

DESCRIPTION

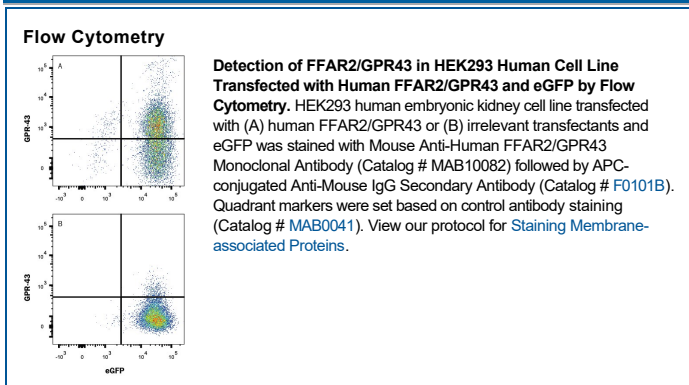
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human FFAR2/GPR43 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 1000624
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human FFAR2/GPR43 Met1-Glu330 Accession # O15552
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

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	0.25 µg/10 ⁶ cells	See Below
CytoF-ready	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

Human Free fatty acid receptor 2 (FFA2, FFAR2, GPCR43 or GPR43) is a 330 aminoacids G-protein coupled receptor encoded by the FFAR2 gene. G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs) are seven-trans-membrane (7TM) receptors that mediate cellular responses to the majority of hormones and neurotransmitters and are common targets for drug discovery. Human GPR43/FFA2 is present in a large variety of tissues, including adipose tissue, inflammatory cells, and gastrointestinal (GI) tract and is activated by short-chain fatty acids (SCFAs). Studies on knockout mice have identified Free Fatty Acid Receptor 2 (FFAR2 or GPR43) as a critical gene in the prevention of obesity, colitis, asthma and arthritis.