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Rabbit Anti-NPSR1 antibody

SL11430R

Product Name:	NPSR1
Chinese Name:	神经肽S受体1/G protein-coupled receptor154抗体
Alias:	GPR154; ASRT2; G protein coupled receptor 154; G protein coupled receptor for asthma susceptibility; G protein coupled receptor PGR14; GPR 154; gpr154; GPRA; MVTR; Neuropeptide S receptor 1; Neuropeptide S receptor; nps receptor; NPSR 1; NPSR; NPSR1; PGR 14; PGR14; PGR-14; Vasopressin receptor related receptor 1; VRR 1; VRR1; NPSR1_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Sheep,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500（Paraffin sections need antigen repair） not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	43kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human NPSR1:201-300/371
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% 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 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
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. GPR154 (G-protein coupled receptor 154), also known as NPSR1 (neuropeptide S receptor), GPRA (G-protein coupled receptor for asthma susceptibility) or PGR14, is a 371 amino acid protein that is thought to play a role in autocrine or paracrine signaling pathways. Ubiquitously expressed, GPR154 exists as nine alternatively spliced isoforms. Defects in the gene encoding GPR154 is the cause of asthma-related traits type 2 (ASRT2).

Function:
Neuropeptide S receptor 1 (GPR154) is a receptor for Neuropeptide S. It is expressed on the epithelia of several organs including the intestine, and appears to be upregulated in inflammation. It is upregulated in macrophages after antigen challenge and is involved in the pathogenesis of asthma and other IgE-mediated diseases.

Subcellular Location:
Cell Membrane and Cytoplasmic

Tissue Specificity:
Ubiquitous. Isoform 1 is predominantly expressed in smooth muscle. Isoform 4 is predominantly expressed in epithelial cells. In bronchial biopsies, it is expressed in smooth muscle cells of asthma patients, but not in control patients; whereas in epithelial cells, its expression is consistently stronger in asthma patients.

DISEASE:
Defects in NPSR1 are a cause of asthma-related traits type 2 (ASRT2) [MIM:608584]. Asthma-related traits include clinical symptoms of asthma, such as coughing, wheezing, dyspnea, bronchial hyperresponsiveness as assessed by methacholine challenge test, serum IgE levels, atopy and atopic dermatitis.

Similarity:
Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family. Vasopressin/oxytocin receptor subfamily.

SWISS:
Q6W5P4

Gene ID:
387129

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 387129]() Human

[Entrez Gene: 319239]() Mouse

	Entrez Gene: 300458 Rat Omim: 608595 Human SwissProt: Q6W5P4 Human SwissProt: Q8BZP8 Mouse SwissProt: P0C0L6 Rat Unigene: 652373 Human **Important Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications. 神经肽S(neuropeptide S,NPS)是2002年发现的一种神经肽,由20个氨基酸组成,通过激活其受体NPSR而发挥作用。NPS/NPSR系统参与调节觉醒和睡眠、焦虑、摄食、免疫等功能。神经肽S(neuropeptide S，NPS)，通过激活其同源受体(NPSR)，并引发细胞内Ca2+动员，进而调控失眠和忧虑，具有提高实验动物的清醒程度以及有减少焦虑的作用。