Rabbit anti-Human uPAR/PLAUR Polyclonal Antibody | anti-PLAUR antibody

Anti-uPAR/PLAUR Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA257521	**Rabbit**	**Human**	**Immunofluorescence, Immunocytochemistry, Immunohistochemistry, ELISA**

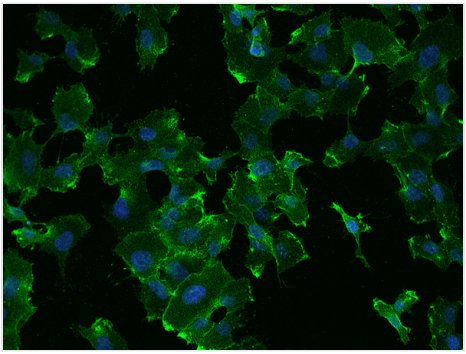
PRODUCT SYNONYMS

uPAR/PLAUR; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-uPAR/PLAUR Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; uPAR/PLAUR Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; Anti-CD87 Antibody; Anti-U-PAR Antibody; Anti-UPAR Antibody; Anti-URKR Antibody; plasminogen activator; urokinase receptor; anti-PLAUR antibody

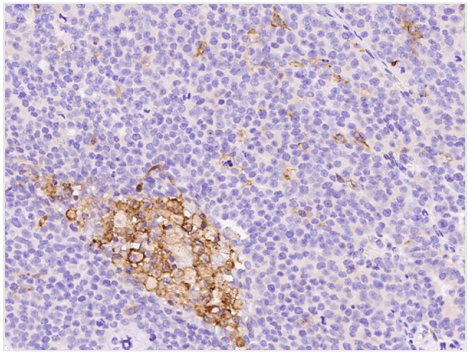
PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human uPAR/PLAUR
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid. 0.2um filtered solution in PBS
Applicable Applications for anti-PLAUR antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), ELISA
Immunogen	Recombinant Human uPAR/PLAUR Protein
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with purified, recombinant Human uPAR/PLAUR (rh uPAR/PLAUR; Q03405-1; Met1-Arg303). uPAR/PLAUR specific IgG was purified by Human uPAR/PLAUR affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. This antibody is shipped as liquid solution at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

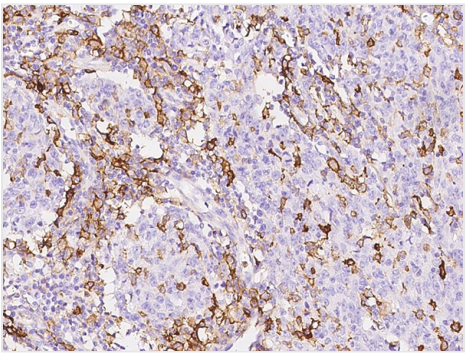
IMAGES



IF (Immunofluorescence)
Immunofluorescence staining of PLAUR in HT1080 cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA,blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-Human PLAUR polyclonal antibody (dilution ratio 1:200) at 4 degree C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor-488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI (blue).Positive staining was localized to Cell membrane and cytoplasm.



IHC (Immunohiostchemistry)
Immunochemical staining of human UPAR in human ovarian cancer with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:1000 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunochemical staining of human UPAR in human lung cancer with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:1000 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-PLAUR antibody	Background: Urokinase plasminogen activator (uPA) and/or its receptor (uPAR) are essential for metastasis, and overexpression of these molecules is strongly correlated with poor prognosis in a variety of malignant tumours. uPAR and uPA levels in both resected tumor tissue and plasma are of independent prognostic significance for patient survival in several types of human cancer. This system has classically been thought to drive tumor progression by mediating directed extracellular proteolysis on the surface of migrating or invading cells, and intervening with this proteolysis by targeting uPAR has been proposed to represent a novel approach for inhibiting tumor progression. uPAR, also known as PLAUR or CD87, has been implicated in the growth, metastasis, and angiogenesis of several solid and hemotologic malignancies. uPAR is a highly glycosylated, 55-60kDa integral membrane protein linked to the plasma membrane by a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) anchor. It is part of a cell surface system that also consists of the serine protease uPA and several specific inhibitors (plasminogen activator inhibitors 1 and 2). Additionally, the analysis of CD87 (urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptor - uPAR) expression has a potential role in the test or prognostic work-up of several hematological malignancies, particularly acute leukemia and multiple myeloma.
Product Categories/Family for anti-PLAUR antibody	Serine Proteases and Regulators
References	Romer J, et al. (2004) The urokinase receptor as a potential target in cancer therapy. Curr Pharm Des. 10(19): 2359-76.Bn MC, et al. (2004) CD87 (urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptor), function and pathology in hematological disorders: a review. Leukemia. 18(3): 394-400.Pillay V, et al. (2007) The urokinase plasminogen activator receptor as a gene therapy target for cancer. Trends Biotechnol. 25(1): 33-9.Mazar AP. (2008) Urokinase plasminogen activator receptor choreographs multiple ligand interactions: implications for tumor progression and therapy. Clin Cancer Res. 14(18): 5649-55.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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