



Sheep anti Human TAFI polyclonal antibody (CABT-L485)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	This antibody is specific for TAFI as demonstrated by immunoelectrophoresis and ELISA.
Target	TAFI
Immunogen	Human TAFI purified from plasma.
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Sheep
Species Reactivity	Human
Purification	Affinity purified
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	IEP, ELISA
Format	Liquid
Size	0.5 mg
Buffer	10 mM HEPES, pH 7.4, 150 mM NaCl, 50% (v/v) glycerol.
Preservative	None
Storage	Store between -10 and -20°C. Product will become viscous but will not freeze. Avoid storage in frost-free freezers. Keep vial tightly capped. Allow product to warm to room temperature and gently mix before use.

BACKGROUND

Introduction

TAFI (Thrombin Activatable Fibrinolysis Inhibitor), also referred to as plasma procarboxypeptidase-B, procarboxypeptidase-U and R, circulates in plasma as a zymogen with a mass of 58,000 daltons (1-6). Proteolytic activation of TAFI yields an N-terminally derived activation peptide and the C-terminal portion corresponding to the metalloprotease, activated TAFI (TAFIa). TAFIa exhibits exopeptidase activity with carboxypeptidase B-like substrate specificity capable of catalyzing the hydrolysis of C-terminal lysine and arginine residues. Cleavage of these residues on fibrin by TAFIa attenuates clot lysis by inhibiting the formation of the ternary activation complex comprising fibrin cofactor, tPA and plasminogen, thereby inhibiting plasmin generation. Although TAFI can be activated by various proteases including thrombin and plasmin, the physiological activator is proposed to be the complex thrombin-thrombomodulin since the rate of activation is stimulated 1250-fold compared to thrombin alone (4). However, the rate of TAFI activation is highly dependent upon its plasma concentration. Since TAFIa apparently plays a key role in connecting coagulation and fibrinolysis and significantly increases clot stability, determination of plasma concentration of TAFI is likely crucial to assess its subsequent potential antifibrinolytic effects.

Keywords

CPB2;carboxypeptidase B2 (plasma);CPU;PCPB;TAFI;carboxypeptidase B2;carboxypeptidase R;carboxypeptidase B-like protein;thrombin-activatable fibrinolysis inhibitor;thrombin-activatable fibrinolysis inhibitor;carboxypeptidase B2 (plasma, carboxypeptidase U);

GENE INFORMATION

Entrez Gene ID

[1361](#)

UniProt ID

[Q96IY4](#)