

Mouse anti-PAI-1, clone MA-33H1F7 (Monoclonal)

Clone no. MA-33H1F7

MONOSAN

Product name	Mouse anti-PAI-1, clone MA-33H1F7 (Monoclonal)
Host	Mouse
Applications	FUNC,ELISA,WB
Species reactivity	human, mouse, rabbit, rat
Conjugate	-
Immunogen	Unknown or proprietary to MONOSAN and/or its suppliers
Isotype	IgG1
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone number	MA-33H1F7
Size	1 ml
Concentration	100 ug/ ml
Format	-
Storage buffer	PBS with 0.1% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide
Storage until expiry date	2-8°C

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES

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Additional info

Plasminogen activator inhibitor type-1 (PAI-1), a member of the serine protease inhibitor (serpin) superfamily, is an important protein in the regulation of fibrinolysis. PAI-1 is unique among the serpins because of its functional and conformational flexibility. PAI-1 is the most important physiological inhibitor of both tissue-type plasminogen activator (t-PA) and urokinase-type plasminogen activator (u-PA). Increased PAI-1 levels are associated with thrombotic events and is an established risk factor for cardiovascular diseases. The active conformation PAI-1 inhibits its target proteinases by the formation of a stable, inactive complex. Although PAI-1 is synthesized as an active molecule, it converts spontaneously to an inactive, latent form that can be partially reactivated by denaturing agents. In addition, a third conformation reacting as a non-inhibitory substrate towards various target proteinases has been identified.

The epitope of monoclonal antibody MA-33H1F7 is predominantly composed of three residues (Lys154/Glu130/Arg131), positioned virtually linearly in the three-dimensional structure. The epitope of the antibody does not cover the complete alpha-helix F and turn connecting alpha-helix F and beta-strand s3A, but is restricted to the hinge region between alpha-helix F and the main part of the PAI-1 molecule.

The monoclonal antibody MA-33H1F7 is a "switching" antibody, capable of inducing a non-inhibitory substrate form of PAI-1. It was shown to inhibit PAI-1 in a dose dependent manner.

References

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2. Berry, C et al Br J Pharm 1998, 125: 29
3. Bijmens; A et al. J Biol Chem 2000; 275: 6375
4. Rupin A et al. Thromb Haemst 2001; 86: 1528
5. Sironi L et al. J Am Heart Ass 2001; 37: 961

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