

Anti-uPAR Antibody
Catalog # ABO10669**Specification****Anti-uPAR Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	Q03405
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Urokinase plasminogen activator surface receptor(PLAUR) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human.

Reconstitution

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-uPAR Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 5329

Other Names

Urokinase plasminogen activator surface receptor, U-PAR, uPAR, Monocyte activation antigen Mo3, CD87, PLAUR, MO3, UPAR

Calculated MW

36978 MW KDa

Application Details

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, By Heat
Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human

Subcellular Localization

Cell membrane . Cell projection, invadopodium membrane . Colocalized with FAP (seprase) preferentially at the cell surface of invadopodia membrane in a cytoskeleton-, integrin- and vitronectin-dependent manner. .

Tissue Specificity

Expressed in neurons of the rolandic area of the brain (at protein level). Expressed in the brain.

Protein Name

Urokinase plasminogen activator surface receptor(U-PAR/uPAR)

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na₂HPO₄, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN₃.

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminus of human uPA

Receptor(293-304aa CNHPDLDVQYRS).

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4°C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities

Contains 3 UPAR/Ly6 domains.

Anti-uPAR Antibody - Protein Information

Name PLAUR

Synonyms MO3, UPAR

Function

Acts as a receptor for urokinase plasminogen activator (PubMed:15677461). Plays a role in localizing and promoting plasmin formation. Mediates the proteolysis-independent signal transduction activation effects of U-PA. It is subject to negative-feedback regulation by U-PA which cleaves it into an inactive form.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane. Cell projection, invadopodium membrane Note=Colocalized with FAP (seprase) preferentially at the cell surface of invadopodia membrane in a cytoskeleton-, integrin- and vitronectin- dependent manner. [Isoform 2]: Secreted {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P49616}

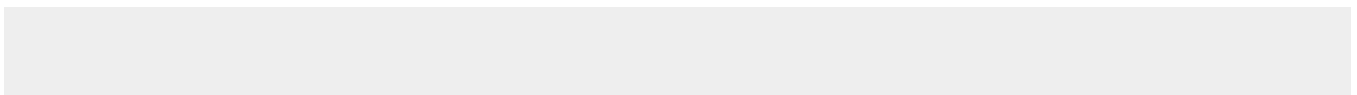
Tissue Location

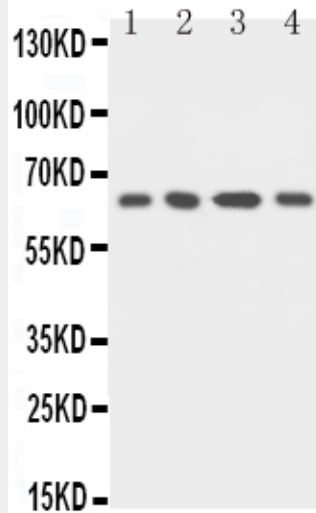
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Anti-uPAR Antibody - Protocols

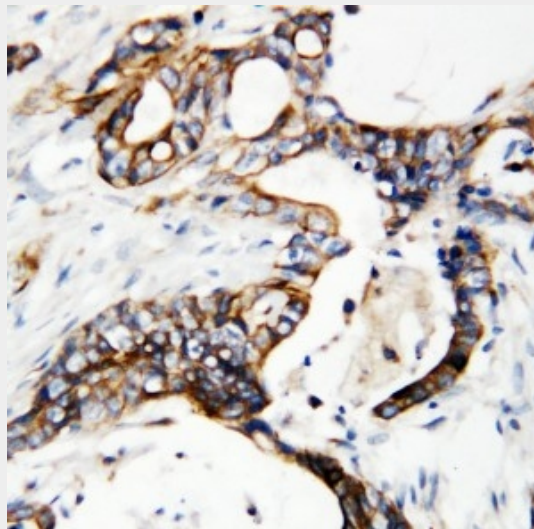
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Anti-uPAR Antibody - Images



Anti-uPA Receptor antibody, ABO10669, Western blotting Lane 1: MCF-7 Cell Lysate Lane 2: HELA Cell Lysate Lane 3: RAJI Cell Lysate Lane 4: SMMC Cell Lysate



Anti-uPA Receptor antibody, ABO10669, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Mammary Cancer Tissue

Anti-uPAR Antibody - Background

PLAUR (PLASMINOGEN ACTIVATOR RECEPTOR, UROKINASE-TYPE), also known as UPAR or CD87, is a 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.

Anti-uPAR Antibody - Citations

- [Tristetraprolin: A novel target of diallyl disulfide that inhibits the progression of breast cancer.](#)