



Rabbit Anti-GPCR MRGX2 antibody

SL15370R

Product Name:	GPCR MRGX2
Chinese Name:	G protein-coupled receptorMRGX2蛋白抗体
Alias:	Mas-related G-protein coupled receptor member X2; MRGPRX2; MRGX2; MRGX2 HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
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:	37kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GPCR MRGX2 :1-100/330<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:	Mas-related G protein-coupled receptor member X1 (MRGX) is a sensory neuron-specific G protein-coupled receptor that is involved in the development and function of nociceptive neurons and may also regulate the sensation or modulation of pain. MRGPRX2, is a 330 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that functions as an orphan receptor and, like MRGX, is thought to be involved in the function of

nociceptive neurons. Expressed in the central nervous system with highest expression in dorsal root ganglia, MRGX2 may also be involved in cortistatin function, possibly playing a role in sleep regulation and cortical function.

Function:

Orphan receptor. Probably involved in the function of nociceptive neurons. May regulate nociceptor function and/or development, including the sensation or modulation of pain. Cortistatin-14 seems to be a high potency ligand at this receptor. Cortistatin has several biological functions including roles in sleep regulation locomotor activity, and cortical function. In receptor-expressing cells, cortistatin-stimulated increases in intracellular Ca(2+) but had no effect on basal or forskolin-stimulated cAMP levels, suggesting that this receptor is G(q)-coupled.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity:

Has a limited expression profile, both peripheral and within the central nervous system, with highest levels in dorsal root ganglion.

Similarity:

Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family. Mas subfamily.

SWISS:

Q96LB1

Gene ID:

117194

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 117194](#) Human

[Omim: 607228](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q96LB1](#) Human

[Unigene: 350566](#) Human

Important Note:

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