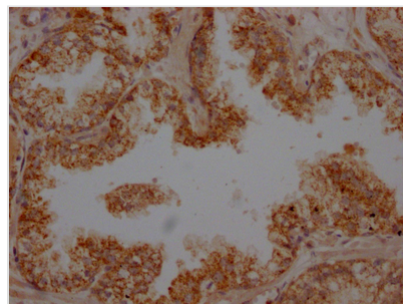




PLAU Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA963043A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P00749
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human Urokinase
Species Reactivity	Human
Tested Applications	ELISA, IHC; Recommended dilution: IHC:1:50-1:200
Relevance	Specifically cleaves the zymogen plasminogen to form the active enzyme plasmin.
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Cardiovascular
Gene Names	PLAU
Accession NO.	10E5

Image



IHC image of CSB-RA963043A0HU diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human prostate cancer performed on a Leica Bond™ system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4°C overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit IgG polymer labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.05% DAB.

Description

PLAU, also called Urokinase-type plasminogen activator (uPA), binds to uPAR inducing migration, adhesion, and proliferation through multiple interactions with G protein-coupled receptor FPRL1, integrins, or the epidermal growth factor (EGF) receptor (EGFR). The serine protease uPA and its high-affinity cell surface receptor uPAR play an important role in various physiological as well as pathological extracellular degradation processes, where cell migration is



required, such as inflammatory responses and tumor invasion. Noelia Lino et al. showed that uPA has a key role during the central nervous system (CNS) development. In association with its receptor, it orchestrates both proteolytic and nonproteolytic events that govern the proper formation of neural networks.

The main steps in the production of this PLAU recombinant antibody include immunization; harvest of positive spleen cells; obtaining the antibody sequence by screening and sequencing; expression of the target antibody in mammalian cells; purification. The PLAU antibody was produced recombinantly and has many advantages: high reproducibility, specificity and scalability. And has been validated in ELISA, IHC.