

Product Name: Recombinant Human uPAR (C-6His)
Catalog #: PHH1791

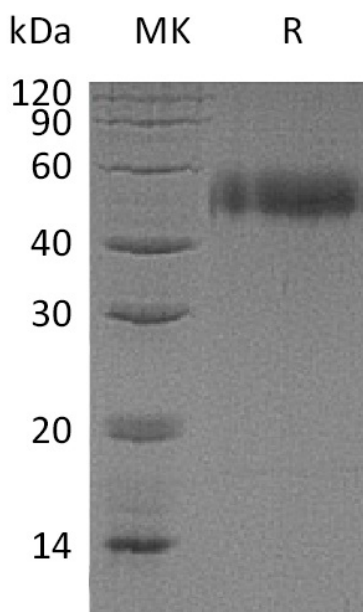


Summary

Name	uPAR/CD87
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Endotoxin level	<1 EU/μg as determined by LAL test.
Construction	Recombinant Human Urokinase Plasminogen Activator Surface Receptor is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Leu23-Arg303 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus.
Accession #	Q03405
Host	Human Cells
Species	Human
Predicted Molecular Mass	32.4 KDa
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of 20mM Tris-HCl, 10% Trehalose, 2% Mannitol, 0.05% Tween 80, pH 8.0.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Stability&Storage	Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 6 months after receipt. Store at ≤-70°C, stable for 3 months under sterile conditions after opening. Please minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Reconstitution	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE image

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Alternative Names

Urokinase Plasminogen Activator Surface Receptor; U-PAR; uPAR; Monocyte activation antigen Mo3; CD87; PLAUR; MO3; UPAR

Background

The Urokinase Type Plasminogen Activator (uPA) receptor (uPAR) is a widely expressed receptor for urokinase plasminogen activator (uPA) and pro-uPA. uPAR / CD87 is a highly glycosylated, 55-60kDa integral membrane protein linked to the plasma membrane by a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) anchor. uPAR is expressed by T-cells, NK cells, monocytes, and neutrophils as well as non-hematopoietic cells that include vascular endothelial cells, fibroblasts, smooth muscle cells, keratinocytes, placental trophoblasts, hepatocytes, and a wide variety of tumor cells (including breast, colon, and prostate carcinoma, melanoma). It plays a critical role in the regulation of cell-surface plasminogen activation in physiological and pathological conditions, and it is also involved in cellular adhesion, the transmission of extracellular signals across the plasma membrane and the subsequent regulation of gene expression. uPAR has been implicated in several biological processes including angiogenesis, monocyte migration, cancer metastasis, trophoblast implantation, and wound healing. Human uPAR is encoded as a 313 amino acid residue polypeptide, excluding a 22 residue signal peptide and shows 60-70% similarity with the murine uPAR amino acid sequence although binding of uPA to uPAR shows strong species specificity.

Note

For Research Use Only , Not for Diagnostic Use.