

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

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**Anti-uPAR Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB, IHC-P</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q03405</a>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>
Format	<b>Lyophilized</b>

**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<br>Western blot, 0.1-0.5 µg/ml, Human<br>

**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 Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>.

**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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/15677461" target="\_blank">15677461</a>). 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}

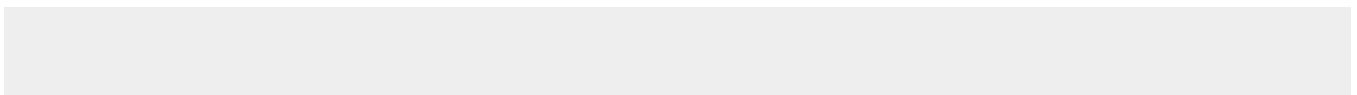
**Tissue Location**

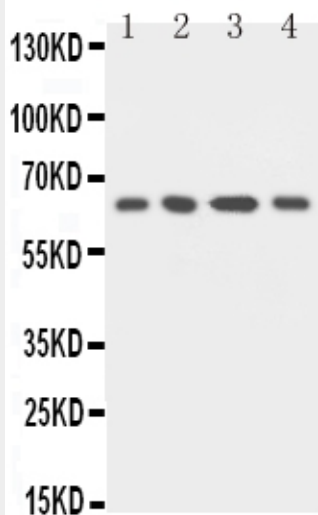
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**Anti-uPAR Antibody - Protocols**

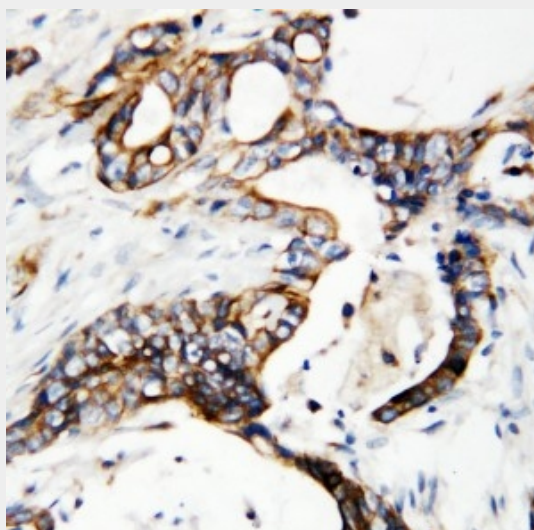
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [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.](#)