

Recombinant Protein Technical Manual Recombinant Human uPAR Protein (His Tag)(Active) RPES5117

Product Data:

Product SKU: RPES5117	Size: 100µg
Species: Human	Expression host: HEK293 Cells
Uniprot: 003405	

Protain	Intorn	nation

Molecular Mass:	32.8 kDa
AP Molecular Mass:	48 kDa
Tag:	C-His
Bio-activity:	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA . Immobilized human uPAR at 5 μ g/ml (100 μ l/well) can bind biotinylated human UPA with a linear ranger of 40000 ng/ml.
Purity:	> 98 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin:	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage:	Lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping:	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation:	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4
Reconstitution:	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.
Application:	Functional ELISA
Synonyms:	Urokinase Plasminogen Activator Surface Receptor; U-PAR; uPAR; Monocyte activation antigen;Mo3; CD87; PLAUR; MO3; UPAR

Sequence: Met 1-Arg 303

Background:

Urokinase plasminogen activator (uPA) and/or its receptor (uPAR) are essential for metastasis, and overexpression of these molecules is strongly correlated with poor prognosis in a variety of malignant tumours. uPAR and uPA levels in both resected tumor tissue and plasma are of independent prognostic significance for patient survival in several types of human cancer. This system has classically been thought to drive tumor progression by mediating directed extracellular proteolysis on the surface of migrating or invading cells, and intervening with this proteolysis by targeting uPAR has been proposed to represent a novel approach for inhibiting tumor progression. uPAR, also known as PLAUR or CD87, has been implicated in the growth, metastasis, and angiogenesis of several solid and hemotologic malignancies. uPAR is a highly glycosylated, 55-60kDa integral membrane protein linked to the plasma membrane by a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) anchor. It is part of a cell surface system that also consists of the serine protease uPA and several specific inhibitors (plasminogen activator receptor - uPAR) expression has a potential role in the diagnostic or prognostic work-up of several hematological malignancies, particularly acute leukemia and multiple myeloma.