SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
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[Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-GPR161 antibody

Catalog Number: SL15385R

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

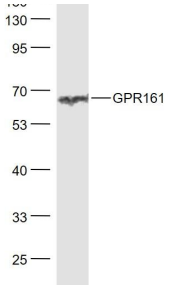
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	GPR161
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GPR161: 121-220/529 <Extracellular>
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000 （Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	Human(predicted:Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Sheep)
Predicted MW.:	59kDa
Subcellular Location:	The cell membrane
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. GPR161 (G protein-coupled receptor 161), also known as RE2, is a 529 amino acid protein that belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor family. Localized to the cell membrane, GPR161 is a multi-pass membrane protein that functions as an orphan receptor, relaying extracellular signals to the intracellular environment. Two isoforms of GPR161 exist due to alternative splicing events. **Function:** Key negative regulator of Shh signaling, which promotes the processing of GLI3 into GLI3R during neural tube development. Recruited by TULP3 and the IFT-A complex to primary cilia and acts as a regulator of the

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	PKA-dependent basal repression machinery in Shh signaling by increasing cAMP levels, leading to promote the PKA-dependent processing of GLI3 into GLI3R and repress the Shh signaling. In presence of SHH, it is removed from primary cilia and is internalized into recycling endosomes, preventing its activity and allowing activation of the Shh signaling. Its ligand is unknown (By similarity). **Subcellular Location:** Cell projection, cilium membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein (By similarity). Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein (By similarity). Note=Mainly localizes to primary cilium in a TULP3 and IFT-A complex-dependent manner. In presence of SHH, it is removed from primary cilia and is internalized into recycling endosomes and is apparently not degraded (By similarity). **Similarity:** Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family. **Database links:** **Entrez Gene:** 23432 Human **Entrez Gene:** 240888 Mouse **SwissProt:** Q8N6U8 Human **SwissProt:** B2RPY5 Mouse **Unigene:** 271809 Human **Unigene:** 329929 Mouse

[VALIDATION IMAGES]



Sample:
Hela (Human)cell Lysate at 30 ug
Primary: Anti- GPR161 (SL15385R) at 1/1000 dilution
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution
Predicted band size: 59 kD
Observed band size: 65 kD

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