

Urokinase (PLAU) Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP8161B**Specification**

Urokinase (PLAU) Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	FC, IF, IHC-P, WB,E
Primary Accession	P00749
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	48523
Antigen Region	396-426

Urokinase (PLAU) Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 5328**Other Names**

Urokinase-type plasminogen activator, U-plasminogen activator, uPA, Urokinase-type plasminogen activator long chain A, Urokinase-type plasminogen activator short chain A, Urokinase-type plasminogen activator chain B, PLAU

Target/Specificity

This Urokinase (PLAU) antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 396-426 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human Urokinase (PLAU).

Dilution

FC~~1:10~50

IF~~1:10~50

IHC-P~~1:10~50

WB~~1:1000

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

Urokinase (PLAU) Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Urokinase (PLAU) Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information

Name PLAU ([HGNC:9052](#))

Function Specifically cleaves the zymogen plasminogen to form the active enzyme plasmin.

Cellular Location

Secreted.

Tissue Location

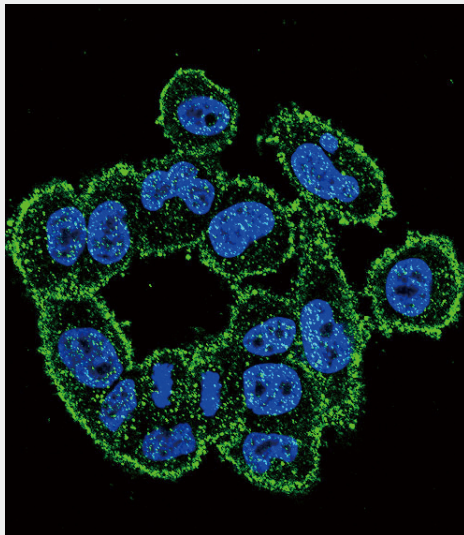
Expressed in the prostate gland and prostate cancers.

Urokinase (PLAU) Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

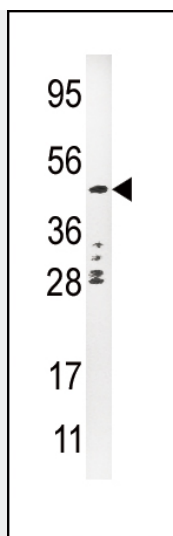
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

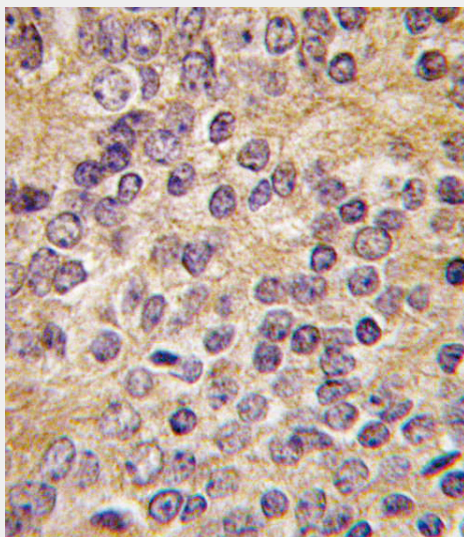
Urokinase (PLAU) Antibody (C-term) - Images



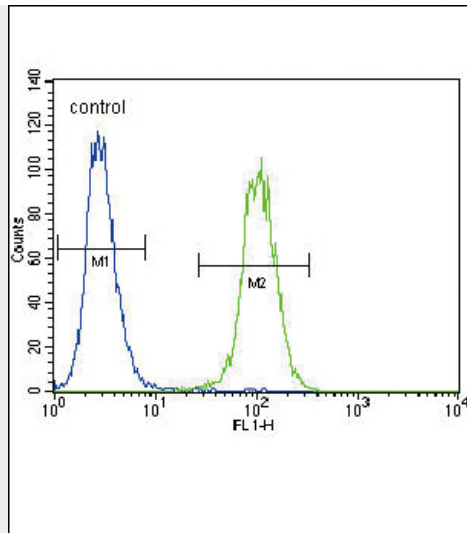
Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of Urokinase (PLAU) Antibody (C-term)(Cat#AP8161b) with A2058 cell followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).



Western blot analysis of anti-PLAU Pab (Cat. #AP8161b) in CEM cell line lysate (35ug/lane). PLAU(arrow) was detected using the purified Pab



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human prostate carcinoma tissue reacted with PLAU antibody (C-term), 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.



Urokinase (PLAU) Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP8161a) flow cytometric analysis of A2058 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram). FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

Urokinase (PLAU) Antibody (C-term) - Background

PLAU, a member of the peptidase family S1, is a potent plasminogen activator and is clinically used for therapy of thrombolytic disorders. PLAU specifically cleaves the Arg-I-Val bond in plasminogen to form plasmin. The protein is found in high and low molecular mass forms. Each consists of two chains, A and B. The high molecular mass form contains a long chain A. Cleavage occurs after residue 155 in the low molecular mass form to yield a short A1 chain. The protein is used in Pulmonary Embolism (PE) to initiate fibrinolysis. Structurally, PLAU contains 1 EGF-like domain and 1 kringle domain.

Urokinase (PLAU) Antibody (C-term) - References

- Strausberg, R.L., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 99(26):16899-16903 (2002).
 Sperl, S., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 97(10):5113-5118 (2000).
 Turkmen, B., et al., Electrophoresis 18(5):686-689 (1997).
 Conne, B., et al., Thromb. Haemost. 77(3):434-435 (1997).
 Yoshimoto, M., et al., Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1293(1):83-89 (1996).