



## Product Information Sheet

### Polyclonal Anti- Urokinase plasminogen activator surface receptor, *PLAUR/uPAR (Magnetic Bead Conjugate)*

**Catalogue No.** PA1344-M

**Lot No.** 0131012024499

**Ig type** rabbit IgG

**Size** 100µg/vial

**Specificity**

Human, rat

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

**Recommended application**

*ImmunoPrecipitation (IP)*

**Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the C-terminal of Human PLAUR (290-304 aa), identical to the related mouse and rat sequence.

**Purification**

Immunogen affinity purified.

**Contents**

Each vial contains 1mg/ml Magnetic Bead in PBS, pH 7.2, 0.05mg NaN<sub>3</sub>.

**Storage**

Store at 4°C for frequent use.

**Description**

This Antagene antibody is immobilized by the covalent reaction of hydrazinonicotinamide-modified antibody with formylbenzamide-modified magnetic beads. It is useful for immunoprecipitation.

## BACKGROUND

The Urokinase plasminogen activator surface receptor, also known as uPA receptor or uPAR or PLAUR, is multidomain glycoprotein tethered to the cell membrane with a glycosylphosphatidylinositol (GPI) anchor. uPAR was originally identified as a saturable binding site for urokinase on the cell surface. The gene for the human urokinase receptor (PLAUR) is localized on chromosome 19. RBG-banding permitted subchromosomal localization of the PLAUR gene to 19q13.<sup>1</sup> The urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptor (u-PAR) plays a central role in cell migration, growth, and invasion and is regulated, in part, transcriptionally. In mice, u-PAR expression is restricted to a few tissues, one of which is the colon.<sup>2</sup>

## REFERENCE

- 1、Vagnarelli, P., Raimondi, E., Mazziere, R., De Carli, L., Mignatti, P. Assignment of the human urokinase receptor gene (PLAUR) to 19q13. Cytogenet. Cell Genet. 60: 197-199, 1992.
- 2、Wang, H., Yang, L., Jamaluddin, M. S., Boyd, D. D. The Kruppel-like KLF4 transcription factor, a novel regulator of urokinase receptor expression, drives synthesis of this binding site in colonic crypt luminal surface epithelial cells. J. Biol. Chem. 279: 22674-22683, 2004.