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Rabbit Anti-GPR116 antibody

SL12025R

Product Name	GPR116
Chinese Name	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=1:5000-10000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	147kDa
Cellular localization	The cell membrane
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human G protein coupled receptor 116: 501-600/1346 <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℃. 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), 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.

SWISS:
Q8IZF2

Gene ID:
221395

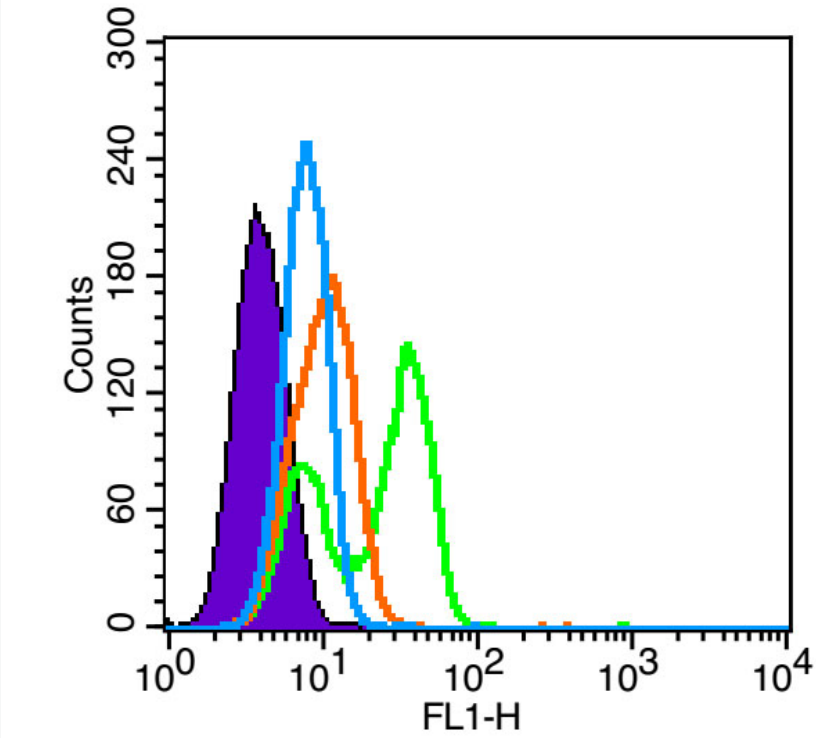
Database links:

Entrez Gene: 221395 Human

SwissProt: Q8IZF2 Human

Unigene: 362806 Human

Product Picture



Blank control (blue line): Hela (Black).

Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-GPR116 antibody (SL12025R)

Dilution: 1μg /10^6 cells;

Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG .

Secondary Antibody (white blue line): Goat anti-rabbit IgG-PE

Dilution: 1μg /test.

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Protocol

The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde for 10 min at room temperature. Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature.The cells were then incubated in 1 X PBS/2%BSA/10% goat serum to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000 events was performed.