

Rabbit anti-Human FPR1 / FPR Polyclonal Antibody | anti-FPR1 antibody

Rabbit Polyclonal (IgG) to Human FPR1 / FPR

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA52209	Rabbit	Human	ELISA, Western Blot, Immunofluorescence, Immunohistochemistry

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

FPR1 / FPR; Polyclonal Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal (IgG) to Human FPR1 / FPR; Anti-FPR1 / FPR Antibody (aa155-204) IHC-plus; FPR1; FPR-1; FMet-Leu-Phe receptor; FMLP; Formyl peptide receptor 1; FPR; N-formyl peptide receptor; FMLP receptor; Fpr receptor; N-formyl peptide receptor 1; Human FPR1; anti-FPR1 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	FPR1 Antibody detects endogenous levels of total FPR1 protein.
Purity/Purification	Immunoaffinity Purified
Form/Format	PBS (without Mg2+, Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150 mM sodium chloride, 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol
Concentration	1 mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	350
Applicable Applications for anti-FPR1 antibody	ELISA, WB (Western Blot), IF (Immunofluorescence), IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Target Species	Human
Immunogen Description	Synthetic peptide from human FPR1 (aa155-204).
Immunogen	FPR1 / FPR antibody was raised against synthetic peptide from human FPR1 (aa155-204).
Antigen Modification	aa155-204
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C for up to one year.

IMAGES



WB (Western Blot)

Western blot of extracts from K562 cells, using FPR1 Antibody. The lane on the right is treated with the synthesized peptide.



IF (Immunofluorescence)

Immunofluorescence of MCF7 cells, using FPR1 Antibody. The picture on the right is treated with the synthesized peptide.



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)

Anti-FPR1 antibody IHC of human spleen. Immunohistochemistry of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue after heat-induced antigen retrieval. Antibody concentration 5 ug/ml.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-FPR1 antibody	Formyl peptide receptor 1, a Chemoattractant Receptor, mediates chemotaxis, degranulation, and superoxide production, as part of the inflammatory response. Bacterial N-formylmethionyl peptides and Annexin A1, specific ligands for FPR1, attract polymorphonuclear neutrophils to sites of infection. FPR receptors promote the phosphorylation and downregulation of CCR5, which has been shown to inhibit HIV infection. Therefore, ligands for an FPR receptor may be able to inhibit HIV infection.
Product Categories/Family for anti-FPR1 antibody	Family: GPCR; Subfamily: Chemoattractant

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4503779
NCBI GeneID	2357
NCBI Accession #	NP_002020.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_002029.3
UniProt Accession #	P21462; Q14939; Q7Z6A4; Q86U52; Q9NS48
Molecular Weight	38,446 Da
NCBI Official Full Name	fMet-Leu-Phe receptor
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	formyl peptide receptor 1
NCBI Official Symbol	FPR1
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	FPR; FMLP
NCBI Protein Information	fMet-Leu-Phe receptor; fMLP receptor; N-formylpeptide chemoattractant receptor
UniProt Protein Name	fMet-Leu-Phe receptor
UniProt Gene Name	FPR1
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	fMLP receptor; FPR
UniProt Entry Name	FPR1_HUMAN

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.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/fpr1-fpr-antibody-western-blot-immunofluorescence-immunohistochemistry-elisa/52209>