PLAU/uPA Protein, Mouse (HEK293, C-His-Avi)

Cat. No.:	HY-P78017
Synonyms:	PLAU; Urokinase; ATF; UPA; URK; u-PA; BDPLT5; QPD
Species:	Mouse
Source:	HEK293
Accession:	P06869 (G21-F433)
Gene ID:	18792
Molecular Weight:	30-35 kDa

PROPERTIES

Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from 0.22μm filtered solution in 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	PLAU, also known as urokinase-type plasminogen activator (uPA), plays a crucial role in fibrinolysis by specifically cleaving the zymogen plasminogen to generate the active enzyme plasmin. This enzymatic conversion is a pivotal step in the regulation of blood clot dissolution and tissue remodeling. PLAU's ability to activate plasmin sets in motion a cascade of proteolytic events, contributing to the breakdown of fibrin clots and extracellular matrix components. This process is essential for various physiological functions, including wound healing, tissue repair, and the resolution of blood clots.

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