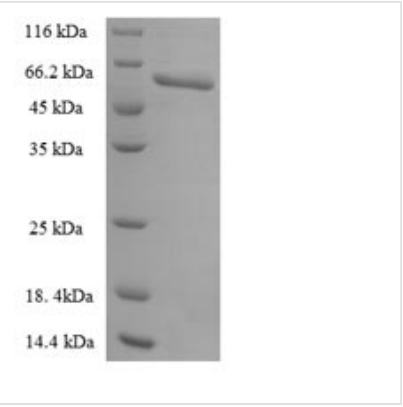
Recombinant Human Urokinase plasminogen activator surface receptor (PLAUR)

Product Code	CSB-EP018122HU
Relevance	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.
Abbreviation	Recombinant Human PLAUR protein
Storage	The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself. Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C/-80°C. The shelf life of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C/-80°C.
Uniprot No.	Q03405
Alias	Monocyte activation antigen Mo3; CD87
Product Type	Recombinant Protein
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Purity	Greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Sequence	LRCMQCKTNGDCRVEECALGQDLCRTTIVRLWEEGEELELVEKSCTHSEKTN RTLSYRTGLKITSLTEVVCGLDLCNQGNSGRAVTYSRSRYLECISCGSSDMSC ERGRHQSLQCRSPEEQCLDVVTHWIQEGEEGRPKDDRHLRGCGYLPGCPGS NGFHNNDTFHFLKCCNTTKCNEGPILELENLPQNGRQCYSCKGNSTHGCSSE ETFLIDCRGPMNQCLVATGTHEPKNQSYMVRGCATASMCQHAHLGDAFSMN HIDVSCCTKSGCNHPDLDVQYRSG
Research Area	Cancer
Source	E.coli
Target Names	PLAUR
Expression Region	23-305aa
Notes	Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.
Tag Info	N-terminal GST-tagged
Mol. Weight	58.5kDa
Protein Length	Full Length of Mature Protein
Image	



(Tris-Glycine gel) Discontinuous SDS-PAGE (reduced) with 5% enrichment gel and 15% separation gel.

Description

Recombinant Human PLAUR is an E.coli cell-expressed protein (Full Length of Mature Protein). E.coli expression systems are popular because bacteria are easy to culture, grow fast and produce high yields of recombinant protein. Traditional strategies for Human PLAUR recombinant protein expression involve transforming the recombinant plasmid into the E. coli host. The cells were directly replicated, transcribed and translated, and IPTG was added to express the desired protein. Typically, the cells are then lysed to extract the expressed protein for subsequent purification. Also, many proteins become insoluble as inclusion bodies that are very difficult to recover, so mild conditions and subsequent cumbersome protein-refolding procedures are used to ensure the final provided protein is soluble.

PLAUR (also known as MO3 or UPAR) is a gene that encodes a protein named urokinase plasminogen activator surface receptor (short name is U-PAR or uPAR). The protein encoded by this gene, also called monocyte activation antigen Mo3 or CD87, is a glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored glycoprotein and cell surface receptor specific to the urokinase plasminogen activator (uPA) and is a promoter of plasmin activation. In addition to coagulation and fibrinolysis, uPAR is also involved in processes such as cell migration, cell cycle regulation, and cell adhesion, thereby participating in various disease processes such as tumour invasion and inflammation.

Reconstitution

We recommend that this vial be briefly centrifuged prior to opening to bring the contents to the bottom. Please reconstitute protein in deionized sterile water to a concentration of 0.1-1.0 mg/mL.We recommend to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration) and aliquot for long-term storage at -20°C/-80°C. Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.

Shelf Life

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