.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered clear colorless solution.

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

0.05M sodium phosphate 0.1M NaCl and 1mM EDTA (pH 6.6).

Stability:

Human SERPINE1 although stable at 8°C celsius for 1 week, should be stored desiccated below -18°C.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

Plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 is the principal inhibitor of tissue plasminogen activator (tPA) and urokinase (uPA), the activators of plasminogen and hence fibrinolysis (the physiological breakdown of blood clots). It is a serine protease inhibitor (serpin) protein (SERPINE1). The other PAI, plasminogen activator inhibitor-2 (PAI-2) is secreted by the placenta and only present in significant amounts during pregnancy. In addition, protease nexin acts as an inhibitor of tPA and urokinase. PAI-1, however, is the main inhibitor of the plasminogen activators.

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