



Anti-uPAR polyclonal antibody (CABT-B9005)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	Detects mouse uPAR in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs and Western blots, less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human uPAR is observed.
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant mouse uPAR isoform 1 Leu24-Thr297
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Goat
Species Reactivity	Mouse
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB, Flow, IHC, Block, CyTOF-ready
Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.2 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Size	100 µg
Buffer	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. *Small pack size (SP) is supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.
Preservative	None
Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70°C as supplied. 1 month, 2 to 8°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. 6 months, -20 to -70°C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Introduction

The urokinase-type plasminogen activator (uPA) is one of two activators that converts the extracellular zymogen plasminogen to plasmin, a serine protease that is involved in a variety of normal and pathological processes that require cell migration and/or tissue destruction. uPA is synthesized and released from cells as a single-chain (sc) pro-enzyme with limited enzymatic activity and is converted to an active two-chain (tc) disulfide-linked active enzyme by plasmin and other specific proteinases. Both the scuPA and tcuPA bind with high-affinity to the cell surface via the glycosyl phosphatidylinositol-linked receptor uPAR which serves to localize the uPA proteolytic activity. The enzymatic activity of scuPA has also been shown to be enhanced by binding to uPAR. Independent of their proteolytic activity, the uPA/uPAR interaction also initiates signal transduction responses resulting in activation of protein tyrosine kinases, gene expression, cell adhesion, and chemotaxis. uPAR can interact with integrins to suppress normal integrin adhesive function and promote adhesion to vitronectin through a high affinity vitronectin binding site on uPAR. Mouse uPAR-1/Fc cDNA encodes a 327 amino acid (aa) residue precursor protein with a 23 aa residue signal peptide, seven potential N-linked glycosylation sites and a C-terminal GPI-anchor site. An alternate spliced variant of uPAR encoding a secreted soluble form of uPAR also exists. Human and mouse uPAR share approximately 60% aa sequence identity and the receptor-ligand interaction is highly species-specific. Human uPA binds rmuPAR at a lower affinity compared to rhuPAR.

Keywords

CD87 antigen; CD87; Monocyte activation antigen Mo3; plasminogen activator, urokinase receptor; PLAUR; uPAR; U-PAR; UPARurokinase plasminogen activator surface receptor; u-plasminogen activator receptor form 2; URKRM03

GENE INFORMATION

Entrez Gene ID

[18793](#)

UniProt ID

[P35456](#)