

KB492

For research use only

Anti Human FPRL1 Polyclonal Antibody

Code No.	KB492				250 - 150 - 100 -
Terget	FPRL1				75 -
Category	GPCR				50 - 37
Gene ID	2358				
Primary Source	HGNC:3827				25 - 20 -
Synonyms	ALXR; HM63; FMLPX; FPR2A; FPRH1; FPRH2; FPRL1; LXA4R; FMLP-R-II; FPR2				15 - 10 -
Туре	Polyclonal Antibody				[WB] FPRL1 transfected 293T cell lysate
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of full length Human FPRL1				³ (■) Negative control
					(■) Transfectant
Raised in	Mouse				й. (П . 1997)
Myeloma	-				
Clone number	-				
Purification	Protein A purified				
Source	Mouse Serum				[FCM] FPRL1 expressing 293 cells
Isotype	-				
Cross Reactivity	-				
Label	Unlabeled				
Concentration	1 mg/mL				
Contents (Volume)	50 µg				
Buffer	PBS, pH 7.2				
Storage	Store at - 20 °C long term, store at 4 °C short term. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.				
Application	WB,FCM				
	ELISA	WB	IHC	ICC	
	-	1.0	-	-	
	IP	FCM	IF	Neutralization	
	-	1.0	-	-	

Reference

1. Bao L., et al. "Mapping of genes for the human C5a receptor (C5AR), human FMLP receptor (FPR), and two FMLP receptor homologue orphan receptors (FPRH1, FPRH2) to chromosome 19." Genomics 13:437-440(1992)

(µg/mL)

2. Perez H.D., et al. "Cloning of a cDNA encoding a receptor related to the formyl peptide receptor of human neutrophils." Gene 118:303-304(1992)

3. Ye R.D., et al. "Isolation of a cDNA that encodes a novel granulocyte N-formyl peptide receptor." Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 184:582-589(1992)

UniPlot Summary

//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).

//Subcellular location: Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

//Tissue specificity: Expressed abundantly in the lung and neutrophils. Also found in the spleen and testis.

//Sequence similarities: Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.

