

ARG43814 anti-F2RL1 antibody [22F95]

Package: 50 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody [22F95] recognizes F2RL1
Tested Reactivity	Hu, Ms, Rat
Tested Application	ICC/IF, IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	22F95
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	F2RL1
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide of Human F2RL1.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	F2RL1, F2R Like Trypsin Receptor 1 , PAR2, GPR11, Coagulation Factor II (Thrombin) Receptor-Like 1, Proteinase-Activated Receptor 2, G-Protein Coupled Receptor 11, Thrombin Receptor-Like 1, Coagulation Factor II Receptor-Like 1, Proteinase-Activated Receptor-2 , Protease-Activated Receptor 2, PAR-2

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	ICC/IF	1:25 - 1:50
	IHC-P	1:50 - 1:200
	WB	1:500 - 1:2000
Positive Control	K562	
Observed Size	52~60 kDa	

Properties

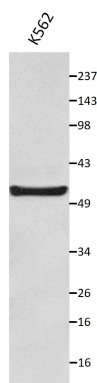
Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity chromatography purification
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.4), 150 mM NaCl, 0.02% Sodium azide, 50% Glycerol and 0.4 - 0.5 mg/ml BSA.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol and 0.4 - 0.5 mg/ml BSA
Concentration	0.5 mg/ml

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 or below. 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	F2RL1
Gene Full Name	F2R Like Trypsin Receptor 1
Background	This gene encodes a member of the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family of proteins. The encoded cell surface receptor is activated through proteolytic cleavage of its extracellular amino terminus, resulting in a new amino terminus that acts as a tethered ligand that binds to an extracellular loop domain. Activation of the receptor has been shown to stimulate vascular smooth muscle relaxation, dilate blood vessels, increase blood flow, and lower blood pressure. This protein is also important in the inflammatory response, as well as innate and adaptive immunity. [provided by RefSeq, Jun 2016]
Function	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. Regulates endothelial cell barrier integrity during neutrophil extravasation, probably following proteolytic cleavage by PRTN3. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	44 kDa
PTM	N-glycosylated and sialylated.1 Multiple phosphorylated on serine and threonine residues in the cytoplasmic region upon receptor activation; required for receptor desensitization and recruitment of beta-arrestin.1 Monoubiquitinated by CBL at the plasma membrane and in early endosomes; not required for receptor endocytosis but for translocation to late endosomes or lysosomes. Deubiquitination involves STAMPB and USP8; required for lysosomal trafficking and receptor degradation. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane; Membrane

Images



ARG43814 anti-F2RL1 antibody [22F95] WB image

Western blot:K562 cell stained with ARG43814 anti-F2RL1 antibody [22F95] WB image.