

F2RL1 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-F2RL1 antibody

F2RL1 Antibody

CATALOG #
AAA233200

APPLICATIONS
Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry, ELISA

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

F2RL1; Polyclonal Antibody; F2RL1 Antibody; Proteinase-activated receptor 2; PAR-2; Coagulation factor II receptor-like 1; G-protein coupled receptor 11; Thrombin receptor-like 1; alternate cleaved 1; alternate cleaved 2; GPR11; PAR2; anti-F2RL1 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

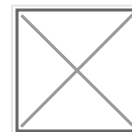
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purity/Purification	>95%,Protein G purified
Form/Format	Liquid
Sequence Length	397
Applicable Applications for anti-F2RL1 antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), IHC (Immunohistochemistry), ELISA
Immunogen	Recombinant Human Proteinase-activated receptor 2 protein (348-397AA)
Raised In	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Species	Human
Storage Buffer	Preservative: 0.03% Proclin 300 Constituents: 50% Glycerol, 0.01M PBS, pH 7.4
Preparation and Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20 degree C or -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze.

IMAGES



IF (Immunofluorescence)

Immunofluorescent analysis of A549 cells using AAA233200 at a dilution of 1:100 and Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated AffiniPure Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG(H+L)



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human small intestine tissue using AAA233200 at dilution of 1:100

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-F2RL1 antibody

Receptor for trypsin and trypsin-like enzymes coupled to G proteins. Its function is mediated through the activation of several signaling pathways including phospholipase C (PLC), intracellular calcium, mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK), I-kappaB kinase/NF-kappaB and Rho. Can also be transactivated by cleaved F2R/PAR1. Involved in modulation of inflammatory responses and regulation of innate and adaptive immunity, and acts as a sensor for proteolytic enzymes generated during infection. Generally is promoting inflammation. Can signal synergistically with TLR4 and probably TLR2 in inflammatory responses and modulates TLR3 signaling. Has a protective role in establishing the endothelial barrier; the activity involves coagulation factor X. Proposed to have a bronchoprotective role in airway epithelium, but also shown to compromise the airway epithelial barrier by interrupting E-cadherin adhesion. Involved in the regulation of vascular tone; activation results in hypotension presumably mediated by vasodilation. Associates with a subset of G proteins alpha subunits such as G alpha-q, G alpha-11, G alpha-14, G alpha-12 and G alpha-13, but probably not with G(o) alpha, G(i) subunit alpha-1 and G(i) subunit alpha-2. However, according to PubMed:21627585 can signal through G(i) subunit alpha. Believed to be a class B receptor which internalizes as a complex with arrestin and traffic with it to endosomal vesicles, presumably as desensitized receptor, for extended periods of time. Mediates inhibition of TNF-alpha stimulated JNK phosphorylation via coupling to G alpha-q/11; the function involves dissociation of RIPK1 and TRADD from TNFR1. Mediates phosphorylation of nuclear factor NF-kappa-B RELA subunit at 'Ser-536'; the function involves IKKB and is predominantly independent of G proteins. Involved in cellular migration. Involved in cytoskeletal rearrangement and chemotaxis through beta-arrestin-promoted scaffolds; the function is independent of G alpha-q/11 and involves promotion of cofilin dephosphorylation and actin filament severing. Induces redistribution of COPS5 from the plasma membrane to the cytosol and activation of the JNK cascade is mediated by COPS5. Involved in the recruitment of leukocytes to the sites of inflammation and is the major PAR receptor capable of modulating eosinophil function such as proinflammatory cytokine secretion, superoxide production and degranulation. During inflammation promotes dendritic cell maturation, trafficking to the lymph nodes and subsequent T-cell activation. Involved in antimicrobial response of innate immune cells; activation enhances phagocytosis of Gram-positive and killing of Gram-negative bacteria. Acts synergistically with interferon-gamma in enhancing antiviral responses. Implicated in a number of acute and chronic inflammatory diseases such as of the joints, lungs, brain, gastrointestinal tract, periodontium, skin, and vascular systems, and in autoimmune disorders.

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	34577052
NCBI GeneID	2150
NCBI Accession #	NP_005233.3
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_005242.5
UniProt Accession #	P55085 ; Q13317 ; Q13346 ; Q53XJ8
Molecular Weight	44,126 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	proteinase-activated receptor 2 preproprotein
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	F2R like trypsin receptor 1
NCBI Official Symbol	F2RL1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	PAR2; GPR11
NCBI Protein Information	proteinase-activated receptor 2
UniProt Protein Name	Proteinase-activated receptor 2
UniProt Gene Name	F2RL1
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	GPR11; PAR2; PAR-2

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

AAA Biotech | Tel: +1 (619) 604-9440 | Fax: +1 (619) 604-9441 | contact@aaabiotech.com

Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/f2rl1-antibody-immunofluorescence-immunohistochemistry-elisa/233200>