



FLRT2 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-07195
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB
Gene Name	FLRT2 KIAA0405 UNQ232/PRO265
Protein Name	Leucine-rich repeat transmembrane protein FLRT2 (Fibronectin-like domain-containing leucine-rich transmembrane protein 2)
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 170-250
Specificity	FLRT2 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	72kD
Cell Pathway	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. .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in pancreas, skeletal muscle, brain, and heart.
Function	function:May have a function in cell adhesion and/or receptor signaling.,PTM:N-glycosylated.,similarity:Contains 1 fibronectin type-III domain.,similarity:Contains 10 LRR (leucine-rich) repeats.,tissue specificity:Expressed in pancreas, skeletal muscle, brain, and heart.,
Background	fibronectin leucine rich transmembrane protein 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],

matters needing attention

Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

Products Images