

uPAR Antibody
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ABV11553**Specification**

uPAR Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P49616
Reactivity	Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	35753

uPAR Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 50692**Other Names**

Urokinase plasminogen activator receptor , PLAUR , uPAR , CD87 , MO3 , UPAR , URKR, Urokinase plasminogen activator surface receptor; U-PAR; uPAR; Monocyte activation antigen Mo3; CD_antigen, CD87

Target/Specificity

uPAR

Formulation

100 µg (0.5 mg/ml) affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody in 1X phosphate-buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2, containing 30% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.01% thimerosal.

Handling

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Background Descriptions**Precautions**

uPAR Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

uPAR Antibody - Protein Information**Name** Plaur**Function**

Acts as a receptor for urokinase plasminogen activator. Plays a role in localizing and promoting plasmin formation. Mediates the proteolysis-independent signal transduction activation effects of U-PA.

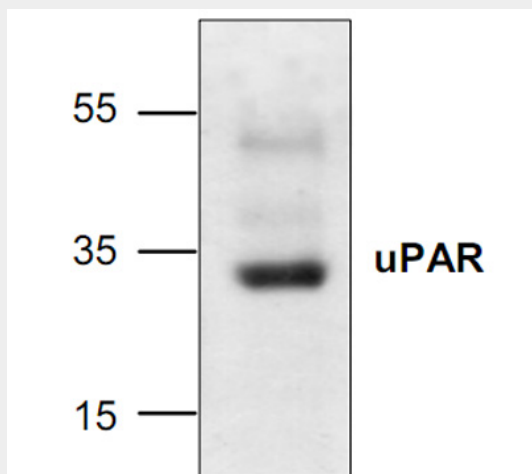
Cellular Location

[Isoform 1]: Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor

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](#)

uPAR Antibody - Images**uPAR Antibody - Background**

uPAR (Urokinase plasminogen activator receptor) is a 55 kDa glycoprotein I-anchored surface receptor specific for urokinase plasminogen activator (uPA). Upon binding to uPAR, uPA converts the surface bound, large serum β -globulin, plasminogen to plasmin. Plasmin, which is also designated fibrinolysin, is a trypsin-like enzyme that acts on Arg-Lys bonds and induces pericellular proteolysis in fibrin and fibrinogen, and thereby contributes to the systematic activation of the coagulation cascade. uPA and uPAR are known to be overexpressed in mesenchymal and epithelial tumor cells and are required for tumor invasion and metastasis.