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Rabbit Anti-GPR73A/AF350 Conjugated antibody

SL16296R-AF350

Product Name	Anti-GPR73A/AF350
Chinese Name	AF350 标记的 G protein-coupled receptor73A 抗体
Alias	EG-VEGF receptor; G protein coupled receptor 73; G protein coupled receptor ZAQ; G-protein coupled receptor 73; G-protein coupled receptor ZAQ; GPR73; GPR73a; PK R1; PK-R1; PKR1; PKR1_HUMAN; Prokineticin receptor 1; PROKR1; zaq.
Research Area	Neurobiology Signal transduction G protein-coupled receptor G protein signal
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	(predicted:Human,Dog,Cow)
Applications	ICC/IF=1:50-200,IF=1:100-500 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	45kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GPR73A
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:** The prokineticin receptors, PKR1 (GPR73a) and PKR2 (GPR73b), are G protein-coupled receptors responsible for mediating the signal transduction of both EG-VEGF and Prokineticin-2. PKR1 and PKR2 share 87% sequence

identity. PKR1 is predominantly expressed in the peripheral tissues and PKR2 is typically expressed in the CNS. Both receptors are found in the testis. Upon ligand binding, PKR1 and PKR2 associate with G protein and can promote intracellular calcium mobilization, stimulate phosphoinositide turnover and activate the MAPK pathway. These receptors play a role in a variety of physiological events such as intestinal contraction, ingestive behavior, spermatogenesis, angiogenesis, circadian rhythm, neuronal survival and hyperalgesia. PKR1 may promote cardiomyocyte survival. PKR2 is essential for the normal development of the olfactory bulb. Mutations in the gene encoding PKR2 may result in Kallmann syndrome type 3.

Function:
Receptor for prokineticin 1. Exclusively coupled to the G(q) subclass of heteromeric G proteins. Activation leads to mobilization of calcium, stimulation of phosphoinositide turnover and activation of p44/p42 mitogen-activated protein kinase.

Subcellular Location:
Cell membrane.

Tissue Specificity:
Expressed in the stomach, throughout the small intestine, colon, rectum, thyroid gland, pituitary gland, salivary gland, adrenal gland, testis, ovary, brain, spleen, prostate and pancreas.

Similarity:
Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 10887 Human

Entrez Gene: 58182 Mouse

Omim: 607122 Human

SwissProt: Q8TCW9 Human

SwissProt: Q9JKL1 Mouse

Unigene: 683430 Human

Unigene: 333226 Mouse

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