

## Product datasheet for **TP720329**

### **PLAUR (NM\_001005376) Human Recombinant Protein**

#### **Product data:**

<b>Product Type:</b>	Recombinant Proteins
<b>Description:</b>	Recombinant protein of human plasminogen activator, urokinase receptor (PLAUR), transcript variant 2
<b>Species:</b>	Human
<b>Expression Host:</b>	HEK293
<b>Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:</b>	Leu23-Arg303
<b>Tag:</b>	C-6His
<b>Predicted MW:</b>	32.6 kDa
<b>Concentration:</b>	lot specific
<b>Purity:</b>	>95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
<b>Buffer:</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 um filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4
<b>Endotoxin:</b>	< 0.1 EU per µg protein as determined by LAL test
<b>Reconstitution Method:</b>	Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in ddH <sub>2</sub> O. It is not recommended to reconstitute a concentration less than 100 µg/ml. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Storage:</b>	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-5 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
<b>Stability:</b>	Stable for at least 6 months from date of receipt under proper storage and handling conditions.
<b>RefSeq:</b>	<a href="#">NP_001005376</a>
<b>Locus ID:</b>	5329
<b>UniProt ID:</b>	<a href="#">Q03405</a>
<b>Cytogenetics:</b>	19q13.31
<b>Synonyms:</b>	CD87; U-PAR; UPAR; URKR


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**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]

**Protein Families:**

Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein

**Protein Pathways:**

Complement and coagulation cascades

**Product images:**
