

PLAU/uPA Protein, Human (431a.a, HEK293, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P73467
Synonyms:	Urokinase-type plasminogen activator; uPA; PLAU
Species:	Human
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	P00749 (M1-L431)
Gene ID:	5328
Molecular Weight:	Approximately 18&32&50 kDa

PROPERTIES

Biological Activity	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA.
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH ₂ O.
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	uPA chain A, a key player in the plasminogen activation system, performs a critical role as it selectively cleaves the zymogen plasminogen to generate the enzymatically active form known as plasmin. This proteolytic activation is a pivotal step in fibrinolysis, where plasmin functions to degrade fibrin clots and contribute to tissue remodeling and repair. uPA chain A's precision in cleaving plasminogen underscores its significance in regulating the delicate balance of proteolytic activity, emphasizing its role as a key initiator in the cascade of events leading to fibrinolysis and other physiological processes involving extracellular matrix remodeling.
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Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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