



Mouse Anti-Human Urokinase/uPA monoclonal antibody, clone NN13 (CABT-ZB451)

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

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Specificity	It reacts with Human Urokinase/uPA
Target	PLAU
Immunogen	Recombinant Human uPA protein
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Mouse
Species Reactivity	Human
Clone	NN13
Purification	Protein A purified
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	ELISA(cap) We recommend the following for sandwich ELISA (Capture - Detection): CABT-ZB451 - CABT-ZB844 This antibody will detect Urokinase/uPA in antibody pair set. [ABPR-ZB025]
Preparation	This antibody was produced from a hybridoma resulting from the fusion of a mouse myeloma with B cells obtained from a mouse immunized with purified, recombinant Human uPA / PLAU. The IgG fraction of the cell culture supernatant was purified by Protein A affinity chromatography.
Format	Purified, Liquid
Concentration	Lot specific

Size	50 µL, 100 µL, 200 µL, 1 mL
Buffer	PBS
Preservative	None
Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Ship	Wet ice

BACKGROUND

Introduction	Plasminogen activator, urokinase, also known as PLAU and uPA, is a serine protease which converts plasminogen to plasmin, a broad-spectrum protease active on extracellular matrix (ECM) components. It is involved in complement activation, cell migration, wound healing, and generation of localized extracellular proteolysis during tissue remodelling, pro-hormone conversion, carcinogenesis and neoplasia. Like many components of the blood coagulation, fibrinolytic and complement cascades, uPA has a modular structure, including three conserved domains: a growth factor-like domain (GFD, residues 1-49), a kringle domain (residues 50-131), linked by an interdomain linker or "connecting peptide" (CP, residues 132-158) to the serine protease domain (residues 159-411). uPA and its receptor (uPAR) have been implicated in a broad spectrum of pathophysiological processes, including fibrinolysis, proteolysis, inflammation, atherogenesis and plaque destabilization, all of which are involved in the pathogenesis of MI (myocardial infarction). The role of uPA is not only linked to its action as an enzyme. In fact, the mere binding of uPA on the cell surface also brings about two events that broaden the spectrum of its biological functions: (1) a conformational change of the receptor, which, in turn, affects its interaction with other proteins; (2) a signal transduction which modulates the expression of apoptosis-related genes. Besides its applications as a thrombolytic agent and as a prognostic marker for tumors, uPA may provide the basis for other therapies, as the structure of the receptor-binding domain of uPA has become a model for the design of anti-cancer molecules. Because of the causal involvement of uPA in cancer invasion and metastasis, the blockade of uPA interactions and activity with specific inhibitors is of interest for novel strategies in cancer therapy.
Keywords	PLAU; plasminogen activator, urokinase; ATF; QPD

GENE INFORMATION

Synonyms	PLAU; plasminogen activator, urokinase; ATF; QPD; UPA; URK; u-PA; BDPLT5; urokinase-type plasminogen activator; U-plasminogen activator; plasminogen activator, urinary
Entrez Gene ID	5328

