BIOZOL
Diagnostica Vertrieb GmbH, Oehleckerring 11-13
22419 Hamburg, Germany
Telephone: +49 (0)89 3799666-6 | **Fax:** +49 (0)89 3799666-99
E-Mail: info@biozol.de

Product Datasheet

Recombinant Human FOLR1 (C-6His)
EBT-EPT288

Article Name	Recombinant Human FOLR1 (C-6His)
Biozol Catalog Number	EBT-EPT288
Supplier Catalog Number	EPT288
Alternative Catalog Number	EBT-EPT288-50
Manufacturer	ELK Biotechnology
Category	Proteine/Peptide
Product Description	Recombinant Human Folate Receptor Alpha is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Arg25-Ser234 is expressed with a 6His tag at the C-terminus....
Molecular Weight	Molecular weight: 25.7 KDa. Apparent molecular weight: 28-38 KDa, reducing conditions
UniProt	P15328
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Application Notes	Redissolve: Always centrifuge tubes before opening.Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100μg/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.. Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg) as determined by LAL test. Biological activity: Immobilized Human FOLR1-His(CatC784) at 1μg/ml (100 μl/well)can bind Anti-Human FOLR1 mAb(CatNC072).The ED50 of Anti-Human FOLR1 mAb(CatNC072)is 0.626 ng/ml. Background: Folate receptor alpha(FOLR) belongs to the folate receptor family, and is primarily expressed in tissues of epithelial origin. It is also expressed in kidney, lung and cerebellum. The secreted form is derived from the membrane-bound form either by cleavage of the GPI anchor, or/and by proteolysis catalyzed by a metalloprotease. FOLR1 binds to folate and reduced folic acid derivatives and mediates delivery of 5-methyltetrahydrofolate and folate analogs into the interior of cells. It has high affinity for folate and folic acid analogs at neutral pH. Exposure to slightly acidic pH after receptor endocytosis triggers a conformation change that strongly reduces its affinity for folates and mediates their release. It is required for normal embryonic development and normal cell proliferation