

Product datasheet for **RC202083L4V**

uPA (PLAU) (NM_002658) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle

Product data:

Product Type:	Lentiviral Particles
Product Name:	uPA (PLAU) (NM_002658) Human Tagged ORF Clone Lentiviral Particle
Symbol:	uPA
Synonyms:	ATF; BDPLT5; QPD; u-PA; UPA; URK
Mammalian Cell Selection:	Puromycin
Vector:	pLenti-C-mGFP-P2A-Puro (PS100093)
Tag:	mGFP
ACCN:	NM_002658
ORF Size:	1293 bp
ORF Nucleotide Sequence:	The ORF insert of this clone is exactly the same as(RC202083).
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_002658.2
RefSeq Size:	2395 bp
RefSeq ORF:	1296 bp
Locus ID:	5328
UniProt ID:	P00749
Cytogenetics:	10q22.2
Domains:	KR, Tryp_SPc
Protein Families:	Druggable Genome, ES Cell Differentiation/IPS, Protease



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Protein Pathways: Complement and coagulation cascades

MW: 48.5 kDa

Gene Summary: This gene encodes a secreted serine protease that converts plasminogen to plasmin. The encoded preproprotein is proteolytically processed to generate A and B polypeptide chains. These chains associate via a single disulfide bond to form the catalytically inactive high molecular weight urokinase-type plasminogen activator (HMW-uPA). HMW-uPA can be further processed into the catalytically active low molecular weight urokinase-type plasminogen activator (LMW-uPA). This low molecular weight form does not bind to the urokinase-type plasminogen activator receptor. Mutations in this gene may be associated with Quebec platelet disorder and late-onset Alzheimer's disease. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants, at least one of which encodes an isoform that is proteolytically processed. [provided by RefSeq, Jan 2016]