



Rabbit Anti-GPR1 antibody

SL12019R

Product Name:	GPR1
Chinese Name:	G protein-coupled receptor1抗体
Alias:	G protein coupled receptor 1; G-protein coupled receptor 1; GPR1; GPCR1/GPR1; GPR1 HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Rabbit,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:	41kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GPR1:151-250/355<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) are a protein family of transmembrane receptors that transmit an extracellular signal (ligand binding) into an intracellular signal (G protein activation). GPR signaling is an evolutionarily ancient mechanism used by all eukaryotes to sense environmental stimuli and mediate cell-cell communication. All of the receptors have seven membrane-spanning domains and the extracellular parts of the

receptor can be glycosylated. These extracellular loops also contain two highly conserved cysteine residues which create disulfide bonds to stabilize the receptor structure. Gpr1 is required for yeast-to-hypha transition on various solid hypha-inducing media, and important for yeast cell morphology. It activates guanine nucleotide exchange on Gpa2 which stimulates cAMP synthesis by glucose. In *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, Gpr1 is necessary for filamentous and invasive growth.

Function:

Receptor for the inflammation-associated leukocyte chemoattractant chemerin/RARRES2 suggesting a role for this receptor in the regulation of inflammation. Can act as a coreceptor for HIV-1.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in hippocampus.

Similarity:

Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.

SWISS:

P46091

Gene ID:

2825

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 2825](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 25457](#)Rat

[Omim: 600239](#)Human

[SwissProt: P46091](#)Human

[SwissProt: P46090](#)Rat

[Unigene: 184907](#)Human

[Unigene: 81208](#)Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human,

	therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
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