Elabscience®

Human PLAU/uPA Antibody Pair Set

Catalog No.E-KAB-0186ApplicationsSynonymsUPA, u-PA, ATF, URK, UP-A, Urokinase, Abbokinase

ELISA

Kit components & Storage

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

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

Product Information

Items		Characteristic (E-KAB-0186)		
		Human PLAU/uPA Capture	Human PLAU/uPA Detection	
		Antibody	Antibody (Biotin)	
Immunogen	Immunogen	Recombinant Human PLAU/uPA	Recombinant Human PLAU/uPA	
Information		protein	protein	
	Swissprot	P00749		
Product details	Reactivity	Human	Human	
	Host	Mouse	Goat	
	Conjugation	Unconjugated	Biotin	
	Concentration	0.5mg/mL	/	
	Buffer	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300, 50%	PBS with 0.04% Proclin 300, 1%	
		glycerol, pH 7.4	protective protein, 50% glycerol, pH	
			7.4	
	Purify	Protein A or G	Antigen Affinity	
Specificity		Detects Human PLAU/uPA in ELISAs.		

For Research Use Only

Elabscience®

Applications

Human PLAU/uPA Sandwich ELISA Assay:

	Recommended	Reagent	Images
	Concentration/Dilution		
ELISA	0.5-4µg/mL	Human PLAU/uPA Capture	
Capture		Antibody	human PLAU/uPA concentration(pg/mL)
ELISA Detection	1:1000-1:10000	Human PLAU/uPA 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 a serine protease involved in degradation of the extracellular matrix and possibly tumor cell migration and proliferation. A specific polymorphism in this gene may be associated with late-onset Alzheimer's disease and also with decreased affinity for fibrin-binding. This protein converts plasminogen to plasmin by specific cleavage of an Arg-Val bond in plasminogen. Plasmin in turn cleaves this protein at a Lys-Ile bond to form a two-chain derivative in which a single disulfide bond connects the amino-terminal A-chain to the catalytically active, carboxy-terminal B-chain. This two-chain derivative is also called HMW-uPA (high molecular weight uPA). HMW-uPA can be further processed into LMW-uPA (low molecular weight uPA) by cleavage of chain A into a short chain A (A1) and an amino-terminal fragment. LMW-uPA is proteolytically active but does not bind to the uPA receptor. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

For Research Use Only