PRODUCT INFORMATION



FPR2 (C-Term) Polyclonal Antibody

Item No. 27345

Overview and Properties

This vial contains 500 µl of peptide affinity-purified polyclonal antibody. Contents: Synonyms: Formyl Peptide Receptor-Like Receptor 1, FPRL1, HM63, Lipoxin A, Receptor,

N-Formyl Peptide Receptor 2, RFP

Immunogen: Synthetic peptide from the C-terminal region of human FPR2

Species Reactivity: (+) Human; other species not tested

P25090 **Uniprot No.:** Form: Liquid

-20°C (as supplied) Storage:

Stability: ≥3 years

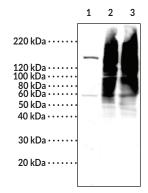
Storage Buffer: PBS, pH 7.2, with 50% glycerol and 0.02% sodium azide

Rabbit Host:

Applications: Immunohistochemistry (IHC) and Western blot (WB); the recommended starting

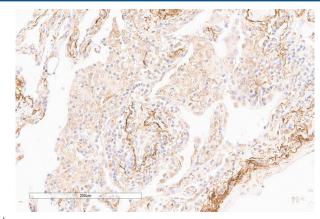
> dilution for IHC and WB is 1:200. Other applications were not tested, therefore optimal working concentration/dilution should be determined empirically.

Images



Lane 1: Control Lysate (25 μg) **Lane 2:** FPR2 Overexpression Lysate (12 μg)

Lane 3: FPR2 Overexpression Lysate (25 µg)



Immunohistochemistry analysis of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded (FFPE) human lung tissue after heat-induced antigen retrieval in pH 6.0 citrate buffer. After incubation with FPR2 (C-Term) Polyclonal Antibody (Item No. 27345) at a 1:200 dilution, slides were incubated with biotinylated secondary antibody, followed by phosphatase-streptavidin and chromogen (DAB).

WARNING
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the complete Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY

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Description

Formyl peptide receptor 2 (FPR2) is a G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR). It is encoded by FPR2 and is expressed in lung, kidney, spleen, placenta, macrophages, peripheral blood leukocytes, synovial fibroblasts, T cells, and intestinal epithelial cells. FPR2 is coupled to the $G_{i/o}$ transduction pathway and is activated by various ligands including formyl peptides from bacteria and mitochondria, endogenous and aspirin-triggered resolvin D1, lipoxin A_4 (Item No. 90410), annexin A1 (Item No. 19881), amyloid- β (1-42) (A β 42; Item No. 20574), and prion protein (106-126) (Item No. 24556), among others. Activation of FPR2 by formylated bacterial peptides increases monocyte chemotaxis and neutrophil recruitment in vitro, and fpr2-/- mice exhibit increased bacterial load and reduced neutrophil infiltration in response to L. monocytogenes infection. FPR2 activation by resolvin D1 (Item No. 10012554) reduces production of pro-inflammatory cytokines and reduces inflammatory pain in various murine models. Expression of FPR2 is increased in mononuclear phagocytes in postmortem brain tissue from patients with Alzheimer's disease and transient interaction of A β 42 with FPR2 promotes receptor complex internalization and cytosolic deposition of A β 42 in macrophages. FPR2 (C-Term) Polyclonal Antibody can be used for Western blot and immunohistochemistry (IHC) applications. The antibody recognizes the C-terminus of FPR2 from human samples.

References

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- 3. He, H.-Q. and Ye, R.-D. The formyl peptide receptors: Diversity of ligands and mechanism for recognition. *Molecules* **22(3)**, E455 (2017).
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