

Product datasheet for **DM1216**

FPRL1 (FPR2) Mouse Monoclonal Antibody [Clone ID: GM-1D6]

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Clone Name:	GM-1D6
Applications:	ELISA, FC, IF
Recommended Dilution:	Flow Cytometry: 1.2 µg/10 ⁶ cells. The antibody is routinely tested by Flow Cytometry on BOSC cells transiently transfected with an FPRL1 expression vector. Immunofluorescence: 1 µg/10 ⁶ cells. Cell based ELISA with intakt, transiently transfected cells: 1/200-1/400.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Mouse
Isotype:	IgG1
Clonality:	Monoclonal
Immunogen:	GM1D6 was generated by genetic immunisation of BALB/c mice with a proprietary GPCR-immunisation vector containing the FPRL1 cDNA. Selection: based on recognition of the complete native protein expressed on transfected mammalian cells.
Specificity:	GM1D6 recognizes FPRL1 transiently expressed on the cell surface of transfected BOSC cells (Fig.1).
Formulation:	PBS, pH 7.2 State: Purified State: Liquid purified IgG fraction Preservative: None
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Affinity Chromatography on Protein G
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.



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Gene Name: formyl peptide receptor 2

Database Link: [Entrez Gene 2358 Human P25090](#)

Background: Human formyl peptide-receptor-like-1 (FPRL1) belongs to the large family of G-protein coupled receptors (GPCR). It is a seven transmembrane protein expressed on mononuclear phagocytes and microglial cells. FPRL1 is a member of the chemoattractant subfamily of G protein-coupled receptors and plays a key role in inflammation via chemotaxis and the regulation of mediator release from leukocytes. It interacts with formyl peptides to attract phagocytes to sites of infection and promote inflammatory reactions (1). FPRL1 also interacts with amyloid beta peptides and has been implicated in phagocyte attraction to sites of amyloid plaques in Alzheimer's disease (2). Since FPRL1 is expressed in neutrophils and monocytes, and it was shown using another monoclonal antibody that chemokines can be potent and specific ligands, FPRL1 might have interesting functions in inflammatory pathways (3).

Synonyms: N-formyl peptide receptor 2, FMLP-R-I, FPRH1, RFP, LXA4R

Product images:

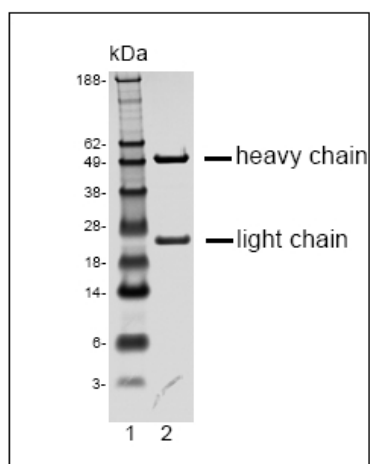


Figure 3. SDS-PAGE analysis of purified GM1D6 monoclonal antibody. Lane 1: molecular weight marker, Lane 2: 2 ug of purified GM-1D6 antibody. Proteins were separated by SDS-PAGE and stained with RAPID Stain™ Reagent.

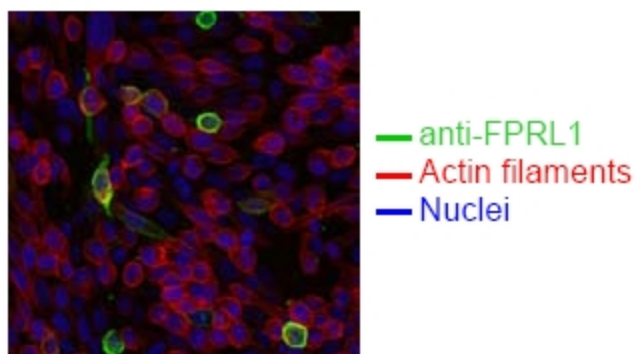


Figure 2. Spectral Confocal Microscopy of CHO cells using GM1D6. CHO cells were transiently transfected with an expression vector encoding FPRL1. Binding of GM-1D6 was visualized with a FITC-conjugated secondary antibody (green). Actin filaments are labeled with Alexa Fluor-555 Phalloidin (red). Cell nuclei are stained with DAPI (blue).

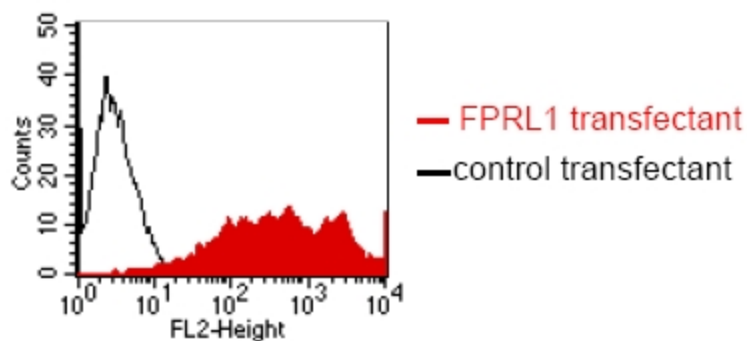


Figure 1. FACS analysis of BOSC23 cells using GM1D6. BOSC23 cells were transiently transfected with an expression vector encoding either FPRL1 (red curve) or an irrelevant protein (control transfectant: black curve). Binding of GM1D6 was detected with a PE-conjugated secondary antibody. A positive signal was obtained only with FPRL1 transfected cells.