uPAR Protein, Human (Domain 1, HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P700846
Synonyms:	U-PAR; uPAR; CD87; PLAUR; MO3; UPAR
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	Q03405-1 (L23-Y114)
Gene ID:	5329
Molecular Weight:	17-25 kDa

PROPERTIES

Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.22 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 8% trehalose is added as protectant before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	uPAR Protein functions as a receptor for urokinase plasminogen activator, actively participating in the localization and facilitation of plasmin formation. Additionally, it serves as a mediator of the proteolysis-independent signal transduction activation effects induced by U-PA. Subject to negative-feedback regulation by U-PA, uPAR Protein undergoes cleavage into an inactive form. Typically existing as a monomer, it interacts with various proteins, including MRC2, SRPX2 (via the UPAR/Ly6 domains), and FAP (seprase), with the latter interaction occurring at the cell surface of invadopodia membrane. Moreover, uPAR Protein engages in an interaction with SORL1, specifically through the N-terminal ectodomain, and this interaction has been associated with a decrease in PLAUR internalization. Notably, the formation of a ternary complex composed of PLAUR, PLAU (urokinase-type plasminogen activator), and SERPINE1 also involves an interaction with SORL1.

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