

Human CellExp UPA, human recombinant protein

Urokinase, PLAU, ATF, UPA, URK, u-PA
BDPLT5
QPD
Catalog # PBV10878r

Specification

Human CellExp UPA, human recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession Calculated MW

<u>P00749</u>

This protein is fused with $6 \times$ His tag at the C-terminus, has a calculated MW of 45 kDa. The predicted N-terminus is Ser21, Ile179 & Lys156 . DTT-reduced Protein migrates as three bands corresponding to the long α chain, β chain and unprocessed full-length chain with the molecular mass of 18 kDa, 32 kDa and 50 kDa respectively due to glycosylation and cleavage. KDa

Human CellExp UPA, human recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID 5328 Gene Symbol UPA Other Names Urokinase, PLAU, ATF, UPA, URK, u-PA\BDPLT5\QPD

Gene Source Source Assay&Purity Assay2&Purity2 Recombinant Target/Specificity UPA

Human HEK 293 cells SDS-PAGE; ≥95% HPLC; Yes

Application Notes

Centrifuge the vial prior to opening. Reconstitute in sterile PBS, pH 7.4 to a concentration of 50 μ g/ml. Do not vortex. This solution can be stored at 2-8°C for up to 1 month. For extended storage, it is recommended to store at -20°C.

Format Lyophilized powder

Storage

-20°C; Lyophilized from 0.22 μ m filtered solution in HEPES, NaCl and CaCl2. Generally 5-8% Mannitol or trehalose is added as a protectant before lyophilization.

Human CellExp UPA, human recombinant protein - Protocols

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



- <u>Western Blot</u>
- <u>Blocking Peptides</u>
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

Human CellExp UPA, human recombinant protein - Images

Human CellExp UPA, human recombinant protein - Background

Urokinase - type plasminogen activator also known as PLAU and UPA, a serine protease with extremely limited substrate specificity, cleaving the sequence Cys – Pro – Gly - Arg560 - Val561 – Val – Gly – Gly – Cys in plasminogen to form plasmin. uPA is a potent marker of invasion and metastasis in a variety of human cancers associated with breast, stomach, colon, bladder, ovary, brain and endometrium. The human PLAU is initially synthesized as 431 amino acid precursor with a N-terminal signal peptide (20 residues). The single chain molecule is processed into a disulfide-linked two-chain molecule of different molecular weights. Two forms of the A chain exist, starting at Ser21 (the long form) and Lys156 (the short form). The long and short A chains are unique to the high and low molecular weight forms, respectively. The long A chain contains an EGF-like domain, responsible for binding of the PLAU receptor. The B chain corresponds to the catalytic domain.

Human CellExp UPA, human recombinant protein - References

Holmes W.E., et al. Biotechnology (N.Y.) 3:923-929(1985). Jacobs P., et al. DNA 4:139-146(1985). Nagai M., et al. Gene 36:183-188(1985). Riccio A., et al. Nucleic Acids Res. 13:2759-2771(1985). Kalnine N., et al. Submitted (MAY-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.