Anti-Urokinase Antibody [JM106-09]

ET1703-26

Product Type:	Recombinant Rabbit monoclonal IgG, primary antibodies
Species reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications:	WB, IHC-P
Molecular Wt:	Predicted band size: 49 kDa
Clone number:	JM106-09

Description: Urokinase, also known as urokinase-type plasminogen activator (uPA), is a serine protease present in humans and other animals. Urokinase was originally isolated from human urine, and it is also present in the blood and in the extracellular matrix of many tissues. The primary physiological substrate of this enzyme is plasminogen, which is an inactive form (zymogen) of the serine protease plasmin. Activation of plasmin triggers a proteolytic cascade that, depending on the physiological environment, participates in thrombolysis or extracellular matrix degradation. This cascade had been involved in vascular diseases and cancer progression.

Immunogen: Synthetic peptide within Human Urokinase aa 50-99 / 431.

Positive control: PC-3 cell lysate, MCF-7 cell lysate, human kidney tissue, mouse kidney tissue, rat kidney tissue, mouse lung tissue, rat lung tissue.

Subcellular location: Secreted.

Database links: SwissProt: P00749 Human | P06869 Mouse | P29598 Rat

Recommended Dilutions:

WB	1:500-1:2,000
IHC-P	1:5,000

Storage Buffer: 1*TBS (pH7.4), 0.05% BSA, 40% Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.

Storage Instruction: Shipped at 4℃. Store at +4℃ short term (1-2 weeks). It is recommended to aliquot into single-use upon delivery. Store at -20℃ long term.

Purity: Protein A affinity purified.

Images

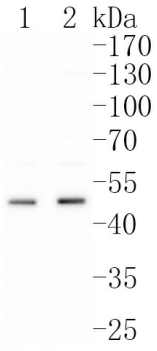

Fig1: Western blot analysis of Urokinase on different lysates. Proteins were transferred to a PVDF membrane and blocked with 5% BSA in PBS for 1 hour at room temperature. The primary antibody (ET1703-26, 1/1,000) was used in 5% BSA at room temperature for 2 hours. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG - HRP Secondary Antibody (HA1001) at 1:200,000 dilution was used for 1 hour at room temperature.
Positive control:
Lane 1: PC-3 cell lysate
Lane 2: MCF-7 cell lysate

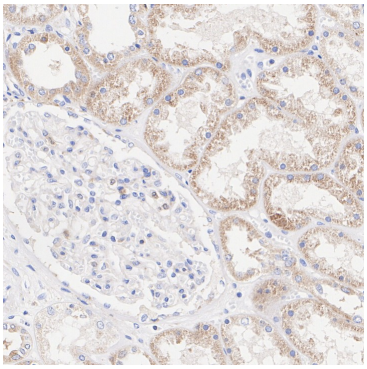

Fig2: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue with Rabbit anti-Urokinase antibody (ET1703-26) at 1/5,000 dilution.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 20 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1703-26) at 1/5,000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

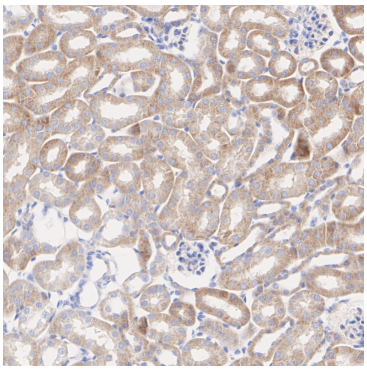

Fig3: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse kidney tissue with Rabbit anti-Urokinase antibody (ET1703-26) at 1/5,000 dilution.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 20 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1703-26) at 1/5,000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

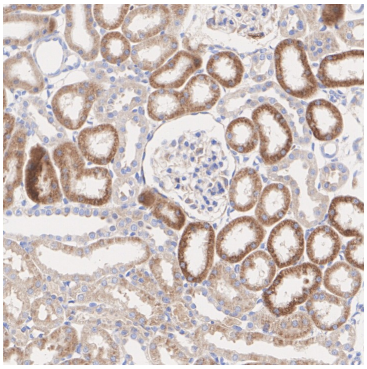

Fig4: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat kidney tissue with Rabbit anti-Urokinase antibody (ET1703-26) at 1/5,000 dilution.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 20 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1703-26) at 1/5,000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

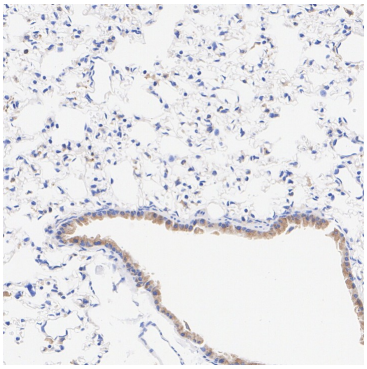

Fig5: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse lung tissue with Rabbit anti-Urokinase antibody (ET1703-26) at 1/5,000 dilution.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 20 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1703-26) at 1/5,000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

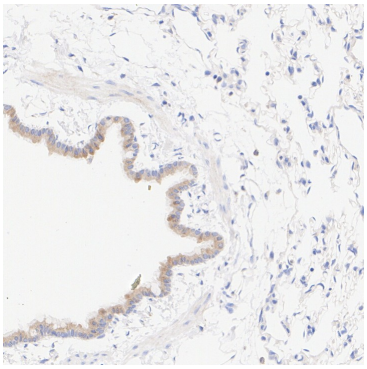

Fig6: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat lung tissue with Rabbit anti-Urokinase antibody (ET1703-26) at 1/5,000 dilution.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 20 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1703-26) at 1/5,000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

Background References

1. Ye S et al. Thrombosis recanalization by paeoniflorin through the upregulation of urokinase-type plasminogen activator via the MAPK signaling pathway. Mol Med Rep 13:4593-8 (2016).
2. Wang L et al. uPA binding to PAI-1 induces corneal myofibroblast differentiation on vitronectin. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci 53:4765-75 (2012).