10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
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# PLAUR Antibody (Center)
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**
**Catalog # AP8156c**

## Specification

### PLAUR Antibody (Center) - Product Information

| | |
|---|---|
| Application | **WB, IHC-P,E** |
| Primary Accession | Q03405 |
| Other Accession | Q9GK78 |
| Reactivity | **Human** |
| Predicted | **Monkey** |
| Host | **Rabbit** |
| Clonality | **Polyclonal** |
| Isotype | **Rabbit IgG** |
| Calculated MW | **36978** |
| Antigen Region | **136-166** |

### PLAUR Antibody (Center) - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 5329

**Other Names**
Urokinase plasminogen activator surface receptor, U-PAR, uPAR, Monocyte activation antigen Mo3, CD87, PLAUR, MO3, UPAR

**Target/Specificity**
This PLAUR antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 136-166 amino acids from the Central region of human PLAUR.

**Dilution**
WB~~1:1000
IHC-P~~1:50~100
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

**Format**
Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.

**Storage**
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**
PLAUR Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

### PLAUR Antibody (Center) - Protein Information

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**Name** PLAUR

**Synonyms** MO3, UPAR

**Function** Acts as a receptor for urokinase plasminogen activator (PubMed:15677461). 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}

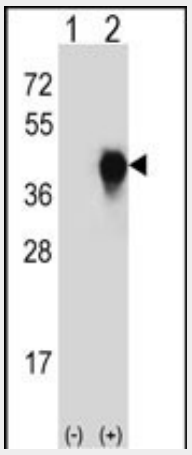
**Tissue Location**
Expressed in neurons of the rolandic area of the brain (at protein level). Expressed in the brain

## PLAUR Antibody (Center) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

## PLAUR Antibody (Center) - Images




Western blot analysis of PLAUR (arrow) using rabbit polyclonal PLAUR Antibody (W151) (Cat. #AP8156c). 293 cell lysates (2 ug/lane) either nontransfected (Lane 1) or transiently transfected (Lane 2) with the PLAUR gene.

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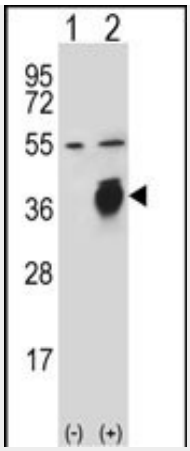


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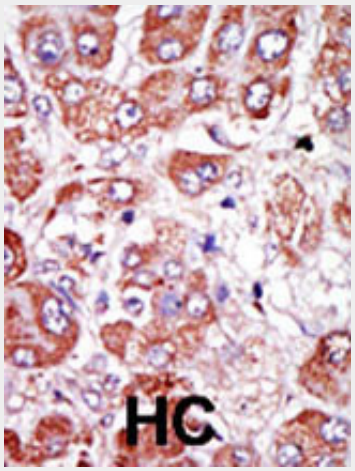


Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

**PLAUR Antibody (Center) - Background**

The urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptor is a key molecule in the regulation of cell-surface plasminogen activation and plays an important role in many normal as well as pathologic processes. The human PLAUR cDNA encodes 335 amino acids including a predicted signal peptide of 22 residues and a hydrophobic C-terminal portion.1 It produces a highly glycosylated protein of about 50 kD in monocytes where it is anchored to the plasma membrane by glycosyl-phosphatidylinositol linkage. PLAUR, also known as UPAR, is directly associated with the carbohydrate-binding domain of SELL in the membrane of neutrophils, an association analogous to that between PLAUR and beta-2 integrins.2 PLAUR-mediated calcium mobilization is SELL dependent. UPAR mRNA levels correlate with the invasive potential of endometrial carcinomas and show a 33-fold increase in UPAR mRNA levels in advanced clinical stage endometrial tumors compared with normal endometrial tissue.3 Furthermore, the increase in UPAR mRNA levels correlated linearly with the progression of disease stage. UPAR protein expressioin correlated positively with rate of recurrence and mortality in patients with endometrial cancer.4 UPAR appears to be a useful prognostic marker for advanced endometrial cancer.

**PLAUR Antibody (Center) - References**

Borgfeldt, C., et al., Int. J. Cancer 107(4):658-665 (2003).
Tran, H., et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 23(20):7177-7188 (2003).
Coleman, J.L., et al., Infect. Immun. 71(10):5556-5564 (2003).
Sturge, J., et al., J. Cell Biol. 162(5):789-794 (2003).
Li, Y., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(32):29925-29932 (2003).