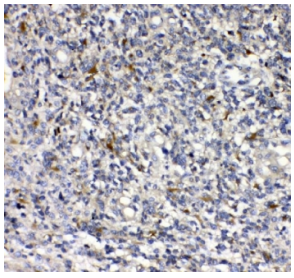
uPAR Antibody / uPA Receptor (R30410)

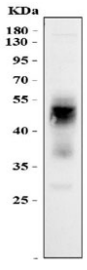
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
R30410	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

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% Trehalose and 0.025% sodium azide
UniProt	Q03405
Localization	Plasma membrane, secreted
Applications	Western Blot : 0.5-1ug/ml Immunohistochemistry (FFPE) : 2-5ug/ml
Limitations	This uPAR antibody is available for research use only.



uPAR Antibody Human Glioma IHC. Immunohistochemical staining of FFPE human glioma tissue using uPAR Antibody. HIER was performed in pH 8.0 EDTA buffer. An HRP-conjugated secondary antibody with DAB substrate was used for detection. uPAR Antibody, recognizing PLAUR/uPA Receptor, demonstrates cytoplasmic and membranous staining in glioma cells, consistent with the role of uPAR as a cell invasion receptor involved in tumor cell migration, extracellular matrix remodeling, and cancer progression.



Western blot testing of human HeLa cell lysate with uPAR antibody. Predicted molecular weight ~37 kDa but may be observed at higher molecular weights due to glycosylation.

Description

PLAUR (Plasminogen activator receptor, urokinase-type), also known as uPAR or CD87, is multidomain glycoprotein tethered to the cell membrane with a glycosylphosphotidylinositol(GPI) anchor. It consists of three different domains of the Ly-6/uPAR/alpha-neurotoxin family. The protein was originally identified as a saturable binding site for urokinase on the cell surface. The gene plays an important role in many normal as well as pathologic processes. It is localized to 19q13.31. uPAR 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. It binds urokinase and thus restricts plasminogen activation to the immediate vicinity of the cell membrane, indicating it is 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.

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

The stated application concentrations are suggested starting amounts. Titration of the uPAR antibody may be required due to differences in protocols and secondary/substrate sensitivity.

Immunogen

An amino acid sequence from the C-terminus of human uPAR (CNHPDLDVQYRS) was used as the immunogen for this uPAR antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the uPAR 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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