10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Urokinase Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP77635

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	P00749
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Purification	Affinity Chromatography
Calculated MW	48523

Additional Information

Gene ID	5328
Other Names	PLAU
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~N/A
Format	Liquid in 10mM PBS, pH 7.4, 150mM sodium chloride, 0.05% BSA, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name	PLAU (HGNC:9052)
Function	Serine protease that cleaves the inactive precursor plasminogen at a specific Arg-Val peptide bond, converting it into active plasmin (PubMed:1969415, PubMed:2521625, PubMed:4270330). Secreted as an inactive zymogen, it is recruited and activated at the cell surface through interaction with the urokinase plasminogen activator receptor (uPAR). Cell-surface activation enables localized, plasmin-dependent pericellular proteolysis, regulating extracellular matrix degradation in cell migration and tissue remodeling (PubMed:1829461, PubMed:2521625, PubMed:28849762). Also contributes to fibrinolysis and blood clot clearance by promoting plasmin generation (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Secreted. Note=Secreted as an inactive zymogen, it is activated through specific proteolytic cleavage.
Tissue Location	Expressed in the prostate gland and prostate cancers.

Background

This gene encodes a secreted serine protease that converts plasminogen to plasmin. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate A and B polypeptide chains. These chains associate via a single disulfide bond to form the catalytically inactive high molecular weight urokinase-type plasminogen activator (HMW-uPA). HMW-uPA can be further processed into the catalytically active low molecular weight urokinase-type plasminogen activator (LMW-uPA). This low molecular weight form does not bind to the urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptor. Mutations in this gene may be associated with Quebec platelet disorder and late-onset Alzheimer's disease. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, at least one of which encodes an isoform that is proteolytically processed.

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