www.neobiolab.com
info@neobiolab.com
888.754.5670, +1 617.500.7103 United States
0800.088.5164, +44 020.8123.1558 United Kingdom

# tPA Human

**Catalog #:**ENPS-270

For research use only.

**Description:**Tissue Plasminogen Activator Human Recombinant produced in CHO cells is a single, glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 527 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 59008.71 Dalton. tPA is a serine protease enzyme that converts plasminogen to plasmin. The tPA is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

**Synonyms:**Tissue-type plasminogen activator, EC 3.4.21.68, tPA, t-PA, t-plasminogen activator, TPA, T-PA, DKFZp686I03148.

**Source:**Chinese Hamster Ovary Cells (CHO) Physical AppearanceSterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.

**Purity:**Greater than 98.0% as determined by(a) Analysis by RP-HPLC.(b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

**Formulation:**
Each mg oft-PA contains 1.7 gr L-arginine, 0.5 gr phosphoric acid and 4 mg tween 80.

**Stability:**
Lyophilized t-PA althoμgh stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Upon reconstitution tPA should be stored at 4°C between 2-7 days and for future use below -18°C.For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

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

**Solubility:**
It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized t-PA in sterile 18M-cm H2O not less than 100 μg/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.

**Introduction:**
Tissue plasminogen activator (abbreviated PLAT or tPA) is a secreted serine proteasewhich converts the proenzymeplasminogento plasmin, a fibrinolyticenzyme. Plasminogen is synthesized as a single chain which is cleaved by PLAT into the two chain disulfide linked plasmin.This enzyme plays a role in cell migrationand tissue remodeling. Increased enzymatic activity causes hyperfibrinolysis, which manifests as excessive bleeding; decreased activity leads to hypofibrinolysiswhich can result in thrombosisor embolism.

**References:**
1.Title:Thrombin-activable Fibrinolysis Inhibitor (TAFI) Zymogen Is an Active Carboxypeptidase.Publication:First Published on November 30, 2006, doi: 10.1074/jbc.M606559200 February 2, 2007 The Journal of Biological Chemistry, 282, 3066-3076. Link:http://www.jbc.org/content/282/5/3066.full2.Title:Biochemical characterization of bovine plasma thrombin-activatable fibrinolysis inhibitor (TAFI).Publication:BMC Biochemistry 2009, 10:13 doi:10.1186/1471-2091-10-13.Link:http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2091/10/13/

***To place an order, please Click HERE.***