Cynomolgus uPAR / PLAUR Protein, Fc Tag (SPR verified)

Catalog # UPR-C5253

Synonym

uPAR,PLAUR,CD87,MO3

Source

Cynomolgus uPAR Protein, Fc Tag(UPR-C5253) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Leu 23 - Arg 303 (Accession # Q9GK78-1). Predicted N-terminus: Leu 23

Molecular Characterization

This protein carries a human IgG1 Fc tag at the C-terminus.

The protein has a calculated MW of 57.9 kDa. The protein migrates as 65-95 kDa when calibrated against Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Endotoxin

Less than 1.0 EU per μg by the LAL method.

Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 μm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Storage

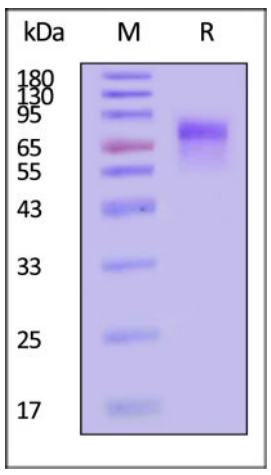
For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

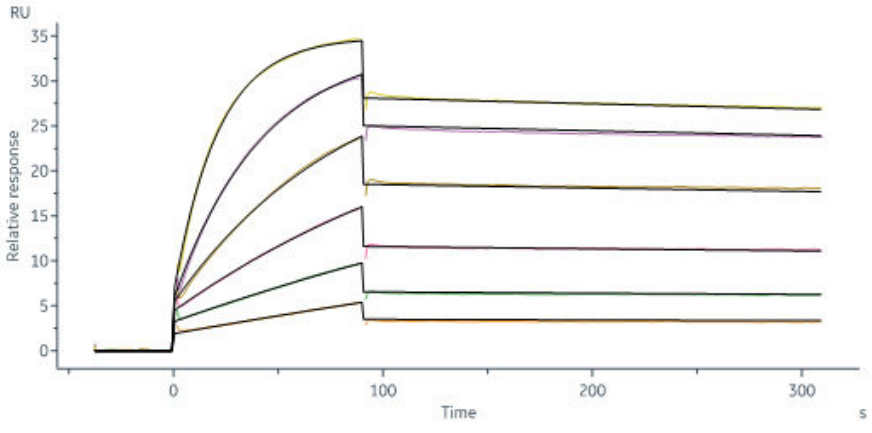
- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

SDS-PAGE



Cynomolgus uPAR Protein, Fc Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 90% (With Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker).

Bioactivity-SPR



Cynomolgus uPAR Protein, Fc Tag (Cat. No. UPR-C5253) immobilized on CM5 Chip can bind Human PLAU, His Tag (Cat. No. PLU-H5229) with an affinity constant of 44.1 pM as determined in a SPR assay (Biacore 8K) (QC tested).

Background

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]

Clinical and Translational Updates