



PAI-2 (M-70): sc-4980

BACKGROUND

PAI-1 and PAI-2 (for plasminogen activator inhibitor-1 and -2) are members of the serpin serine proteinase inhibitor family. PAI-1 and PAI-2 have been shown to regulate uPA (urokinase-type plasminogen activator) and TPA (tissue plasminogen activator), resulting in the inhibition of proteolytic activity. Members of the serpin family generally complex with their target proteinases, then disassociate slowly into cleaved species that fold into stable inactive forms. PAI-1 can fold into the inactive state without cleavage, resulting in the latent form of PAI-1. Activity can be restored to the latent form of PAI-1 through denaturation and renaturation. PAI-2 occurs in secreted and cytosolic forms through facultative polypeptide translocation. uPA is a serine proteinase that is a member of the trypsin family. uPA is responsible for the cleavage of plasminogen at the Arg-Val bond to produce plasmin. uPA consists of two chains designated A and B. The A chain can be cleaved, resulting in low and high molecular mass forms of uPA.

REFERENCES

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SOURCE

PAI-2 (M-70) is expressed in *E. coli* as a 35 kDa GST-tagged fusion protein corresponding to amino acids 61-130 of PAI-2 of mouse origin.

PRODUCT

PAI-2 (M-70) is purified from bacterial lysates (>95%) by glutathione agarose affinity chromatography; supplied as 50 µg purified protein in PBS containing 5 mM DTT and 50% glycerol.

APPLICATIONS

PAI-2 (M-70) is suitable as a Western blotting control for sc-25746.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C; stable for one year from the date of shipment.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.