

ADGRE1 / F4/80 Antibody (N-Terminus)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS10568**Specification**

ADGRE1 / F4/80 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Product Information

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	Q14246
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	98kDa KDa

ADGRE1 / F4/80 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 2015**Other Names**

EGF-like module-containing mucin-like hormone receptor-like 1, EGF-like module receptor 1, EMR1 hormone receptor, EMR1, TM7LN3

Target/Specificity

Human EMR1. BLAST analysis of the peptide immunogen showed no homology with other human proteins.

Reconstitution & Storage

Long term: -70°C; Short term: +4°C

Precautions

ADGRE1 / F4/80 Antibody (N-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ADGRE1 / F4/80 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Protein Information**Name** ADGRE1 ([HGNC:3336](#))**Synonyms** EMR1, TM7LN3**Function**

Orphan receptor involved in cell adhesion and probably in cell-cell interactions specifically involving cells of the immune system. May play a role in regulatory T-cells (Treg) development.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

Expression is restricted to eosinophils.

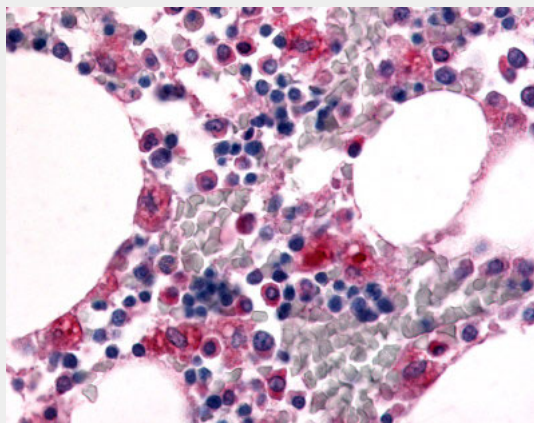
Volume
50 µl

ADGRE1 / F4/80 Antibody (N-Terminus) - 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](#)

ADGRE1 / F4/80 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Images



Anti-EMR1 antibody ALS10568 IHC of human bone marrow.

ADGRE1 / F4/80 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Background

Could be involved in cell-cell interactions.

ADGRE1 / F4/80 Antibody (N-Terminus) - References

Baud V., et al. Genomics 26:334-344(1995).
Suwa M., et al. Submitted (JUL-2001) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Tan J., et al. Submitted (SEP-2005) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Ota T., et al. Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Grimwood J., et al. Nature 428:529-535(2004).