

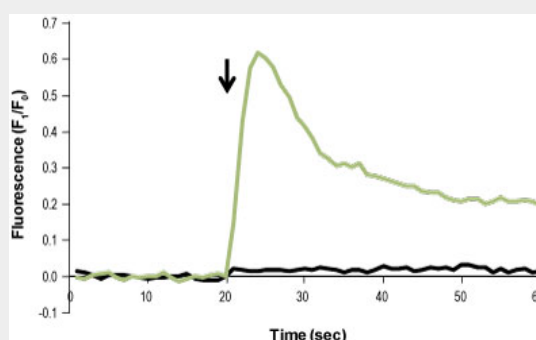
WKYMVM Protein**A Potent Agonist of FPR2 and FPR3 G-Protein Coupled Receptors****Catalog # PG10020****Specification****WKYMVM Protein - Product Information****WKYMVM Protein - Additional Information****Storage****-20°C****Precautions**

WKYMVM Protein is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

WKYMVM Protein - 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](#)

WKYMVM Protein - Images

WKYMVM - Abgent WKYMVM activates Ca²⁺ transients in differentiated HL-60 cells. Cells (1.3% DMSO, day 6) were loaded with Fluo-3 AM. Changes in intracellular Ca²⁺ were detected via changes in Fluo-3 emission following application (indicated by arrow) of 1 μ M WKYMVM(#PG10020), (green) compared to control (black, saline perfusion).

WKYMVM Protein - Background

Chemotactic factors from both Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria are short peptides with N-formyl methionine at the N-terminus (extensively reviewed in reference 1). These peptides are released from bacteria during infection and activate formyl peptide receptor (FPR), a member of G-protein coupled receptors (GPCRs). In human, the FPR family consists mainly of three receptors, FPR1, FPR2/ALX (formerly FPRL1), and FPR3 (formerly FPRL2) which all couple to the Gi subtype of G-proteins and ultimately lead to the activation of phospholipase C and intracellular Ca^{2+} increase^{1,2}. WKYMVM is a selective agonist of the Formyl peptide receptors (FPR2 and FPR3) and was discovered by screening peptide libraries for their ability to stimulate inositol phosphates in lymphocyte cell lines^{3,4}. FPR2 is expressed in the promyelocytic leukemia cell line HL-60 as well as in the chronic myelogenous leukemia cell line K5625. WKYMVM triggered the activity of NADPH oxidase and generation of superoxide anions in human neutrophils⁶. In mouse dendritic cells, WKYMVM triggered Ca^{2+} signals in a pertussis toxin dependent manner, leading to increased phagocytosis via phospholipase D activation⁷.

WKYMVM Protein - References

- 1 . Ye, R.D. et al.(2009)Pharmacol. Rev.61,119.2 . Le, Y. et al.(2002)Trends Immunol. 23,541.3 . Baek, S. H. et al.(1996)J. Biol. Chem.271,8170.4 . Christophe, T. et al. (2001)J. Biol. Chem. 276,21585.5 . See Applications for Anti-Human FPR2/ALX (extracellular).6 . Betten, A. et al. (2003)Scand. J. Immunol. 58,321.7 . Lee, H.Y. et al. (2004)Exp. Mol. Medicine 36,135.