

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human FOLR2 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) FOLR1 and rhFOLR3 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Sheep IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant human FOLR2 Gln22-His228 Accession # P14207
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *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.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunocytochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

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

Folate Receptor 2 (FOLR2), also known as Folate Receptor beta, is a 38 kDa protein that mediates the cellular uptake of folic acid and reduced folates. Dietary folates are required for many key metabolic processes including nucleotide and methionine synthesis, the interconversion of glycine and serine, and histidine breakdown (1, 2). Mature FOLR2 is an N-glycosylated protein that is anchored to the cell surface by a GPI linkage (3, 4). Human FOLR2 shares 83% amino acid sequence identity with mouse and rat FOLR2. FOLR2 is predominantly expressed in placenta, cells of the neutrophilic lineage, and some CD34+ hematopoietic progenitor cells (4-6). It is upregulated on myeloid leukemias, head and neck squamous cell carcinomas, and several nonepithelial cancers (3, 5, 7). It is also upregulated on macrophages and monocytes at chronic inflammatory sites including rheumatoid arthritis synovium and glioblastoma (8-10). FOLR2 knockout mice do not show gross morphological defects, but they exhibit increased sensitivity to arsenate-induced teratogenicity (11, 12).

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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