

FPRL1 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP96788

Product Information

Application	WB
Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	39 KDa
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from mouse FPRL1
Epitope Specificity	101-200/350
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	FPRL1 is a low affinity receptor to N-formyl-methionyl peptides, which are powerful neutrophils chemotactic factors. Binding of FMLP to the receptor causes activation of neutrophils. This response is mediated via a G-protein that activates a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system. The activation of LXA4R could result in an anti-inflammatory outcome counteracting the actions of proinflammatory signals such as LTB4 (leukotriene B4). FPRL1 has been reported in phagocytes, monocytes, neutrophils, differentiated myeloid cells from bone marrow, granulocyte HL-60 cells, and synovial fibroblasts. ESTs have been isolated from blood, leukocyte, lung, and placenta libraries.

Additional Information

Other Names	ALX; ALXR; FMLP-R-II; FMLPX; FPR2A; FPRH1; FPRH2; FPRL1; HM63; LXA4R; FPR2_HUMAN; FPR2; FMLP-related receptor I (FMLP-R-I); Formyl peptide receptor-like 1; Lipoxin A4 receptor (LXA4 receptor); RFP; formyl peptide receptor 2; lipoxin A4 receptor; N-formyl peptide receptor 2
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Name	FPRL1 Rabbit pAb
Function	Low affinity receptor for N-formyl-methionyl peptides, which are powerful neutrophils chemotactic factors. Binding of FMLP to the receptor causes activation of neutrophils. This response is mediated via a G-protein that

activates a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system. The activation of LXA4R could result in an anti-inflammatory outcome counteracting the actions of proinflammatory signals such as LTB4 (leukotriene B4).

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