

# Rabbit Anti-GPR10 antibody

SL11803R

Product Name:	GPR10
Chinese Name:	G protein-coupled receptor10抗体
Alias:	G protein coupled receptor 10; G-protein coupled receptor 10; GPR 10; GPR 10; GCPR 10; GR 3; GR3; hGR 3; hGR3; MGC126539; MGC126541; PRLH RECEPTOR; PRLHR; PRLHR_HUMAN; Prolactin releasing hormone receptor; Prolactin releasing peptide receptor; PrRPR; uhr-1.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Sheep,Monkey,
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:	41kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
<b>Concentration:</b>	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human G protein coupled receptor 10:161-260/370 <extracellular></extracellular>
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 or GPCRs), also known as seven transmembrane receptors, heptahelical receptors, or 7TM receptors, are members of the largest protein family and play a role in many different stimulus-response pathways. G-protein coupled

receptors mediate extracellular signals into intracellular signals (G-protein activation). They respond to a great variety of signaling molecules, including hormones, neurotransmitters and other proteins and peptides. GPR proteins are integral seven-pass membrane proteins with some conserved amino acid regions. G-protein coupled receptor 10 (GPR10) acts as a receptor for prolactin-releasing peptide (PrRP). GPR10 plays a role in the regulation of food intake, pain-signal processing and lactation. Primarily expressed in pituitary gland, it is repressed by bromocriptine. GPR10 interacts with various other proteins, including GRIP1, GRIP2 and PICK1.

#### **Function:**

Receptor for prolactin-releasing peptide (PrRP). Implicated in lactation, regulation of food intake and pain-signal processing.

#### Subunit:

Interacts through its C-terminal region with the PDZ domain-containing proteins GRIP1, GRIP2 and PICK1. Interacts with PDZ domains 4 and 5 of GRIP1 and with the PDZ domain of PICK1.

## Subcellular Location: Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

**Tissue Specificity:** Only detected in the pituitary gland and in all cell types of pituitary adenomas.

## Similarity:

Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.

SWISS: P49683

**Gene ID:** 2834

#### Database links:

Entrez Gene: 510397Cow

Entrez Gene: 486911Dog

Entrez Gene: 2834Human

Entrez Gene: 100412185Marmoset (common)

Entrez Gene: 226278 Mouse

Entrez Gene: 100523144Pig

Entrez Gene: 246075Rat

Omim: 600895Human
SwissProt: Q4EW11Cow
SwissProt: P49683Human
SwissProt: Q6VMN6Mouse
SwissProt: Q64121Rat
Unigene: 248119Human
Unigene: 377241Mouse
Unigene: 138127Rat
Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.



Observed band size: 51 kD

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