

PLAUR rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00005329-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human PLAUR peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human PLAUR is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human PLAUR peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab) ₂ , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

Gene Info — PLAUR

Entrez GeneID [5329](#)

GeneBank Accession# [PLAUR](#)

Gene Name PLAUR

Gene Alias CD87, UPAR, URKR

Gene Description plasminogen activator, urokinase receptor

Omim ID [173391](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

Gene Summary

This gene encodes the receptor for urokinase plasminogen activator and, given its role in localizing and promoting plasmin formation, likely influences many normal and pathological processes related to cell-surface plasminogen activation and localized degradation of the extracellular matrix. It binds both the proprotein and mature forms of urokinase plasminogen activator and permits the activation of the receptor-bound pro-enzyme by plasmin. The protein lacks transmembrane or cytoplasmic domains and may be anchored to the plasma membrane by a glycosyl-phosphatidylinositol (GPI) moiety following cleavage of the nascent polypeptide near its carboxy-terminus. However, a soluble protein is also produced in some cell types. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. The proprotein experiences several post-translational cleavage reactions that have not yet been fully defined. [provided by RefSeq]

Other Designations monocyte activation antigen Mo3[u-plasminogen activator receptor form 2]

Pathway

- [Complement and coagulation cascades](#)

Disease

- [Asthma](#)
- [Bronchial Hyperreactivity](#)
- [Carcinoma](#)
- [Cardiovascular Diseases](#)

- [Chorioamnionitis](#)
- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Fetal Membranes](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Lung Neoplasms](#)
- [Myocardial Infarction](#)
- [Obstetric Labor](#)
- [Ovarian Neoplasms](#)
- [Placenta Diseases](#)
- [Pre-Eclampsia](#)
- [Premature Birth](#)
- [Pulmonary Disease](#)
- [Scleroderma](#)
- [Small Cell Lung Carcinoma](#)
- [Vascular Diseases](#)