Human FOLR2 / FBP Protein (His Tag)

Catalog Number: **11219-H08H**

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

BETA-HFR; FBP; FBP/PL-1; FR-BETA; FR-P3

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the human FOLR2 (P14207-1) without the propeptide (Met 1-His 228) was fused with a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: HEK293 Cells

QC Testing

Purity: > 87 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

< 1.0 EU per μg of the protein as determined by the LAL method

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 ℃

Predicted N terminal: Thr 17

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human FOLR2 consists of 223 amino acids and predictes a molecular mass of 26 kDa. In SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions, the apparent molecular mass of rh FOLR2 is approximately 30-35 kDa due to glycosylation.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

Usage Guide

Storage:

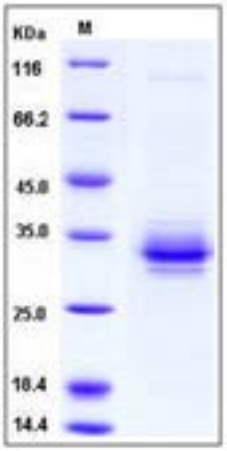
Store it under sterile conditions at -20℃ to -80℃ upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

SDS-PAGE:



Protein Description

Folate receptor beta, also known as Folate receptor 2, FBP, and FOLR2, is a member of the folate receptor family. FOLR2 is expressed in placenta and hematopoietic cells. The expression of FOLR2 is increased in malignant tissues. Members of the Folate receptor family members (FOLRs) have a high affinity for folic acid and for several reduced folic acid derivatives. They mediate the delivery of 5-methyltetrahydrofolate to the interior of, out of within, or between cells in a process known as potocytosis. FOLR2 has a 68% and 79% sequence homology with the FOLR1 and FOLR3 proteins, respectively. The FOLR2 protein was originally thought to exist only in placenta, but is also detected in spleen, bone marrow, and thymus. FOLR2 is a marker for macrophages generated in the presence of M-CSF, but not GM-CSF. Its expression correlates with increased folate uptake ability. Folate conjugates of therapeutic drugs are a potential immunotherapy tool to target tumor-associated macrophages.

References

1.van Heyningen V, et al., 1995, Cytogenet Cell Genet. 69 (3-4): 127-58. 2.Sabharanjak, S. et al., 2004, Adv Drug Deliv Rev. 56 (8): 1099-109. 3.Scapoli, L. et al., 2005, Am J Med Genet A. 132A (3): 302-4.