

Rabbit Anti-GPR1 antibody

SL12019R

Product Name	GPR1
Chinese Name	G protein-coupled receptor1 抗体
Alias	G protein coupled receptor 1; G-protein coupled receptor 1; GPR1; GPCR1/GPR1; GPR1_HUMAN.
Research Area	Neurobiology Signal transduction The cell membrane 受体 G protein-coupled receptor G protein signal
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	(predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit, Sheep,) ELISA=1:5000-10000
Applications	not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	41kDa
Cellular localization	The cell membrane
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GPR1: 151-250/355 <Extracellular>
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer Solution	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Attention	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
PubMed	PubMed
Product Detail	G protein-coupled receptors (GPRs) are a protein family of transmembrane receptors that transmit an extracellular signal (ligand binding) into an

intracellular signal (G protein activation). GPR signaling is an evolutionarily ancient mechanism used by all eukaryotes to sense environmental stimuli and mediate cell-cell communication. All of the receptors have seven membrane-spanning domains and the extracellular parts of the receptor can be glycosylated. These extracellular loops also contain two highly conserved cysteine residues which create disulfide bonds to stabilize the receptor structure. Gpr1 is required for yeast-to-hypha transition on various solid hypha-inducing media, and important for yeast cell morphology. It activates guanine nucleotide exchange on Gpa2 which stimulates cAMP synthesis by glucose. In *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, Gpr1 is necessary for filamentous and invasive growth.

Function:

Receptor for the inflammation-associated leukocyte chemoattractant chemerin/RARRES2 suggesting a role for this receptor in the regulation of inflammation. Can act as a coreceptor for HIV-1.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in hippocampus.

Similarity:

Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.

SWISS:

P46091

Gene ID:

2825

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 2825](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 25457](#) Rat

[Omim: 600239](#) Human

[SwissProt: P46091](#) Human

[SwissProt: P46090](#) Rat



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[Unigene: 184907](#) Human

[Unigene: 81208](#) Rat