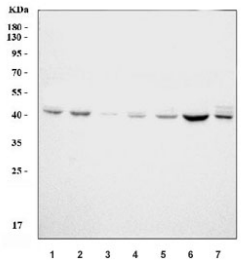
PLAUR Antibody / uPA Receptor (RQ6957)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ6957	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Antigen affinity purified
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose
UniProt	Q03405
Applications	Western blot: 0.5-1 ug/ml Direct ELISA: 0.1-0.5ug/ml
Limitations	This PLAUR antibody is available for research use only.



PLAUR Antibody Human, Mouse and Rat WB. Western blot analysis of human HeLa, Raji, COLO-320, and MCF7 cell lysates, rat brain and thymus tissue lysates, and mouse brain tissue lysate using PLAUR Antibody. An HRP-conjugated secondary antibody with ECL substrate was used for detection. PLAUR Antibody, recognizing uPAR/uPA Receptor, detects bands within the expected 37-60 kDa molecular weight range across human, rat, and mouse samples. The observed molecular weight variation is consistent with differential glycosylation of PLAUR, a cell surface receptor involved in extracellular matrix remodeling, cell migration, and invasion signaling.

Description

PLAUR Antibody recognizes plasminogen activator urokinase receptor (PLAUR), commonly known as uPAR or CD87, a GPI-anchored cell surface receptor involved in extracellular matrix remodeling, protease regulation, and cellular migration. PLAUR binds urokinase-type plasminogen activator (uPA), focusing plasmin generation at the cell surface and promoting localized degradation of extracellular matrix components. Through interactions with integrins, vitronectin, and multiple signaling pathways, PLAUR influences cell adhesion, migration, survival, and communication with the surrounding

microenvironment.

PLAUR expression is associated with activated immune cells, endothelial cells, fibroblasts, and many invasive tumor types. Increased PLAUR levels have been linked to tumor progression, epithelial-mesenchymal transition, angiogenesis, and metastatic potential in multiple cancers. By coordinating proteolytic activity with cellular movement, PLAUR helps regulate processes required for invasion and tissue remodeling. PLAUR Antibody is commonly used to study cancer biology, cell migration, tumor microenvironment interactions, and mechanisms controlling metastatic progression.

Beyond oncology, uPAR participates in immune cell trafficking, inflammation, wound healing, and vascular remodeling. Expression of PLAUR on monocytes, macrophages, neutrophils, and other immune populations contributes to leukocyte recruitment and inflammatory responses. The soluble form of uPAR (suPAR), generated by cleavage of membrane-associated PLAUR, has also been investigated as a biomarker of immune activation and inflammatory disease states.

For additional information about PLAUR/uPAR biology, validated applications, and related products, learn more about our uPAR Antibody, a Cell Invasion Receptor Antibody for investigating extracellular matrix remodeling, cancer cell migration, tumor invasion, and protease-mediated signaling.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the PLAUR antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Recombinant human protein (amino acids E128-R167) was used as the immunogen for the PLAUR antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the PLAUR antibody can be stored for up to one month at 4oC. For long-term, aliquot and store at -20oC. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

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