

## Rabbit Anti-MASS1/GPR98 antibody

SL18686R

MASS1/GPR98
G protein-coupled receptor98抗体
DKFZp761P0710; FEB 4; FEB4; G protein coupled receptor 98; G-protein coupled receptor 98; GPR 98; GPR98; GPR98_HUMAN; KIAA0686; MASS 1; Monogenic audiogenic seizure susceptibility 1 homolog; Monogenic audiogenic seizure susceptibility protein 1 homolog; USH 2B; USH 2C; USH2B; USH2C; Usher syndrome 2C; Usher syndrome type 2C protein; Usher syndrome type-2C protein; Very large G protein coupled receptor; Very large G protein coupled receptor 1; Very large G-protein coupled receptor 1; VLGR 1; VLGR 1b; VLGR1; VLGR1b.
Rabbit
Polyclonal
Human, Mouse, Rat, Cow, Horse, Sheep,
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.
693kDa
The cell membrane
Lyophilized or Liquid
lmg/ml
KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human MASS1/GPR98:2451- 2550/6306 <extracellular></extracellular>
IgG
affinity purified by Protein A
0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
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

Product Detail:	MASS1 (for monogenic audiogenic seizure susceptibility 1) is one of the largest known GPCRs and is therefore referred to as Very Large G protein-coupled receptor 1 (VLGR1) (1,2). MASS1 is a large, calcium-binding GPCR expressed in the central nervous system and the eye (2,3). MASS1 has a large ectodomain containing multiple calcium exchanger beta repeats that resemble regulatory domains of sodium-calcium exchanger proteins (3). The human MASS1 gene maps to chromosome 5q14 and encodes a 1967 amino acid protein (1,2,4). The MASS1 gene has been linked to the autosomal recessive inheritance of general epilepsy in Frings mice that have seizures in response to loud noises (5). <b>Function:</b> Receptor that may have an important role in the development of the central nervous system. <b>Subcellular Location:</b> Cell membrane. <b>Tissue Specificity:</b> Expressed at low levels in adult tissues. <b>DISEASE:</b> Defects in GPR98 are the cause of Usher syndrome type 2C (USH2C) [MIM:605472]. USH is a genetically heterogeneous condition characterized by the association of retinitis pigmentosa with sensorineural deafness. Age at onset and differences in auditory and vestibular function distinguish Usher syndrome type 1 (USH1), Usher syndrome type 2 (USH2) and Usher syndrome type 3 (USH3). USH2 is characterized by congenital mild hearing impairment with normal vestibular responses. Defects in GPR98 may be a cause of familial febrile convulsions type 4 (FEB4) [MIM:604352]; also known as familial febrile seizures 4. Febrile convulsions are scizures associated with febrile episodes in childhood without any evidence of intracranial infection or defined pathologic or traumatic cause. It is a common condition, affecting 2-5% of children aged 3 months to 5 years. The majority are simple febrile seizures (generally defined as generalized onset, single seizures with a duration
Product Detail:	
	Expressed at low levels in adult tissues.
	USH is a genetically heterogeneous condition characterized by the association of retinitis pigmentosa with sensorineural deafness. Age at onset and differences in
	Defects in GPR98 may be a cause of familial febrile convulsions type 4 (FEB4)
	seizures associated with febrile episodes in childhood without any evidence of
	febrile seizures (generally defined as generalized onset, single seizures with a duration
	of less than 30 minutes). Complex febrile seizures are characterized by focal onset, duration greater than 30 minutes, and/or more than one seizure in a 24 hour period. The
	likelihood of developing epilepsy following simple febrile seizures is low. Complex
	febrile seizures are associated with a moderately increased incidence of epilepsy.
	Similarity: Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 2 family.
	LN-TM7 subfamily
	. Contains 35 Calx-beta domains. Contains 6 EAR repeats.
	1
	Contains 1 GPS domain.

## Q8WXG9

Gene ID: 84059

Database links:

Entrez Gene: 101837835 Hamster

Entrez Gene: 100073239 Horse

Entrez Gene: 84059 Human

<u>Omim: 602851</u> Human

SwissProt: Q8WXG9 Human

Unigene: 591777 Human

MMN SUM

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