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Rabbit Anti-GPR116/AP Conjugated antibody

SL12025R-AP

Product Name	Anti-GPR116/AP
Chinese Name	碱性磷酸酶（AP）标记的 G protein-coupled receptor116 抗体
Alias	DKFZp564O1923; FLJ90640; G protein coupled receptor 116; G protein coupled receptor 116; GP116_HUMAN; GPR116; Ig Hepta homolog; KIAA0758; KIAA0758; KPG_001; OTTHUMP00000016557; Probable G protein coupled receptor 116; Probable G-protein coupled receptor 116; GPCR GPR116.
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,Rabbit)
Applications	ELISA=1:500-5000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	147kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human G protein coupled receptor 116
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Product Detail	**background:** G protein-coupled receptors (GPRs), also known as seven transmembrane receptors, heptahelical receptors or 7TM receptors, comprise a superfamily of

proteins that play a role in many different stimulus-response pathways. G protein coupled receptors translate extracellular signals into intracellular signals (G protein activation) and they respond to a variety of signaling molecules, such as hormones and neurotransmitters. GPR116 (G protein-coupled receptor 116) is a 1,346 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that contains one SEA domain, one GPS domain and three Ig-like domains and belongs to the GPR family. Existing as a dilsulfide-liked homodimer at the cell surface, GPR116 exists as multiple alternatively spliced isoforms and is thought to play a role in regulating and maintaining proper acid-base balance throughout the cell.

Function:
May have a role in the regulation of acid-base balance.

Subunit:
Exists as disulfide-linked dimers at the cell surface

Subcellular Location:
Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Post-translational modifications:
Proteolytically cleaved into 2 highly conserved sites: one in the SEA domain and the other in the stalk domain region preceding the first transmembrane. The later 2 subunits, the extracellular subunit and the seven-transmembrane subunit, remain tightly associated and non-covalently linked.

Similarity:
Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 2 family. LN-TM7 subfamily.
Contains 1 GPS domain.
Contains 3 Ig-like (immunoglobulin-like) domains.
Contains 1 SEA domain.

Database links:
UniProtKB/Swiss-Prot: Q8IZF2.3

Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.