

## MULTISCREEN™ STABLE CELL LINE HUMAN RECOMBINANT ALX RECEPTOR

### Data sheet

#### PRODUCT INFORMATION

**Catalog Number:** C1244

**Lot Number:** C1244-013006

**Quantity:** 1 vial ( $2 \times 10^6$ ) frozen cells

**Freeze Medium:** Sigma Freezing Medium (C-6164)

**Host cell:** HEK293T

**Transfection:** Expression vector containing full-length human FPR2 cDNA (GenBank Accession Number NM\_001462.3) with FLAG tag sequence at N-terminus

**Recommended Storage:** Liquid nitrogen upon receiving

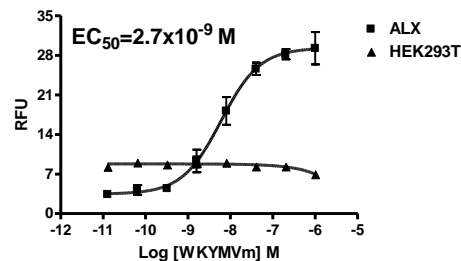
**Propagation Medium:** DMEM, 10% FBS, 1  $\mu$ g/mL puromycin

**Stability:** Stable after minimum two months of continuous growth

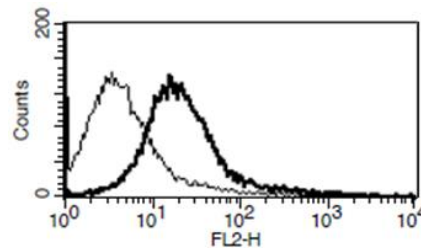
**Background:** The lipoxin A4 receptor ALX is also known as formyl peptide receptor-like 1 (FPRL1) or formyl peptide receptor 2 (FPR2). It shares 69% amino acid identity with FPR but displays low affinity for bacterial peptide N-formyl-methionyl-leucyl-phenylalanine (fMLF). ALX is highly expressed on neutrophils and monocytes and mediates cell chemotaxis. By interacting with a variety of exogenous and host-derived agonists, ALX may have important implications in the pathogenesis of human diseases such as HIV, Alzheimer's disease (AD), amyloidosis and prion diseases.

**Application:** Functional assays

**Figure 1**



**Figure 2**



**Figure 1.** Dose-dependent calcium flux upon treatment with ligand, measured with Multiscreen™ Calcium 1.0 No Wash Assay Kit (Multispan MSCA01). **Figure 2.** Receptor expression on cell surface measured by flow cytometry (FACS) using an anti-FLAG antibody. Thin line: parental cells; thick line: receptor-expressing cells.

#### References:

Le *et al.* (2002) Formyl-peptide receptors revisited. *Trends Immunol* 23:541-548.

Migeotte *et al.* (2005) Identification and characterization of an endogenous chemotactic ligand specific for FPRL2. *J Exp Med* 201:83-93.

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