



Synonym

Urokinase,PLAU,ATF,UPA,URK,u-PA,BDPLT5,QPD

Source

Human PLAU, His Tag(PLU-H5229) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Ser 21 - Leu 431 (Accession # [NP_002649.1](#)).
Predicted N-terminus: Ser 21

Molecular Characterization

PLAU(Ser 21 - Leu 431)
NP_002649.1 Poly-his

Human PLAU, His Tag is fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus, and has a calculated MW of 47.2 kDa. The protein migrates as 45-60 kDa under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Please note that the protein is not activated by protease digestion. In vitro activation is generally recommended for higher activity.

Endotoxin

Less than 1.0 EU per µg by the LAL method.

Purity

>92% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in 50 mM Sodium Acetate, 100 mM NaCl, pH5.0 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Storage

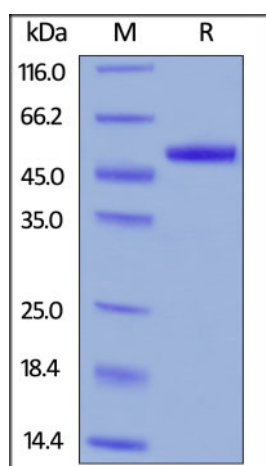
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

SDS-PAGE

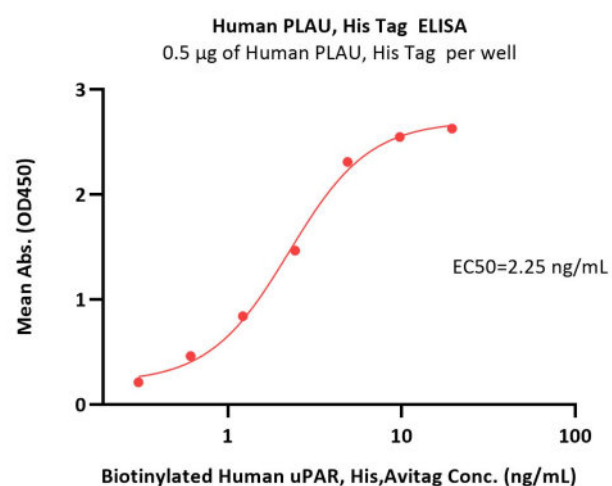


Human PLAU, His Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 92%.

Bioactivity-ELISA

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Immobilized Human PLAU, His Tag (Cat. No. PLU-H5229) at 5 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Biotinylated Human uPAR, His, Avitag (Cat. No. UPR-H82E7) with a linear range of 0.3-5 ng/mL (QC tested).

Background

Urokinase - type plasminogen activator is also known as PLAU and UPA, a serine protease with an extremely limited substrate specificity, cleaving the sequence Cys – Pro – Gly - Arg560 - Val561 – Val – Gly – Gly – Cys in plasminogen to form plasmin. uPA is a potent marker of invasion and metastasis in a variety of human cancers associated with breast, stomach, colon, bladder, ovary, brain and endometrium. uPA and its receptor (uPAR) have been implicated in a broad spectrum of pathophysiological processes, including fibrinolysis, proteolysis, inflammation, atherogenesis and plaque destabilization, all of which are involved in the pathogenesis of MI (myocardial infarction).

Clinical and Translational Updates

Please contact us via TechSupport@acrobiosystems.com if you have any question on this product.

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