

**Urokinase (PLAU) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide**  
**Synthetic peptide**  
**Catalog # BP8161a****Specification**

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**Urokinase (PLAU) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Product Information**Primary Accession [P00749](#)**Urokinase (PLAU) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information**

Gene ID 5328

**Other Names**

Urokinase-type plasminogen activator, U-plasminogen activator, uPA, Urokinase-type plasminogen activator long chain A, Urokinase-type plasminogen activator short chain A, Urokinase-type plasminogen activator chain B, PLAU

**Target/Specificity**

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP8161a](/product/products/AP8161a) was selected from the N-term region of human PLAU . 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.

**Urokinase (PLAU) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name PLAU ([HGNC:9052](#))**Function**

Specifically cleaves the zymogen plasminogen to form the active enzyme plasmin.

**Cellular Location**

Secreted.

**Tissue Location**

Expressed in the prostate gland and prostate cancers.

## **Urokinase (PLAU) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols**

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

## **Urokinase (PLAU) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Images**

## **Urokinase (PLAU) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

PLAU, a member of the peptidase family S1, is a potent plasminogen activator and is clinically used for therapy of thrombolytic disorders. PLAU specifically cleaves the Arg-|-Val bond in plasminogen to form plasmin. The protein is found in high and low molecular mass forms. Each consists of two chains, A and B. The high molecular mass form contains a long chain A. Cleavage occurs after residue 155 in the low molecular mass form to yield a short A1 chain. The protein is used in Pulmonary Embolism (PE) to initiate fibrinolysis. Structurally, PLAU contains 1 EGF-like domain and 1 kringle domain.

## **Urokinase (PLAU) Antibody (N-term) Blocking peptide - References**

Strausberg, R.L., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 99(26):16899-16903 (2002). Sperl, S., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 97(10):5113-5118 (2000). Turkmen, B., et al., Electrophoresis 18(5):686-689 (1997). Conne, B., et al., Thromb. Haemost. 77(3):434-435 (1997). Yoshimoto, M., et al., Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1293(1):83-89 (1996).