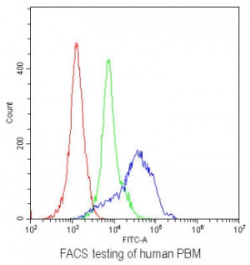
CD87 Antibody / uPAR (RQ4654)

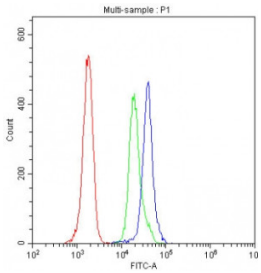
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ4654	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

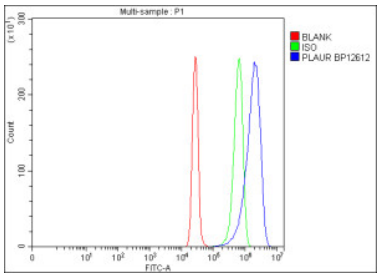
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Antigen affinity purified
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose
UniProt	Q03405
Applications	Western blot: 0.5-1ug/ml FACS: 1-3ug/million cells
Limitations	This CD87 Antibody / uPAR is available for research use only.



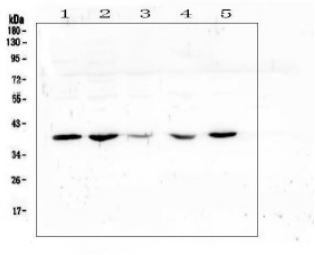
CD87 Antibody Human PBMC FACS. Flow cytometric analysis of human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) using CD87 Antibody. Cells were detected with a fluorescently conjugated secondary antibody and compared against isotype control. CD87 Antibody, recognizing uPAR/PLAUR, demonstrates a clear positive shift consistent with CD87 expression on immune cell populations, including activated monocytes and other leukocyte subsets involved in inflammatory responses and immune regulation.



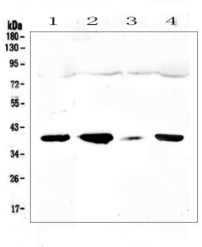
CD87 Antibody Human Immune Cell FACS. Flow cytometric analysis of human peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) using CD87 Antibody. Cells were blocked and detected with a fluorescently conjugated secondary antibody. CD87 Antibody, recognizing uPAR/PLAUR, demonstrates a clear positive shift compared to isotype control, confirming CD87 expression on immune cell populations and supporting its use for studying immune activation, leukocyte migration, and uPAR-mediated inflammatory signaling.



CD87 Antibody Human Cancer Cell FACS. Flow cytometric analysis of human SiHa cells using CD87 Antibody at 1 ug/million cells. Cells were blocked with goat serum and compared against cells alone (red) and isotype control (green). CD87 Antibody, recognizing uPAR/PLAUR, demonstrates a clear positive shift (blue) confirming CD87 expression in SiHa cells and supporting its use for studying uPAR-mediated cell signaling, migration, and cancer cell invasion pathways.



CD87 Antibody Human Cell and Tissue WB. Western blot analysis of human samples using CD87 Antibody at 0.5 ug/ml. Lane 1: human placenta tissue lysate, Lane 2: human U-2 OS cell lysate, Lane 3: human A431 cell lysate, Lane 4: human HeLa cell lysate, Lane 5: human A549 cell lysate. An HRP-conjugated secondary antibody with ECL substrate was used for detection. CD87 Antibody, recognizing uPAR/PLAUR, detects a prominent band at approximately 39 kDa, consistent with the expected molecular weight of the uPA receptor. This result supports detection of CD87, a cell surface receptor involved in immune cell activation, extracellular matrix remodeling, and cell migration signaling.



CD87 Antibody Mouse and Rat WB. Western blot analysis of mouse and rat samples using CD87 Antibody at 0.5 ug/ml. Lane 1: rat testis tissue lysate, Lane 2: mouse small intestine tissue lysate, Lane 3: mouse kidney tissue lysate, Lane 4: mouse testis tissue lysate. An HRP-conjugated secondary antibody with ECL substrate was used for detection. CD87 Antibody, recognizing uPAR/PLAUR, detects a prominent band at approximately 39 kDa, consistent with the expected molecular weight of the uPA receptor. This result supports detection of CD87, a cell surface receptor involved in immune regulation, extracellular matrix remodeling, and cell migration pathways.

Description

CD87 Antibody recognizes CD87, also known as urokinase plasminogen activator receptor (uPAR) or PLAUR, a GPI-anchored cell surface receptor involved in immune cell function, protease regulation, and extracellular matrix remodeling. CD87 binds urokinase-type plasminogen activator (uPA), promoting localized plasmin generation at the cell membrane and supporting processes such as cell migration, adhesion, and tissue remodeling. Through interactions with integrins, vitronectin, and other signaling molecules, CD87 influences cellular communication with the surrounding microenvironment. CD87 Antibody is commonly used to study immune cell activation, inflammatory responses, and uPAR-mediated signaling pathways.

CD87 expression is found on multiple immune cell populations, including monocytes, macrophages, activated neutrophils, and other leukocyte subsets. In immunology research, CD87 is frequently investigated as a marker associated with myeloid cell activation, leukocyte trafficking, and inflammatory responses. Increased PLAUR expression has also been reported in many tumor types, where uPAR contributes to cancer cell migration, extracellular matrix degradation, tumor invasion, and metastatic progression.

This CD87 Antibody is particularly useful for researchers studying immune cell biology, where detection of cell surface CD87/uPAR expression helps characterize activated immune populations. The receptor's involvement in both inflammatory signaling and tumor microenvironment remodeling makes CD87 an important target across immunology, oncology, and cell biology research. Studies of soluble uPAR (suPAR), generated through receptor cleavage, have further highlighted the importance of PLAUR biology in chronic inflammation, immune activation, and disease progression.

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 CD87 Antibody / uPAR should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Amino acids TKSGCNHPDLDVQYRS were used as the immunogen for the CD87 / uPAR antibody.

Storage

After reconstitution, the CD87 / 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.

Alternate Names

uPAR Antibody, PLAUR Antibody, Urokinase Receptor Antibody, uPA Receptor Antibody, Urokinase Plasminogen Activator Receptor Antibody, Cell Surface CD87 Antibody

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