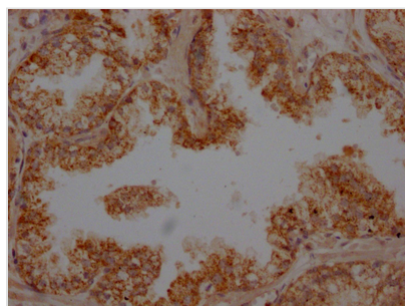




# PLAU Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

<b>Product Code</b>	CSB-RA963043A0HU
<b>Storage</b>	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
<b>Uniprot No.</b>	P00749
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthesized peptide derived from human Urokinase
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Tested Applications</b>	ELISA, IHC; Recommended dilution: IHC:1:50-1:200
<b>Relevance</b>	Specifically cleaves the zymogen plasminogen to form the active enzyme plasmin.
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Conjugate</b>	Non-conjugated
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
<b>Purification Method</b>	Affinity-chromatography
<b>Isotype</b>	Rabbit IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Monoclonal
<b>Product Type</b>	Recombinant Antibody
<b>Immunogen Species</b>	Homo sapiens (Human)
<b>Research Area</b>	Cardiovascular
<b>Gene Names</b>	PLAU
<b>Clone No.</b>	10E5

## Image



IHC image of CSB-RA963043A0HU diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human prostate cancer performed on a Leica Bond<sup>TM</sup> system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4? overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-rabbit IgG polymer labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.05% DAB.

## Description

PLAU, also called Urokinase-type plasminogen activator (uPA), binds to uPAR inducing migration, adhesion, and proliferation through multiple interactions with G protein-coupled receptor FPRL1, integrins, or the epidermal growth factor (EGF) receptor (EGFR). The serine protease uPA and its high-affinity cell surface receptor uPAR play an important role in various physiological as well as pathological extracellular degradation processes, where cell migration is



required, such as inflammatory responses and tumor invasion. Noelia Lino et al. showed that uPA has a key role during the central nervous system (CNS) development. In association with its receptor, it orchestrates both proteolytic and nonproteolytic events that govern the proper formation of neural networks.

The main steps in the production of this PLAU recombinant antibody include immunization; harvest of positive spleen cells; obtaining the antibody sequence by screening and sequencing; expression of the target antibody in mammalian cells; purification. The PLAU antibody was produced recombinantly and has many advantages: high reproducibility, specificity and scalability. And has been validated in ELISA, IHC.