



Rabbit Anti-GPCR TGR7 antibody

SL15374R

Product Name:	GPCR TGR7
Chinese Name:	G protein-coupled receptorTGR7蛋白抗体
Alias:	Beta-alanine receptor; G-protein coupled receptor TGR7; Mas-related G-protein coupled receptor member D; MRGD; MRGPRD; MRGRD; TGR7; MRGRD_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
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:	36kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GPCR TGR7:101-200/321<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 receptors are sensory neuron-specific G protein-coupled receptors that are usually involved in the development and function of nociceptive neurons and may also regulate the sensation or modulation of pain. MRGD (MAS-related GPR, member D), also known as MRGPRD or TGR7, is a 321 amino acid

multi-pass membrane protein that belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family and the Mas subfamily. MRGD is suggested to function specifically as a receptor for beta-alanine, a naturally occurring beta amino acid. Beta-alanine induces Ca²⁺ influx and decreases forskolin-stimulated cAMP production in cells expressing MRGD. Neurons of outer epidermis that express MRGD act as nociceptors in which they respond indirectly to external stimuli by detecting ATP release in the skin. MRGD is encoded by a gene located on human chromosome 11q13.2.

Function:

May regulate nociceptor function and/or development, including the sensation or modulation of pain. Functions as a specific membrane receptor for beta-alanine. Beta-alanine at micromolar doses specifically evoked Ca(2+) influx in cells expressing the receptor. Beta-alanine decreases forskolin-stimulated cAMP production in cells expressing the receptor, suggesting that the receptor couples with G-protein G(q) and G(i).

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Localized at the plasma membrane but internalized into the cytoplasm after treatment with beta-alanine.

Similarity:

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

SWISS:

Q8TDS7

Gene ID:

116512

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 116512](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 211578](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 293648](#) Rat

[SwissProt: Q8TDS7](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q91ZB8](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: Q7TN41](#) Rat

[Unigene: 527802](#) Human

[Unigene: 370299](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 162482](#) 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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