Recombinant Human Folate Receptor alpha/FOLR1 (C-6His-Avi) Biotinylated

Catalog Number: PKSH033924

Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

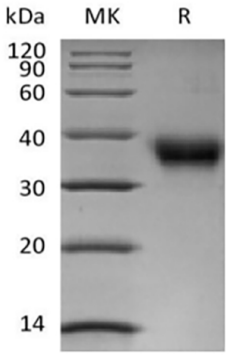
Description

Species	Human
Source	HEK293 Cells-derived Human Folate Receptor alpha;FOLR1 protein Arg25-Ser234, with an C-terminal His & Avi
Calculated MW	27.5 kDa
Observed MW	35-40 kDa
Accession	P15328
Bio-activity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80 ℃. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8℃ for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20℃ for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween 80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 95 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

Folate receptor alpha(FOLR) belongs to the folate receptor family, and is primarily expressed in tissues of epithelial origi n. 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.