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Produktinformation



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See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Datasheet

PLAU (Human) Recombinant Protein

Catalog Number: P9799

Regulation Status: For research use only (RUO)

Product Description: Human PLAU (P00749-1, Ser21-Leu431) partial recombinant protein with His tag at C-terminus expressed in HEK293 cells.

Sequence: Ser21-Leu431

Host: Human

Theoretical MW (kDa): 47.5

Protocols: See our web site at <http://www.abnova.com/support/protocols.asp> or product page for detailed protocols

Form: Lyophilized

Preparation Method: Mammalian cell (HEK293) expression system

Purity: > 95% as determined by Tris-Bis PAGE; > 95% as determined by HPLC

Endotoxin Level: < 1 EU per 1 ug of protein (determined by LAL method)

Activity: The specific activity is > 2000 pmol/min/ug

Recommend Usage: Biological Activity
SDS-PAGE

The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.

Storage Buffer: Lyophilized from sterile distilled Water is > 100 ug/mL

Storage Instruction: Store at 2°C to 8°C for 1 week. For long term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C to -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Entrez GeneID: 5328

Gene Symbol: PLAU

Gene Alias: ATF, UPA, URK, UROKINASE, u-PA

Gene Summary: 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. [provided by RefSeq]