ELK Biotechnology

FLRT2 rabbit pAb

Cat No.:ES11281

For research use only

Overview

Product Name	FLRT2 rabbit pAb
Host species	Rabbit
Applications	WB;ELISA
Species Cross-Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Recommended dilutions	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 170-250
Specificity	FLRT2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20℃. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Protein Name	Leucine-rich repeat transmembrane protein FLRT2 (Fibronectin-like domain-containing leucine-rich transmembrane protein 2)
Gene Name	FLRT2 KIAA0405 UNQ232/PRO265
Cellular localization	Cell membrane ; Single-pass membrane protein . Endoplasmic reticulum membrane . Cell junction, focal adhesion . Secreted, extracellular space, extracellular matrix . Microsome membrane . Secreted . Cell junction, synapse, synaptosome . Proteolytic cleavage gives rise to a shedded ectodomain. .
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Clonality	Polyclonal
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Observed band	72kD
Human Gene ID	23768
Human Swiss-Prot Number	O43155
Alternative Names	
Background	fibronectin leucine rich transmembrane protein

+86-27-59760950 ELKbio@ELKbiotech.com www.elkbiotech.com

23-2, No.388 Gaoxin 2nd Road,Wuhan East Lake Hi-tech Development Zone, Hubei , P.R.C

2(FLRT2) Homo sapiens This gene encodes a member of the fibronectin leucine rich transmembrane (FLRT) family of cell adhesion molecules, which regulate early embryonic vascular and neural development. The encoded type I transmembrane protein has an extracellular region consisting of an N-terminal leucine-rich repeat domain and a type 3 fibronectin domain, followed by a transmembrane domain and a short C-terminal cytoplasmic tail domain. It functions as both a homophilic cell adhesion molecule and a heterophilic chemorepellent through its interaction with members of the uncoordinated-5 receptor family. Proteolytic removal of the extracellular region controls the migration of neurons in the developing cortex. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Sep 2016],