

Human FPRL1/FPR2

Alexa Fluor® 700-conjugated Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG_{2B} Clone # 304405

Catalog Number: FAB3479N 100 TESTS

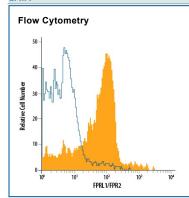
DESCRIPTION			
Species Reactivity	Human		
Specificity	Stains FPRL1 transfectants but not irrelevant transfectants. It also stains monocytes and granulocytes.		
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 304405		
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant		
Immunogen	NS0 mouse myeloma cell line transfected with human FPRL1 Met1-Met351 Accession # P25090		
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 700 Excitation Wavelength: 675-700 nm Emission Wavelength: 723 nm		
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details.		
	*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.		

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. General Protocols are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	5 μL/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



Detection of FPRL1/FPR2 in Human Blood Monocytes by Flow Cytometry. Human peripheral blood monocytes were stained with Mouse Anti-Human FPRL1/FPR2 Alexa Fluor® 700-conjugated Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # FAB3479N, filled histogram) or isotype control antibody (Catalog # IC0041N, open histogram). View our protocol for Staining Membrane-associated Proteins.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage

Protect from light. Do not freeze.

12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

FPRL1 is a 7TM protein expressed on mononuclear phagocytes and microglial cells. It interacts with formyl peptides to attract phagocytes to sites of infection and promote inflammatory reactions. FPRL1 also interacts with amyloid beta peptides and has been implicated in phagocyte attraction to sites of amyloid plaques in Alzheimer's disease.

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