

## Product Datasheet

### Human PLAU / uPA Protein(activated by trypsin) orb613660

<b>Description</b>	Urokinase - type plasminogen activator is also known as PLAU and UPA, a serine protease with an extremely limited substrate specificity, cleaving the sequence Cys – Pro – Gly - Arg560 - Val561 – Val – Gly – Gly – Cys in plasminogen to form plasmin. uPA is a potent marker of invasion and metastasis in a variety of human cancers associated with breast, stomach, colon, bladder, ovary, brain and endometrium. uPA and its receptor (uPAR) have been implicated in a broad spectrum of pathophysiological processes, including fibrinolysis, proteolysis, inflammation, atherogenesis and plaque destabilization, all of which are involved in the pathogenesis of MI (myocardial infarction).
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Endotoxins</b>	1.0 EU per ?g
<b>Target</b>	PLAU
<b>Form/Appearance</b>	Powder
<b>Preservatives</b>	25 mM HEPES, 150 mM NaCl, pH7.5
<b>Storage</b>	-20?
<b>Tag</b>	C-6xHis
<b>Note</b>	For research use only.
<b>Protein Sequence</b>	NP_002649.1
<b>Purity</b>	90%
<b>MW</b>	15.3 kDa, 17.8 kDa and 29.2 kDa
<b>Source</b>	Human PLAU, His Tag (activated by trypsin) (orb613660) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Ser 21 - Leu 431 (Accession # P00749-1).
<b>Biological Origin</b>	Human
<b>Expression Region</b>	Ser 21 - Leu 431
<b>NCBI</b>	<a href="#">NP_002649.1</a>
<b>Expiration Date</b>	6 months from date of receipt.
<b>Application Notes</b>	This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus. The active form of Human PLAU is a disulfide-linked heterodimer composed of long chain A (Ser 21 - Phe 177) and chain B (Ile 179 - Leu 431) with calculated MW of 17.8 kDa and 29.2 kDa. The long chain A is further cleaved to yield a short chain A (Lys 156 - Phe 177) and N-terminal fragment (Ser 21 - Lys 155) with calculated MW of 15.3 kDa. The protein migrates as 17 kDa (N-terminal fragment), 32-35 kDa (chain B) and 45-50 kDa (long chain A & chain B) under non-reducing (NR) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.