Recombinant Human FOLR1

Catalog No: C784

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.
Expression System	Human cells
Alternative name	Folate receptor alpha;FR-alpha;Adult folate-binding protein;FBP;Folate receptor 1;Folate receptor;Ovarian tumor-associated antigen MOv18;FOLR1
Accession No.	P15328
Quality Control	Purity: greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE. Endotoxin: less than 0.1 ng/μg (1 EU/μg)
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 μm filtered solution of PBS, pH7.4..
Reconstitution	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.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature listed below.
Storage	Lyophilized protein should be stored at < -20°C, though stable at room temperature for 3 weeks. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-7°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months. Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting.
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.

SDS-PAGE