

PLAUR Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP8156b**Specification**

PLAUR Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q03405](#)**PLAUR Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - 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

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP8156b](/product/products/AP8156b) was selected from the C-term region of human PLAUR. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PLAUR Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** PLAUR**Synonyms** MO3, UPAR**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. 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 (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

PLAUR Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**PLAUR Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - 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 expression 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 (C-term) Blocking Peptide - 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).