



Human Serpin Peptidase Inhibitor, Clade E, Member 1 (DAG377)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Recombinant Human Serpin Peptidase Inhibitor, Clade E, Member 1 was expressed in E. coli. Molecular weight: 43kDa Does not contain a fusion partner.
Antigen Description	Plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 (PAI-1) also known as endothelial plasminogen activator inhibitor or serpin E1 is a protein that in humans is encoded by the SERPINE1 gene. PAI-1 is a serine protease inhibitor (serpin) that functions as the principal inhibitor
Species	Human
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	Second order rate constants for inhibition of: uPA = $6.3 \times 10^6 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$ tPA = $5.7 \times 10^6 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$
Format	Purified, Liquid
Concentration	2 mg/ml (OD _{280nm} , E0.1% = 1)
Buffer	0.05M Sodium phosphate, 0.1M Sodium chloride, 1mM EDTA, pH 6.6
Preservative	None
Storage	2-8°C short term, -20°C long term

BACKGROUND

Introduction	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
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associated with thrombophilia. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2009]

Keywords

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 i
