

FOLR1 antibody
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP22431a

Specification

FOLR1 antibody - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	P15328
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit Ig
Calculated MW	29819

FOLR1 antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2348

Other Names

Folate receptor alpha, FR-alpha, Adult folate-binding protein, FBP, Folate receptor 1, Folate receptor, adult, KB cells FBP, Ovarian tumor-associated antigen MOv18, FOLR1, FOLR

Target/Specificity

This antibody is generated from a rabbit immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between amino acids from human.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

FOLR1 antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

FOLR1 antibody - Protein Information

Name FOLR1

Synonyms FOLR

Function Binds to folate and reduced folic acid derivatives and mediates delivery of 5-methyltetrahydrofolate and folate analogs into the interior of cells (PubMed:[19074442](#)).

PubMed:[23851396](#), PubMed:[23934049](#), PubMed:[2527252](#), PubMed:[8033114](#), PubMed:[8567728](#)). Has high affinity for folate and folic acid analogs at neutral pH (PubMed:[23851396](#), PubMed:[23934049](#), PubMed:[2527252](#), PubMed:[8033114](#), PubMed:[8567728](#)). Exposure to slightly acidic pH after receptor endocytosis triggers a conformation change that strongly reduces its affinity for folates and mediates their release (PubMed:[8567728](#)). Required for normal embryonic development and normal cell proliferation (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-anchor Apical cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI- anchor Basolateral cell membrane; Lipid-anchor, GPI-like-anchor. Secreted Cytoplasmic vesicle. Cytoplasmic vesicle, clathrin-coated vesicle. Endosome. Note=Endocytosed into cytoplasmic vesicles and then recycled to the cell membrane

Tissue Location

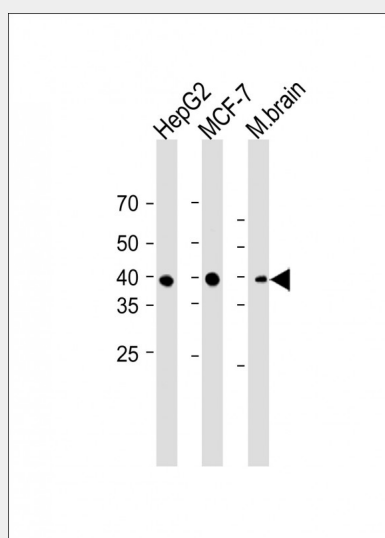
Primarily expressed in tissues of epithelial origin. Expression is increased in malignant tissues. Expressed in kidney, lung and cerebellum. Detected in placenta and thymus epithelium.

FOLR1 antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

FOLR1 antibody - Images



All lanes: Anti-FOLR1 antibody at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: HepG2 whole cell lysate Lane 2: MCF-7 whole cell lysate Lane 3: Mouse brain lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated (ASP1615) at 1/15000 dilution. Observed band size: 40 KDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDN/TBST.

FOLR1 antibody - Background

Binds to folate and reduced folic acid derivatives and mediates delivery of 5-methyltetrahydrofolate and folate analogs into the interior of cells (PubMed:23851396, PubMed:23934049, PubMed:2527252, PubMed:8033114, PubMed:8567728, PubMed:19074442). Has high affinity for folate and folic acid analogs at neutral pH (PubMed:23851396, PubMed:23934049, PubMed:2527252, PubMed:8033114, PubMed:8567728). Exposure to slightly acidic pH after receptor endocytosis triggers a conformation change that strongly reduces its affinity for folates and mediates their release (PubMed:8567728). Required for normal embryonic development and normal cell proliferation (By similarity).

FOLR1 antibody - References

Elwood P.C.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 264:14893-14901(1989).
Lacey S.W.,et al.J. Clin. Invest. 84:715-720(1989).
Campbell I.G.,et al.Cancer Res. 51:5329-5338(1991).
Coney L.R.,et al.Cancer Res. 51:6125-6132(1991).
Sadasivan E.,et al.Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1131:91-94(1992).