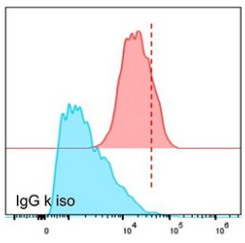
FOLR1 Antibody / Folate receptor alpha / FR alpha [clone FOLR1/13426R] (V6154)

Catalog No.	Formulation	Size
V6154-100UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.05% BSA, 0.05% sodium azide	100 ug
V6154-20UG	0.2 mg/ml in 1X PBS with 0.05% BSA, 0.05% sodium azide	20 ug
V6154SAF-100UG	1 mg/ml in 1X PBS; BSA free, sodium azide free	100 ug

Recombinant RABBIT MONOCLONAL

Bulk quote request

Species Reactivity	Human
Format	Purified
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Recombinant Rabbit Monoclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG, kappa
Clone Name	FOLR1/13426R
UniProt	P15328
Localization	Cell membrane, Cytoplasm, Secreted
Applications	Flow cytometry: 1-2ug/million cells
Limitations	This FOLR1 antibody is available for research use only.



Flow cytometric analysis of Folate receptor alpha expression in human CAPAN-2 cells. CAPAN-2 cells stained with recombinant FOLR1 antibody (clone FOLR1/13426R) show a clear rightward shift in fluorescence intensity (red) compared with the IgG isotype control (blue), indicating cell surface expression of Folate receptor alpha. Detection was performed using a fluorophore-conjugated secondary antibody, and data were acquired by flow cytometry using appropriate compensation and gating settings.

Description

FOLR1 antibody is used to study Folate receptor alpha/Folate receptor 1, a high-affinity folate binding protein that mediates cellular uptake of folate through receptor-dependent endocytosis. Folate receptor 1 is encoded by the FOLR1 gene and belongs to a small family of folate receptors specialized for binding oxidized folates with high specificity. By facilitating folate internalization at the cell surface, Folate receptor 1 supports essential metabolic processes including

nucleotide synthesis, DNA repair, and one-carbon metabolism.

Folate receptor 1 is a glycosylphosphatidylinositol-anchored protein localized primarily to the plasma membrane. This anchoring mechanism allows the receptor to cluster in membrane microdomains and undergo endocytic trafficking following folate binding. In polarized epithelial cells, Folate receptor 1 frequently localizes to the apical membrane, reflecting its role in directional nutrient uptake. Studies using Folate receptor 1 antibody have helped define receptor localization patterns and membrane dynamics associated with folate transport.

Physiologically, Folate receptor 1 is most prominently expressed in tissues with high folate demand, including placenta and kidney. In the placenta, Folate receptor 1 contributes to maternal-fetal folate transport, supporting embryonic development and cellular proliferation. This well-established placental expression has made Folate receptor 1 a widely studied marker for epithelial folate transport in developmental and reproductive biology research.

Altered expression of Folate receptor 1 has also been examined in disease-related contexts, particularly in epithelial malignancies where folate metabolism is frequently dysregulated. Increased Folate receptor 1 expression is thought to reflect metabolic adaptation rather than lineage specificity, linking receptor abundance to proliferative demand. Use of a FOLR1 antibody supports investigation of folate utilization pathways and metabolic remodeling in both normal and pathological tissues.

Folate receptor 1 antibody (clone FOLR1/12903R) is designed to detect Folate receptor 1 in research applications. Analysis of FOLR1 expression enables assessment of folate binding capacity, membrane-associated receptor distribution, and tissue-specific metabolic regulation. Folate receptor 1 remains a central protein for studies of folate biology, epithelial physiology, and nutrient transport mechanisms.

Application Notes

Optimal dilution of the FOLR1 antibody should be determined by the researcher.

Immunogen

A recombinant fragment of human Folate receptor 1 protein (exact sequence is proprietary) was used as the immunogen for the FOLR1 antibody.

Storage

FOLR1 antibody with sodium azide - store at 2 to 8oC; antibody without sodium azide - store at -20 to -80oC.

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