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## Product Datasheet

### **Biotinylated Human FOLR1 (C-6His-Avi) EBT-EPT138**

Article Name	Biotinylated Human FOLR1 (C-6His-Avi)
Biozol Catalog Number	EBT-EPT138
Supplier Catalog Number	EPT138
Alternative Catalog Number	EBT-EPT138-20
Manufacturer	ELK Biotechnology
Category	Proteine/Peptide
Product Description	Biotinylated Recombinant Human Folate Receptor Alpha is produced by our Mammalian expression system and the target gene encoding Arg25-Ser234 is expressed with a 6His, Avi tag at the C-terminus....
Molecular Weight	Molecular weight: 27.5 KDa. Apparent molecular weight: 35-40 KDa, reducing conditions
UniProt	<a href="#">P15328</a>
Purity	Greater than 95% as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Application Notes

Redissolve: Always centrifuge tubes before opening. Do not mix by vortex or pipetting. It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 $\mu$ g/ml. Dissolve the lyophilized protein in distilled water. Please aliquot the reconstituted solution to minimize freeze-thaw cycles.. Endotoxin: Less than 0.1 ng/ $\mu$ g (1 EU/ $\mu$ g) as determined by LAL test. Biological activity: Loaded Anti-Human FOLR1 mAb-Fc(CatNC072) on Protein A Biosensor, can bind Human FOLR1-His-Avi(CatCY16) with an affinity constant of 8.38 nM as determined in BLI assay. 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