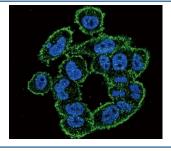


# **UPA Antibody (F51094)**

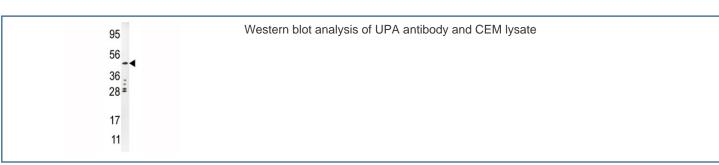
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
F51094-0.4ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.4 ml
F51094-0.08ML	In 1X PBS, pH 7.4, with 0.09% sodium azide	0.08 ml

# **Bulk quote request**

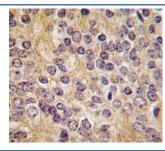
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Purity	Purified
UniProt	P00749
Applications	Western Blot : 1:1000 IHC (Paraffin) : 1:10-1:50 Immunofluorescence : 1:10-1:50 Flow Cytometry : 1:10-1:50
Limitations	This UPA antibody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

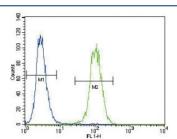


Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of UPA antibody with A2058 cells followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green). DAPI was used as a nuclear counterstain (blue).



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





UPA antibody flow cytometric analysis of A2058 cells (green) compared to a <u>negative</u> <u>control</u> (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 initiates 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.