

Rabbit Anti-GPR126 antibody

SL12027R

Product Name GPR126

Chinese Name G protein-coupled receptor126 抗体

Alias APG1; Developmentally regulated G-protein-coupled receptor; dj287g14.2; DREG; G-protein coupled receptor 126; GP126_HUMAN; GPR126; HBV PreS1-transactivated protein 2; OTTHUMP00000017320; OTTHUMP00000237093; OTTHUMP00000237094; OTTHUMP00000237115; Probable G-protein coupled receptor 126 [Precursor]; Probable G-protein coupled receptor 126; PS1TP2; Vascular inducible G protein-coupled receptor; VIGR; GPCR GPR126.

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, Cow, Rabbit, Sheep,)
IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
(Paraffin sections need antigen repair)

Applications not yet tested in other applications.
optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Theoretical molecular weight 139kDa

Cellular localization The cell membrane Extracellular matrix

Form Liquid

Concentration 1mg/ml

immunogen KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human G-protein coupled receptor 126: 741-850/1221 <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

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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. GPR126 (G protein-coupled receptor 126), also known as APG1, DREG, VIGR or PS1TP2, is a 1,221 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that contains one pentaxin domain, one GPS domain and one CUB domain. Existing as three alternatively spliced isoforms, GPR126 functions as an orphan G protein-coupled receptor that, when subject to genetic variation, may influence stature and adult height.

Function:

Orphan receptor. May be required for normal differentiation of promyelinating Schwann cells and for normal myelination of axons. Signals probably through G-proteins to transiently elevate cAMP levels.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane. Detected on the cell surface of activated but not resting umbilical vein.

**Product
Detail**

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in placenta and to a lower extent in pancreas and liver. Detected in aortic endothelial cells but not in skin microvascular endothelial cells.

Post-translational modifications:

Proteolytically cleaved into 2 conserved sites: one in the GPS domain (S1 site) and the other in the middle of the extracellular domain (S2 site). The proteolytic cleavage at S1 site generates an extracellular subunit and a seven-transmembrane subunit. Furin is involved in the cleavage of the S2 site generating a soluble fragment. Processing at the GPS domain occurred independent of and probably prior to the cleavage at the S2 site.

DISEASE:

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Similarity:

Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 2 family. LN-TM7 subfamily.
Contains 1 CUB domain.

Contains 1 GPS domain.
Contains 1 pentaxin domain.

SWISS:
Q86SQ4

Gene ID:
57211

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 57211](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 215798](#) Mouse

[Omin: 612243](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q86SQ4](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q6F3F9](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 318894](#) Human

[Unigene: 726094](#) Human

[Unigene: 440142](#) Mouse