

Basic Information

Product Name	Anti-uPA/Urokinase/PLAU Antibody	
Gene Name	PLAU	
Source	Rabbit	
Isotype	IgG	
Species Reactivity	human, mouse, rat	
Tested Application	WB, IHC	
Contents	500 ug/ml; Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.	
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Urokinase	
concentration	500 ug/ml	
Purification	Affinity-chromatography	
Observed MW	49KD	
Dilution Ratios	Western blot (WB): 1:400-800 Immunohistochemistry in paraffin section (IHC): 1:20-100	

Storage

12 months from date of receipt, -20°C as supplied. 6 months 2 to 8°C after reconstitution. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Background Information

Urokinase, also known as urokinase-type plasminogen activator (uPA), is a serine protease present in humans and other animals. 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.

Selected Validation Data

Western blot analysis of Urokinase expression in LnCaP cell lysate.

