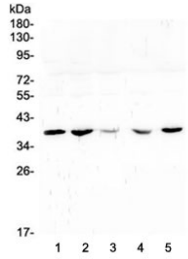
uPAR Antibody / uPA Receptor (RQ4654)

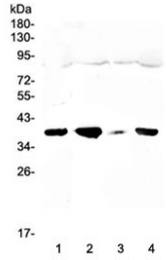
Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
RQ4654	0.5mg/ml if reconstituted with 0.2ml sterile DI water	100 ug

Bulk quote request

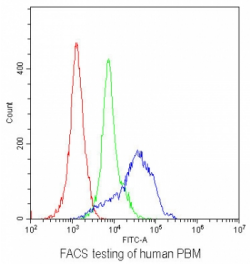
Availability	1-3 business days
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Format	Antigen affinity purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal (rabbit origin)
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purity	Antigen affinity purified
Buffer	Lyophilized from 1X PBS with 2% Trehalose
UniProt	Q03405
Applications	Western Blot : 0.5-1ug/ml Flow Cytometry : 1-3ug/10^6 cells



Western blot testing of human 1) placenta, 2) U-2 OS, 3) A431, 4) HeLa and 5) A549 lysate with uPAR antibody at 0.5ug/ml. Expected molecular weight: 37-60 kDa, depending on glycosylation level.

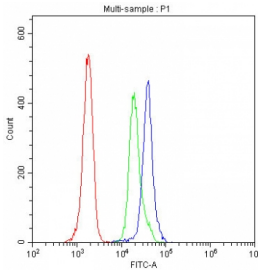


Western blot testing of 1) rat testis, 2) mouse small intestine, 3) mouse kidney and 4) mouse testis lysate with uPAR antibody at 0.5ug/ml. Expected molecular weight: 37-60 kDa, depending on glycosylation level.



FACS testing of human PBM

Flow cytometry testing of human PBM with uPAR antibody at 1ug/10^6 cells (blocked with goat sera); Red=cells alone, Green=isotype control, Blue= uPAR antibody.



Flow cytometry testing of human PBM with uPAR antibody at 1ug/10^6 cells (blocked with goat sera); Red=cells alone, Green=isotype control, Blue= uPAR antibody.

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. 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 uPAR antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

Amino acids TKSGCNHPDLDVQYRS were used as the immunogen for the 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.