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Rabbit Anti-MRGPRG antibody

SL17758R

Product Name:	MRGPRG
Chinese Name:	G protein-coupled receptor169抗体
Alias:	G protein coupled receptor 169; G protein coupled receptor MRGG; G-protein coupled receptor 169; GPR169; Mas related G protein coupled receptor member G; MAS related GPR member G; Mas-related G-protein coupled receptor member G; MRGG; MRGPRG; MRGRG_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:	32kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human MRGPRG:201-289/289<Cytoplasmic>
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:	MRGG is a 289 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that functions as an orphan receptor. A member of the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family and Mas subfamily, MRGG is implicated in pain sensation and modulation by regulating nociceptor

function. The gene encoding MRGG maps to human chromosome 11, which comprises approximately 4% of human genomic DNA and is considered a gene and disease association dense chromosome. The chromosome 11 encoded Atm gene is important for regulation of cell cycle arrest and apoptosis following double strand DNA breaks. Atm mutation leads to the disorder known as ataxia-telangiectasia. The blood disorders Sickle cell anemia and thalassemia are caused by HBB gene mutations, while Wilms' tumors, WAGR syndrome and Denys-Drash syndrome are associated with mutations of the WT1 gene. Jervell and Lange-Nielsen syndrome, Jacobsen syndrome, Niemann-Pick disease, hereditary angioedema and Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome are also associated with defects in chromosome 11-encoded genes.

Function:
Orphan receptor. May regulate nociceptor function and/or development, including the sensation or modulation of pain.

Subcellular Location:
Cell membrane.

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

SWISS:
Q86SM5

Gene ID:
386746

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 386746 Human

SwissProt: Q86SM5 Human

Unigene: 730306 Human

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