

# Pro-Urokinase, human recombinant protein

Single chain Urokinase-type plasminogen activator (scuPA), Urokinase-type Plasminogen Activator uPA, Catalog # PBV11271r

## **Specification**

### Pro-Urokinase, human recombinant protein - Product info

Primary Accession <u>P00749</u>

Calculated MW 49.3 kDa KDa

## Pro-Urokinase, human recombinant protein - Additional Info

Gene ID 5328
Gene Symbol PLAU

**Other Names** 

Single chain Urokinase-type plasminogen activator (scuPA), Urokinase-type Plasminogen Activator uPA, PLAU.

Gene Source Human Source E.coli

Assay&Purity SDS-PAGE; ≥90%

Assay2&Purity2 HPLC;
Recombinant Yes

Results  $>1200 \text{ mU/mg} (1 \text{ U} = \text{Digestion of 1 } \mu\text{mole})$ 

of Z-GGR-AMC substrate in 1 min at 37°C.)

Target/Specificity Pro-Urokinase

#### **Application Notes**

Briefly spin down the vial and reconstitute in water to 0.5-1 mg/ml and store at -80°C.

### **Format**

Lyophilized powder

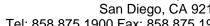
#### **Storage**

-20°C; Lyophilized from proprietary buffer.

### Pro-Urokinase, human recombinant protein - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety





# • Cell Culture

#### Pro-Urokinase, human recombinant protein - Images

## Pro-Urokinase, human recombinant protein - Background

Urokinase or Urokinase-type plasminogen activator (uPA) is a serine protease (EC 3.4.21.73). It is secreted as a single-chain zymogen, pro-Urokinase, possessing little or no intrinsic enzymatic activity. The single chain zymogen is converted into the active two chain enzyme (tcuPA) by cleavage of the bond between Lys157 and Ile158. After activation, Urokinase specifically cleaves the proenzyme plasminogen to form the active enzyme plasmin. The active plasmin then catalyzes the breakdown of fibrin polymers of blood clots. Urokinase is involved in a number of biological functions including fibrinolysis, embryogenesis, cell migration, tissue remodeling, ovulation, and wound healing. Additionally, it is a potent marker of invasion and metastasis in a variety of human cancers associated with breast, stomach, colon, bladder, ovary, brain and endometrium.

# Pro-Urokinase, 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/DDBI databases.