

Product datasheet for **RC201222L1V**

PLAUR (NM_002659) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	PLAUR (NM_002659) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	PLAUR
Synonyms:	CD87; U-PAR; UPAR; URKR
Mammalian Cell Selection:	None
Vector:	pLenti-C-Myc-DDK (PS100064)
Tag:	Myc-DDK
ACCN:	NM_002659
ORF Size:	1005 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC201222).
OTI Disclaimer:	The molecular sequence of this clone aligns with the gene accession number as a point of reference only. However, individual transcript sequences of the same gene can differ through naturally occurring variations (e.g. polymorphisms), each with its own valid existence. This clone is substantially in agreement with the reference, but a complete review of all prevailing variants is recommended prior to use. More info
OTI Annotation:	This clone was engineered to express the complete ORF with an expression tag. Expression varies depending on the nature of the gene.
RefSeq:	NM_002659.2
RefSeq Size:	1570 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1008 bp
Locus ID:	5329
UniProt ID:	Q03405
Cytogenetics:	19q13.31
Domains:	LU
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein



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Protein Pathways: Complement and coagulation cascades

MW: 37 kDa

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, Jul 2008]