

Product datasheet

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ARG66395 anti-FPR1 antibody

Package: 100 μg Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes FPR1

Tested Reactivity Hu

Tested Application ICC/IF, WB
Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal

Isotype IgG
Target Name FPR1

Species Human

Immunogen Synthetic peptide within aa. 130-210 of Human FPR1.

Conjugation Un-conjugated

Alternate Names N-formylpeptide chemoattractant receptor; FMLP; fMet-Leu-Phe receptor; N-formyl peptide receptor;

FPR; fMLP receptor

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	1:200 - 1:1000
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	

Properties

Form Liquid

Purification Affinity purification with immunogen.

Buffer PBS, 0.02% Sodium azide, 50% Glycerol and 0.5% BSA.

Preservative 0.02% Sodium azide

Stabilizer 50% Glycerol and 0.5% BSA

Concentration 1 mg/ml

Storage instruction For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot

and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

Note For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol FPR1

Gene Full Name formyl peptide receptor 1

Background This gene encodes a G protein-coupled receptor of mammalian phagocytic cells that is a member of the

G-protein coupled receptor 1 family. The protein mediates the response of phagocytic cells to invasion of the host by microorganisms and is important in host defense and inflammation. [provided by RefSeq,

Jul 2010]

Function High affinity receptor for N-formyl-methionyl peptides (fMLP), which are powerful neutrophil

 $chemotactic \ factors. \ Binding \ of \ fMLP \ to \ the \ receptor \ stimulates \ intracellular \ calcium \ mobilization \ and$

superoxide anion release. This response is mediated via a G-protein that activates a

phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system. [UniProt]

Calculated Mw 38 kDa

PTM Phosphorylated; which is necessary for desensitization. [UniProt]