Recombinant Human Urokinase/uPA Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number:PKSH031415

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

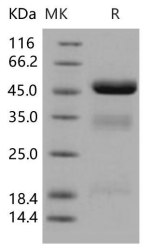
Description

Synonyms	Urokinase-Type Plasminogen Activator;U-Plasminogen Activator;uPA;PLAU;ATF;BDPLT5;QPD;u-PA;UPA;URK
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Leu 431
Accession	NP_002649.1
Calculated Molecular Weight	46.0 kDa
Observed molecular weight	18&32&50 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Immobilized human uPA at 5 μg/ml (100 μl/well) can bind mouse PLAUR with a linear ranger of 1. 6-40 ng/ml.

Properties

Purity	> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 97 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Plasminogen activator, urokinase, also known as PLAU and uPA, is a serine protease which converts plasminogen to plasmin, a broad-spectrum protease active on extracellular matrix (ECM) components. It is involved in complement activation, cell migration, wound healing, and generation of localized extracellular proteolysis during tissue remodelling, pro-hormone conversion, carcinogenesis and neoplasia. ?uPA and its receptor (uPAR) have been implicated in a broad spectrum of pathophysiological processes, including fibrinolysis, proteolysis, inflammation, atherogenesis and plaque

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destabilization, all of which are involved in the pathogenesis of MI (myocardial infarction). The role of uPA is not only linked to its action as an enzyme. In fact, the mere binding of uPA on the cell surface also brings about two events that broaden the spectrum of its biological functions: (1) a conformational change of the receptor, which, in turn, affects its interaction with other proteins, (2) a signal transduction which modulates the expression of apoptosis-related genes. Besides its applications as a thrombolytic agent and as a prognostic marker for tumors, uPA may provide the basis for other therapies, as the structure of the receptor-binding domain of uPA has become a model for the design of anti-cancer molecules. Because of the causal involvment of uPA in cancer invasion and metastasis, the blockade of uPA interactions and activity with specific inhibitors is of interest for novel strategies in cancer therapy.

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