

Datasheet for ABIN7230492  
**anti-F2RL1 antibody (AA 10-90)**



[Go to Product page](#)

## Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	F2RL1
Binding Specificity:	AA 10-90
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA

## Product Details

Purpose:	PAR2 Polyclonal Antibody
Immunogen:	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human PAR2 protein at AA range: 10-90
Isotype:	IgG
Specificity:	The antibody detects endogenous levels of PAR2 protein
Purification:	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen

## Target Details

Target:	F2RL1
Alternative Name:	PAR2 ( <a href="#">F2RL1 Products</a> )
Background:	Rabbit Anti-PAR2 Polyclonal Antibody,Proteinase-activated receptor 2, PAR-2, Coagulation

factor II receptor-like 1, G-protein coupled receptor 11, Thrombin receptor-like 1, Receptor for trypsin and trypsin-like enzymes coupled to G proteins (PubMed: 28445455). Its function is mediated through the activation of several signaling pathways including phospholipase C (PLC), intracellular calcium, mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK), I-kappaB kinase/NF-kappaB and Rho (PubMed: 28445455). Can also be transactivated by cleaved F2R/PAR1. Involved in modulation of inflammatory responses and regulation of innate and adaptive immunity, and acts as a sensor for proteolytic enzymes generated during infection. Generally is promoting inflammation. Can signal synergistically with TLR4 and probably TLR2 in inflammatory responses and modulates TLR3 signaling. Has a protective role in establishing the endothelial barrier, the activity involves coagulation factor X. Regulates endothelial cell barrier integrity during neutrophil extravasation, probably following proteolytic cleavage by PRTN3 (PubMed: 23202369). Proposed to have a bronchoprotective role in airway epithelium, but also shown to compromise the airway epithelial barrier by interrupting E-cadherin adhesion (PubMed: 10086357). Involved in the regulation of vascular tone, activation results in hypotension presumably mediated by vasodilation. Associates with a subset of G proteins alpha subunits such as GNAQ, GNA11, GNA14, GNA12 and GNA13, but probably not with G(o) alpha, G(i) subunit alpha-1 and G(i) subunit alpha-2. However, according to PubMed: 21627585 can signal through G(i) subunit alpha. Believed to be a class B receptor which internalizes as a complex with arrestin and traffic with it to endosomal vesicles, presumably as desensitized receptor, for extended periods of time. Mediates inhibition of TNF-alpha stimulated JNK phosphorylation via coupling to GNAQ and GNA11, the function involves dissociation of RIPK1 and TRADD from TNFR1. Mediates phosphorylation of nuclear factor NF-kappa-B RELA subunit at 'Ser-536', the function involves IKBKB and is predominantly independent of G proteins. Involved in cellular migration. Involved in cytoskeletal rearrangement and chemotaxis through beta-arrestin-promoted scaffolds, the function is independent of GNAQ and GNA11 and involves promotion of cofilin dephosphorylation and actin filament severing. Induces redistribution of COPS5 from the plasma membrane to the cytosol and activation of the JNK cascade is mediated by COPS5. Involved in the recruitment of leukocytes to the sites of inflammation and is the major PAR receptor capable of modulating eosinophil function such as proinflammatory cytokine secretion, superoxide production and degranulation. During inflammation promotes dendritic cell maturation, trafficking to the lymph nodes and subsequent T-cell activation. Involved in antimicrobial response of innate immune cells, activation enhances phagocytosis of Gram-positive and killing of Gram-negative bacteria. Acts synergistically with interferon-gamma in enhancing antiviral responses. Implicated in a number of acute and chronic inflammatory diseases such as of the joints, lungs, brain, gastrointestinal tract, periodontium, skin, and vascular systems, and in autoimmune disorders., PAR2

## Target Details

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Molecular Weight:	observed band 43kDa
Gene ID:	2150
UniProt:	<a href="#">P55085</a>
Pathways:	<a href="#">Regulation of Leukocyte Mediated Immunity</a> , <a href="#">Positive Regulation of Immune Effector Process</a> , <a href="#">Production of Molecular Mediator of Immune Response</a> , <a href="#">SARS-CoV-2 Protein Interactome</a>

## Application Details

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Application Notes:	Optimal working dilutions should be determined experimentally by the investigator. Suggested starting dilutions are as follows: WB (1:500-1:2000), ELISA (1:5000-1:20000).
Comment:	Primary Antibody
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

## Handling

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Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1 mg/mL
Buffer:	PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.02 % Sodium Azide as preservative and 50 % Glycerol.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Stable for one year at -20°C from date of shipment. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial after thawing and prior to removing the cap. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.