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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	Low affinity receptor for N-formyl-methionyl peptides, which are powerful neutrophil chemotactic factors (PubMed:1374236). Binding of FMLP to the receptor causes activation of neutrophils (PubMed:1374236). This response is mediated via a G-protein that activates a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system (PubMed:1374236). The activation of LXA4R could result in an anti- inflammatory outcome counteracting the actions of pro-inflammatory signals such as LTB4 (leukotriene B4) (PubMed:9547339). 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 as a receptor for humanin (PubMed:15465011).
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.