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PLAUR Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP8156b

Specification

PLAUR Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Q03405

PLAUR Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 5329

Other Names
Urokinase plasminogen activator surface receptor, U-PAR, uPAR, Monocyte activation antigen Mo3, CD87, PLAUR, MO3, UPAR

Target/Specificity
The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP8156b was selected from the C-term region of human PLAUR . A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format
Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions
This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PLAUR Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name PLAUR

Synonyms MO3, UPAR

Function
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.

Cellular Location
Cell membrane. Cell projection, invadopodium membrane Note=Colocalized with FAP (seprase) preferentially at the cell surface of invadopodia membrane in a cytoskeleton-, integrin- and vitronectin- dependent manner. [Isoform 2]: Secreted {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P49616}

Tissue Location
Expressed in neurons of the rolandic area of the brain (at protein level). Expressed in the brain

PLAUR Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Blocking Peptides

PLAUR Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

PLAUR Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

The urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptor is a key molecule in the regulation of cell-surface plasminogen activation and plays an important role in many normal as well as pathologic processes. The human PLAUR cDNA encodes 335 amino acids including a predicted signal peptide of 22 residues and a hydrophobic C-terminal portion.1 It produces a highly glycosylated protein of about 50 kD in monocytes where it is anchored to the plasma membrane by glycosyl-phosphatidylinositol linkage. PLAUR, also known as UPAR, is directly associated with the carbohydrate-binding domain of SELL in the membrane of neutrophils, an association analogous to that between PLAUR and beta-2 integrins.2 PLAUR-mediated calcium mobilization is SELL dependent. UPAR mRNA levels correlate with the invasive potential of endometrial carcinomas and show a 33-fold increase in UPAR mRNA levels in advanced clinical stage endometrial tumors compared with normal endometrial tissue.3 Furthermore, the increase in UPAR mRNA levels correlated linearly with the progression of disease stage. UPAR protein expressioin correlated positively with rate of recurrence and mortality in patients with endometrial cancer.4 UPAR appears to be a useful prognostic marker for advanced endometrial cancer.

PLAUR Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Borgfeldt, C., et al., Int. J. Cancer 107(4):658-665 (2003).Tran, H., et al., Mol. Cell. Biol. 23(20):7177-7188 (2003).Coleman, J.L., et al., Infect. Immun. 71(10):5556-5564 (2003).Sturge, J., et al., J. Cell Biol. 162(5):789-794 (2003).Li, Y., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(32):29925-29932 (2003).