

FPR1/2 Monoclonal Antibody

ORDERING INFORMATION

Catalog no.: 30107

Clone no.: NFPRa

Size: 100ug Protein G-purified antibody in PBS pH 7.4.

BACKGROUND

Formyl peptide receptors (FPR) are G protein-coupled receptors that are activated by different agonists included *N*-formylated peptides originating from bacteria and mitochondria. In humans, the FPR family includes the high affinity FPR1, the low affinity FPR2/ALX (previously known as FPRL1 or ALX) and FPR3. Human FPR1 is important for phagocyte chemotaxis, superoxide production, and degranulation, and helps direct phagocytes to sites of infection. Functional FPR1 expression has been demonstrated on fibroblasts, bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells, A549 lung cells, HEP-G2 hepatoma cells, and on several types of epithelial cells.

SPECIFICATION SUMMARY

Antigen: His-tagged recombinant FPR1 (human neutrophil N-formyl peptide receptor 1) expressed in and purified from Sf9 cells.

Host Species: Mouse

Antibody Class: IgG1

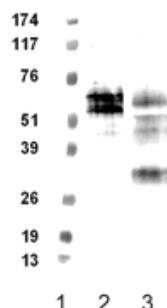
SPECIFICITY

This antibody recognizes human FPR1 at aa 305-GQDFRERLI-313 at the amino-terminal portion of the carboxyl-terminal tail. It also recognizes the same epitope in FPR2.

For in vitro investigational use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic applications.

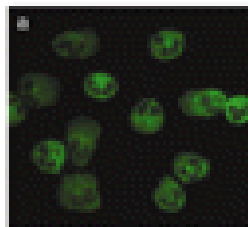
APPLICATIONS

Immunoblotting: use at 1-5ug/ml.



Alkali-stripped membranes from rFPR-expressing CHO cells (lane 2) and degranulated human neutrophils (lane 3) blotted with #30107. See Riesselman M. et al (below) for details.

Immunofluorescence: use at 10ug/ml.



Methanol-fixed human neutrophils stained with #30107. See Riesselman M. et al (below) for details.

These are recommended concentrations. Enduser should determine optimal concentrations for their application.

DILUTION INSTRUCTIONS

Dilute in PBS or medium that is identical to that used in the assay system.

STORAGE AND STABILITY

This product is stable for at least one (1) year at -20°C to -70°C. Store product in appropriate aliquots to avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

PRODUCT REFERENCES

Riesselman M et al. 2007 J Immunol 179: 2520-2531.

Maaty WS et al. 2013 J Biol Chem 288: 27042-27058.