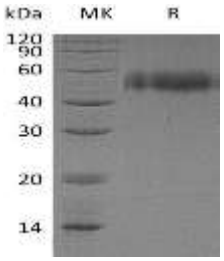
Recombinant Human uPAR(C-6His)

Catalog No: C382

Description	Recombinant Human Urokinase Plasminogen Activator Surface Receptor is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Leu23-Arg303 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C- terminus.
Source	Human Cells
Alternative name	Urokinase Plasminogen Activator Surface Receptor; U-PAR; uPAR; Monocyte activation antigen Mo3; CD87; PLAUR; MO3; UPAR
Accession No.	Q03405
Predicted Molecular Weight	32.4kDa
Apparent Molecular Weight	52kDa, reducing conditions.
Quality Control	Purity: >95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin: <1.0 EU per μg as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.
Background	The Urokinase Type Plasminogen Activator (uPA) receptor (uPAR) is a widely expressed receptor for urokinase plasminogen activator (uPA) and pro-uPA. uPAR / CD87 is a highly glycosylated, 55-60kDa integral membrane protein linked to the plasma membrane by a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) anchor. uPAR is expressed by T-cells, NK cells, monocytes, and neutrophils as well as non-hematopoietic cells that include vascular endothelial cells, fibroblasts, smooth muscle cells, keratinocytes, placental trophoblasts, hepatocytes, and a wide variety of tumor cells (including breast, colon, and prostate carcinoma, melanoma). It plays a critical role in the regulation of cell-surface plasminogen activation in physiological and pathological conditions, and it is also involved in cellular adhesion, the transmission of extracellular signals across the plasma membrane and the subsequent regulation of gene expression. uPAR has been implicated in several biological processes including angiogenesis, monocyte migration, cancer metastasis, trophoblast implantation, and wound healing. Human uPAR is encoded as a 313 amino acid residue polypeptide, excluding a 22 residue signal peptide and shows 60-70% similarity with the murine Upar amino acid sequence although binding of uPA to uPAR shows strong species specificity.

SDS-PAGE



MK: Marker

R: Sample under reducing conditions