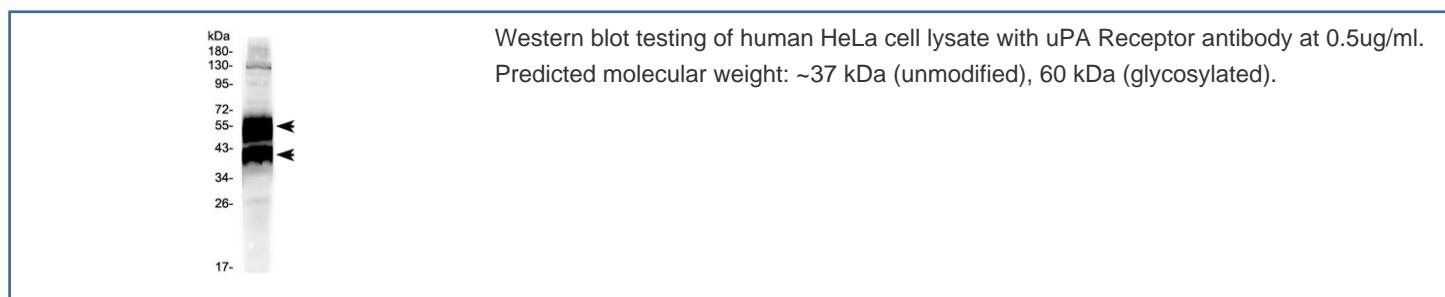


uPA Receptor Antibody / uPAR (R32759)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
R32759	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

[Bulk quote request](#)

Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Antigen affinity
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2.5% BSA, 0.025% sodium azide
UniProt	Q03405
Applications	Western Blot : 0.5-1ug/ml
Limitations	This uPA Receptor antibody is available for research use only.



Description

PLAUR (Plasminogen Activator Receptor, Urokinase-Type), also known as UPAR (uPA Receptor) or CD87, is multidomain glycoprotein tethered to the cell membrane with a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) anchor. PLAUR consists of three different domains of the Ly-6/uPAR/alpha-neurotoxin family. PLAUR is originally identified as a saturable binding site for urokinase on the cell surface. And the gene plays an important role in many normal as well as pathologic processes. The PLAUR gene is localized to 19q13.31. PLAUR is a part of the plasminogen activation system, which in the healthy body is involved in tissue reorganization events such as mammary gland involution and wound healing. PLAUR binds urokinase and thus restricts plasminogen activation to the immediate vicinity of the cell membrane. Thus it

seems to be an important player in the regulation of this process. In human coronary artery vascular smooth muscle cells, UPA stimulates cell migration via a UPAR signaling complex containing TYK2 and phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the uPA Receptor antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Amino acids E230-S286 from the human protein were used as the immunogen for the uPA Receptor antibody.

Storage

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