ARG42454
anti-uPAR antibody [VIM5] (PE)

Package: 50 tests
Store at: 4°C

Summary

Product Description	PE-conjugated Mouse Monoclonal antibody [VIM5] recognizes uPAR
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	FACS
Specificity	The mouse monoclonal antibody VIM5 recognizes CD87 (urokinase plasminogen activator receptor), a 36-68 kDa single-chain GPI-anchored extracellular glycoprotein expressed on granulocytes, monocytes/macrophages, dendritic cells, endothelial cells, fibroblasts and keratinocytes.
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	VIM5
Isotype	IgG1
Target Name	uPAR
Species	Human
Immunogen	Human myeloid cell line THP-1.
Conjugation	PE
Alternate Names	Monocyte activation antigen Mo3; CD antigen CD87; uPAR; U-PAR; URKR; Urokinase plasminogen activator surface receptor; UPAR; CD87

Application Instructions

Application table

Application	Dilution
FACS	10 µl / 100 µl of whole blood or 10^6 cells

Application Note: * The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.

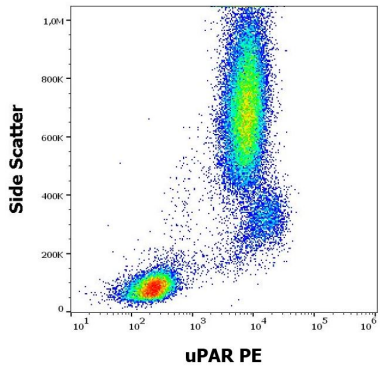
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purified
Buffer	PBS and 15 mM Sodium azide.
Preservative	15 mM Sodium azide
Storage instruction	Aliquot and store in the dark at 2-8°C. Keep protected from prolonged exposure to light. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

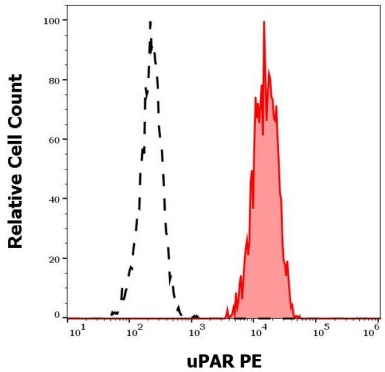
Gene Symbol	PLAUR
Gene Full Name	plasminogen activator, urokinase receptor
Background	This gene encodes the receptor for urokinase plasminogen activator and, given its role in localizing and promoting plasmin formation, likely influences many normal and pathological processes related to cell-surface 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]
Function	Acts as a receptor for urokinase plasminogen activator. Plays a role in localizing and promoting plasmin formation. Mediates the proteolysis-independent signal transduction activation effects of U-PA. It is subject to negative-feedback regulation by U-PA which cleaves it into an inactive form. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	37 kDa
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane. Cell projection, invadopodium membrane. Note=Colocalized with FAP (seprase) preferentially at the cell surface of invadopodia membrane in a cytoskeleton-, integrin- and vitronectin-dependent manner. Isoform 1: Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor. Isoform 2: Secreted. [UniProt]

Images



ARG42454 anti-uPAR antibody [VIM5] (PE) FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Human peripheral whole blood stained with ARG42454 anti-uPAR antibody [VIM5] (PE) at 10 µl / 100 µl of peripheral whole blood.



ARG42454 anti-uPAR antibody [VIM5] (PE) FACS image

Flow Cytometry: Separation of Human monocytes (red-filled) from lymphocytes (black-dashed). Human peripheral whole blood stained with ARG42454 anti-uPAR antibody [VIM5] (PE) at 10 µl / 100 µl of peripheral whole blood.