

UPA Antibody (F51094)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
F51094-0.4ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.4 ml
F51094-0.08ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.08 ml

[Bulk quote request](#)

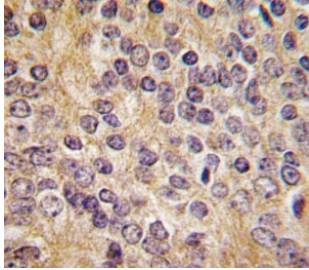
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Purity	Purified
UniProt	P00749
Applications	Western Blot : 1:1000 IHC (Paraffin) : 1:10-1:50 Immunofluorescence : 1:10-1:50 Flow Cytometry : 1:10-1:50
Limitations	This UPA antibody is available for research use only.



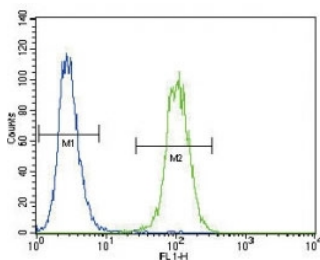
Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of UPA antibody with A2058 cells followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green). DAPI was used as a nuclear counterstain (blue).

95
56
36
28
17
11

Western blot analysis of UPA antibody and CEM lysate



IHC analysis of FFPE human prostate carcinoma tissue stained with UPA antibody



UPA antibody flow cytometric analysis of A2058 cells (green) compared to a [negative control](#) (blue). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary Ab was used for the analysis.

Description

PLAU, a member of the peptidase family S1, is a potent plasminogen activator and is clinically used for therapy of thrombolytic disorders. PLAU specifically cleaves the Arg-|-Val bond in plasminogen to form plasmin. The protein is found in high and low molecular mass forms. Each consists of two chains, A and B. The high molecular mass form contains a long chain A. Cleavage occurs after residue 155 in the low molecular mass form to yield a short A1 chain. The protein is used in Pulmonary Embolism (PE) to initiate fibrinolysis. Structurally, PLAU contains 1 EGF-like domain and 1 kringle domain.

Application Notes

Titration of the UPA antibody may be required due to differences in protocols and secondary/substrate sensitivity.

Immunogen

A portion of amino acids 396-426 from the human protein was used as the immunogen for this UPA antibody.

Storage

Aliquot the UPA antibody and store frozen at -20oC or colder. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

