Human suPAR Antibody Pair Set

Catalog No. E-KAB-0167 **Applications** ELISA
Synonyms CD87

Kit components & Storage

Title	Specifications	Storage
Human suPAR Capture Antibody	1 vial, 100 μ g	Store at -20℃ for one year. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Human suPAR Detection Antibody (Biotin)	1 vial, 50 μL	Store at -20℃ for one year. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

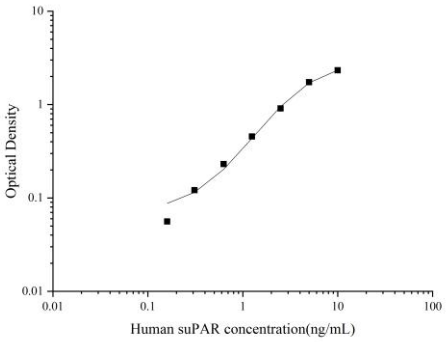
Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

Product Information

Items		Characteristic (E-KAB-0167)	
		Human suPAR Capture Antibody	Human suPAR Detection Antibody (Biotin)
Immunogen Information	Immunogen	Recombinant Human suPAR protein	Recombinant Human suPAR protein
	Swissprot	Q03405	
Product details	Reactivity	Human	Human
	Host	Goat	Goat
	Conjugation	Unconjugated	Biotin
	Concentration	0.5mg/mL	/
	Buffer	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300, 50% glycerol, pH 7.4	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300, 1% protective protein, 50% glycerol, pH 7.4
	Purify	Antigen Affinity	Antigen Affinity
	Specificity	Detects Human PLAUR/uPAR in ELISAs.	

Applications

Human PLAUR/uPAR Sandwich ELISA Assay:

	Recommended Concentration/Dilution	Reagent	Images
ELISA Capture	0.5-4μg/mL	Human suPAR Capture Antibody	
ELISA Detection	1:1000-1:10000	Human suPAR Detection Antibody (Biotin)	

Note: This standard curve is only for demonstration purposes. A standard curve should be generated for each assay!

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.