

Rabbit Anti-GPR116 antibody

SL12025R

Product Name:	GPR116
Chinese Name:	G protein-coupled receptor116抗体
Alias:	DKFZp564O1923; FLJ90640; G protein coupled receptor 116; G protein coupled receptor 116; GP116_HUMAN; GPR116; Ig Hepta homolog; KIAA0758; KIAA0758; KPG_001; OTTHUMP00000016557; Probable G protein coupled receptor 116; Probable G-protein coupled receptor 116; GPCR GPR116.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit,
Applications:	ELISA=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:	147kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human G protein coupled receptor 116:501-600/1346 <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), 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. GPR116 (G protein-coupled receptor 116) is a 1,346 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that contains one SEA domain, one GPS domain and three Ig-like domains and belongs to the GPR family. Existing as a dilsulfide-liked homodimer at the cell surface, GPR116 exists as multiple alternatively spliced isoforms and is thought to play a role in regulating and maintaining proper acid-base balance throughout the cell.

Function:

May have a role in the regulation of acid-base balance.

Subunit:

Exists as disulfide-linked dimers at the cell surface

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Post-translational modifications:

Proteolytically cleaved into 2 highly conserved sites: one in the SEA domain and the other in the stalk domain region preceding the first transmembrane. The later 2 subunits, the extracellular subunit and the seven-transmembrane subunit, remain tightly associated and non-covalently linked.

Similarity:

Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 2 family. LN-TM7 subfamily.

Contains 1 GPS domain.

Contains 3 Ig-like (immunoglobulin-like) domains.

Contains 1 SEA domain.

SWISS:

O8IZF2

Gene ID:

221395

Database links:

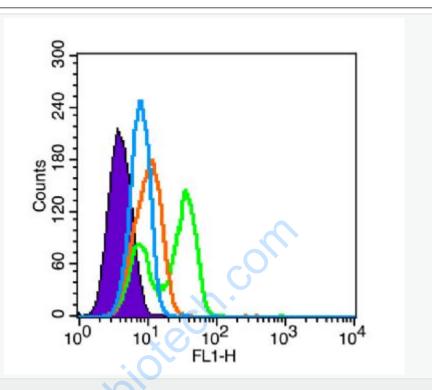
Entrez Gene: 221395Human

SwissProt: Q8IZF2Human

Unigene: 362806Human

Important Note:

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



Picture:

Blank control (blue line): Hela (Black).

Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-GPR116 antibody (SL12025R)

Dilution: 1µg/10^6 cells;

Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG .

Secondary Antibody (white blue line): Goat anti-rabbit IgG-PE

Dilution: 1µg /test.

Protocol

The cells were fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde for 10 min at room temperature. Cells stained with Primary Antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The cells were then incubated in 1 X PBS/2%BSA/10% goat serum to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody for 30 min at room temperature. The secondary antibody used for 40 min at room temperature. Acquisition of 20,000

events was performed.

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