



Mouse Anti-Human PAI-1 monoclonal antibody, clone NN12 (CABT-ZB666)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	It reacts with Human PAI-1
Target	SERPINE1
Immunogen	Recombinant Human SerpinE1/PAI-1 Protein
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Clone	NN12
Purification	Protein A purified
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	ELISA(cap) We recommend the following for sandwich ELISA (Capture - Detection): CABT-ZB666 - CABT-ZB1003 This antibody will detect PAI-1 in antibody pair set. [ABPR-ZB245]
Preparation	This antibody was produced from a hybridoma resulting from the fusion of a mouse myeloma with B cells obtained from a mouse immunized with purified, recombinant Human SerpinE1 / PAI-1. The IgG fraction of the cell culture supernatant was purified by Protein A affinity chromatography.
Format	Purified, Liquid
Concentration	Lot specific

Size	50 µL, 100 µL, 200 µL, 1 mL
Buffer	PBS
Preservative	None
Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Ship	Wet ice

BACKGROUND

Introduction	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 atherosclerosis.
Keywords	SERPINE1; serpin peptidase inhibitor; clade E (nexin; plasminogen activator inhibitor type 1)

GENE INFORMATION

Synonyms	SERPINE1; serpin peptidase inhibitor; clade E (nexin; plasminogen activator inhibitor type 1); member 1; PAI; PAI1; PAI-1; PLANH1; 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; anti-PAI-1
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Entrez Gene ID

[5054](#)

UniProt ID

[Q8NC51](#)