

## PLAUR Polyclonal Antibody

**Catalog No.** E-AB-14303

*Note:* Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

### Description

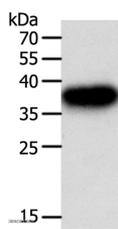
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Immunogen</b>	Recombinant protein of human PLAUR
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS with 0.05% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, PH7.4

### Applications

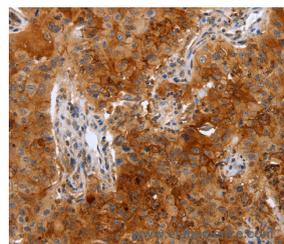
### Recommended Dilution

<b>WB</b>	1:500-1:2000
<b>IHC</b>	1:50-1:200

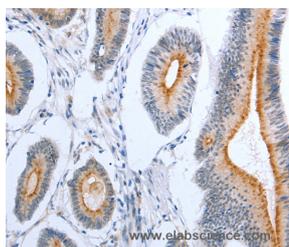
### Data



Western Blot analysis of A549 cell using PLAUR Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:400  
**Calculated Mw:37kDa**



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human lung cancer using PLAUR Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colon cancer using PLAUR Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:50

### Preparation & Storage

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

### Background

### For Research Use Only

This gene encodes the receptor for urokinase plasminogen activator and, given its role in localizing and promoting plasmin formation, likely influences many normal and pathological processes related to cell-surface plasminogen activation and localized degradation of the extracellular matrix. It binds both the proprotein and mature forms of urokinase plasminogen activator and permits the activation of the receptor-bound pro-enzyme by plasmin. The protein lacks transmembrane or cytoplasmic domains and may be anchored to the plasma membrane by a glycosyl-phosphatidylinositol (GPI) moiety following cleavage of the nascent polypeptide near its carboxy-terminus. However, a soluble protein is also produced in some cell types. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. The proprotein experiences several post-translational cleavage reactions that have not yet been fully defined.