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Anti-FPR2 / FPRL1 Antibody (C-Terminus)

Rabbit Anti Human Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS17369

Product Information

Application	IHC-P
Primary Accession	P25090
Predicted	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	38964
Concentration (mg/ml)	0.5 mg/ml

Additional Information

Gene ID	2358
Alias Symbol	FPR2
Other Names	FPR2, ALXR, FMLP-R-I, FMLP-related receptor I, Fpr-rs1, FPRL1, FPR-like 1, Fprl-1, HM63, FMLP-R-II, FMLPX, Formyl peptide receptor-like 1, FPR2A, FPRH1, FPRH2, LXA4 receptor, LXA4R, Lipoxin A4 receptor, Lipoxin receptor, N-formyl peptide receptor 2, ...
Target/Specificity	Human FPR2 / FPRL1. BLAST analysis of the peptide immunogen showed no homology with other human proteins.
Reconstitution & Storage	PBS, less than 0.1% sodium azide. Aliquot and store undiluted at -20°C or below for up to 1 year. Can be stored undiluted at 4°C for up to 1 month. Avoid freeze thaw cycles.
Precautions	Anti-FPR2 / FPRL1 Antibody (C-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	FPR2
Synonyms	FPRH1, FPRL1, LXA4R
Function	Pattern recognition G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) that recognizes peptides with N-terminal formyl methionine, which are derived from invading pathogens or host mitochondria as pathogen or damage-associated molecular patterns (PAMPs and DAMPs) (PubMed:1374236, PubMed:25605714, PubMed:35217703). Preferentially recognizes longer peptides or peptides with specific sequences such as the phenol-soluble modulin (PSM) family of formylated peptide toxins produced by

	Staphylococcus aureus (PubMed:30098280). Ligand binding causes a conformation change that triggers signaling via G(i)/GNAI1 inhibiting adenylate cyclase activity, leading to decreased intracellular cAMP levels (PubMed:40080544). In addition, can recognize a variety of chemically distinct endogenous ligands including proteins and lipids besides formylpeptides and thereby plays multiple roles in inflammation. Acts as a receptor for the chemokine-like protein FAM19A5, mediating FAM19A5-stimulated macrophage chemotaxis and the inhibitory effect on TNFSF11/RANKL-induced osteoclast differentiation (By similarity). Acts also as a ceramide membrane receptor, and long- chain ceramides (C14 to C20) binding induces conformational changes that inhibits diet-induced adipose thermogenesis (PubMed:40080544). Participates in neuroprotection via interaction with humanin/MT-RNR2 and Amyloid-beta protein 42, product of APP (PubMed:11689470, PubMed:35365641). Differential signaling is also defined by receptor oligomerization state. Binding of ANXA1 to FPR2 homodimer elicits activation of p38 MAPKinase pathway leading to HSPB1/HSP27 phosphorylation and IL10 production in monocytes. Whereas agonistic activation of FPR1:FPR2 heterodimers signals a proapoptotic JNK pathway in neutrophils.
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Associates with Amyloid-beta protein 42, product of APP, at the cell surface and the complex is then rapidly internalized (PubMed:11689470). Also internalized in the presence of humanin (PubMed:15465011).
Tissue Location	Detected in lung, bone marrow, neutrophils, spleen and testis.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.