



Rabbit Anti-NMUR1/GPR66 antibody

SL23357R

Product Name:	NMUR1/GPR66
Chinese Name:	G protein-coupled receptor66/神经调节肽U受体1抗体
Alias:	FM-3; G protein-coupled receptor 66; G-protein coupled receptor 66; G-protein coupled receptor FM-3; GPR66; Growth hormone secretagogue receptor family Member 3; Neuromedin U Receptor 1; Neuromedin-U receptor 1; NMU-R1; NMUR1; NMUR1_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Mouse,
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:	47kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from mouse NMUR1/GPR66:1-80/415<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:	Neuromedin U is a neuropeptide with high activity on smooth muscle. It is widely expressed in gastrointestinal systems and central nervous system (CNS). Peripheral activities of neuromedin U include smooth muscle stimulation, ion transport alterations

in the gut and the regulation of local blood flow and adrenocortical function. Neuromedin U receptors 1 and 2 (NMUR1 and NMUR2) are multi-pass membrane proteins that belong to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family of proteins. Both NMUR1 and NMUR2 act as receptors for the neuromedin U neuropeptide. NMUR1 is detected in peripheral organs, particularly in urogenital and gastrointestinal systems, with highest levels in testis. It's expression in CNS is low, but the protein has been detected in cerebellum, hippocampus, dorsal root ganglia and spinal cord. NMUR2 is predominantly detected in central nervous system with highest levels detected in medulla oblongata, spinal cord and thalamus. It may also be detected in testis but has low levels of expression in peripheral tissues.

Function:

Receptor for the neuromedin-U and neuromedin-S neuropeptides.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Specificity:

Expressed in greatest abundance in peripheral organs, particularly in elements of the gastrointestinal and urogenital systems with highest levels in testes. In central nervous system structures express levels are much lower than those seen in peripheral organs. Within the CNS, has been detected in highest abundance in the cerebellum, dorsal root ganglia, hippocampus, and spinal cord.

Similarity:

Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.

SWISS:

Q9HB89

Gene ID:

10316

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 10316](#) Human

[Omin: 604153](#) Human

[SwissProt: Q9HB89](#) Human

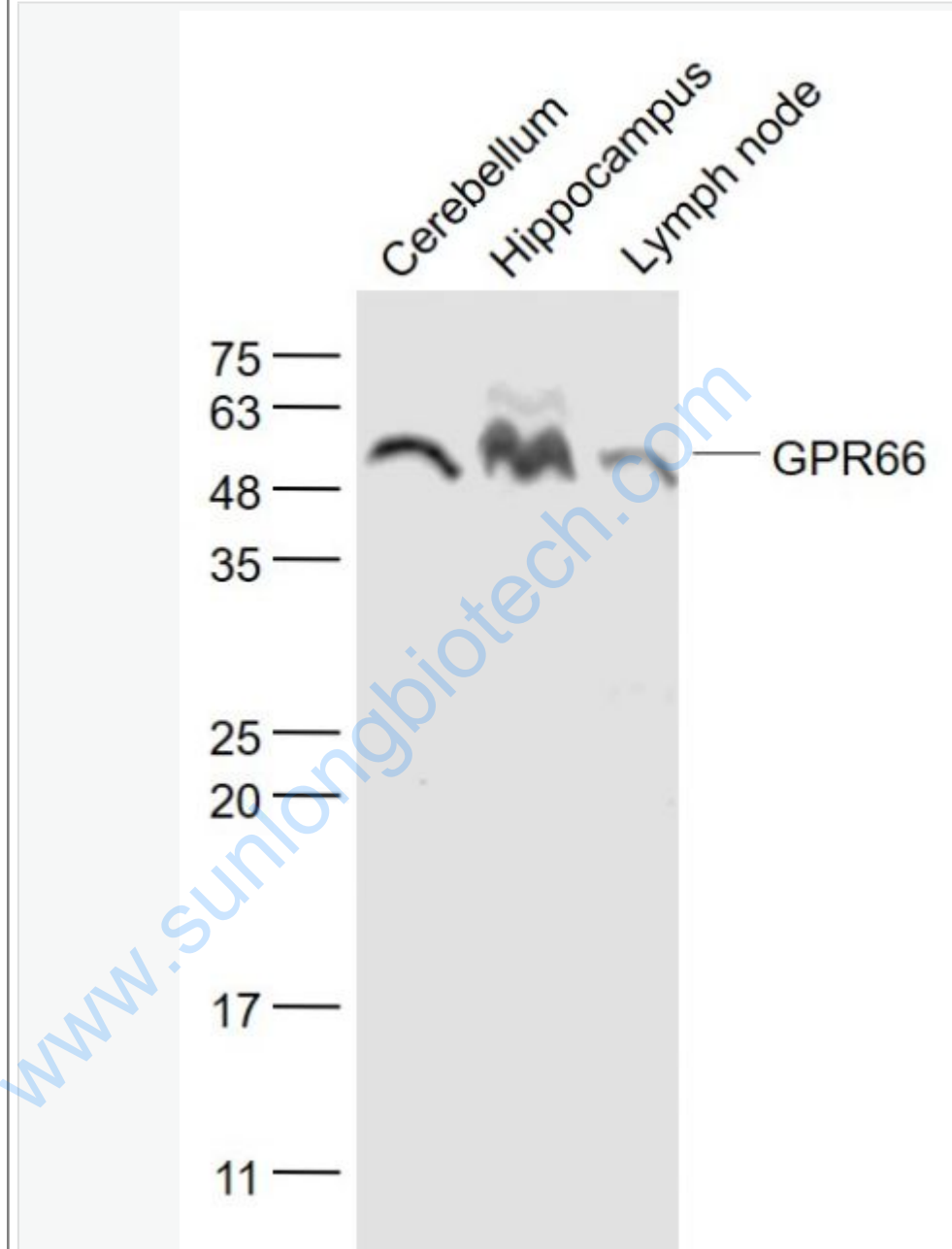
[Unigene: 471619](#) Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human,

therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Picture:



Sample:

Cerebellum (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Hippocampus (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Lymph node (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

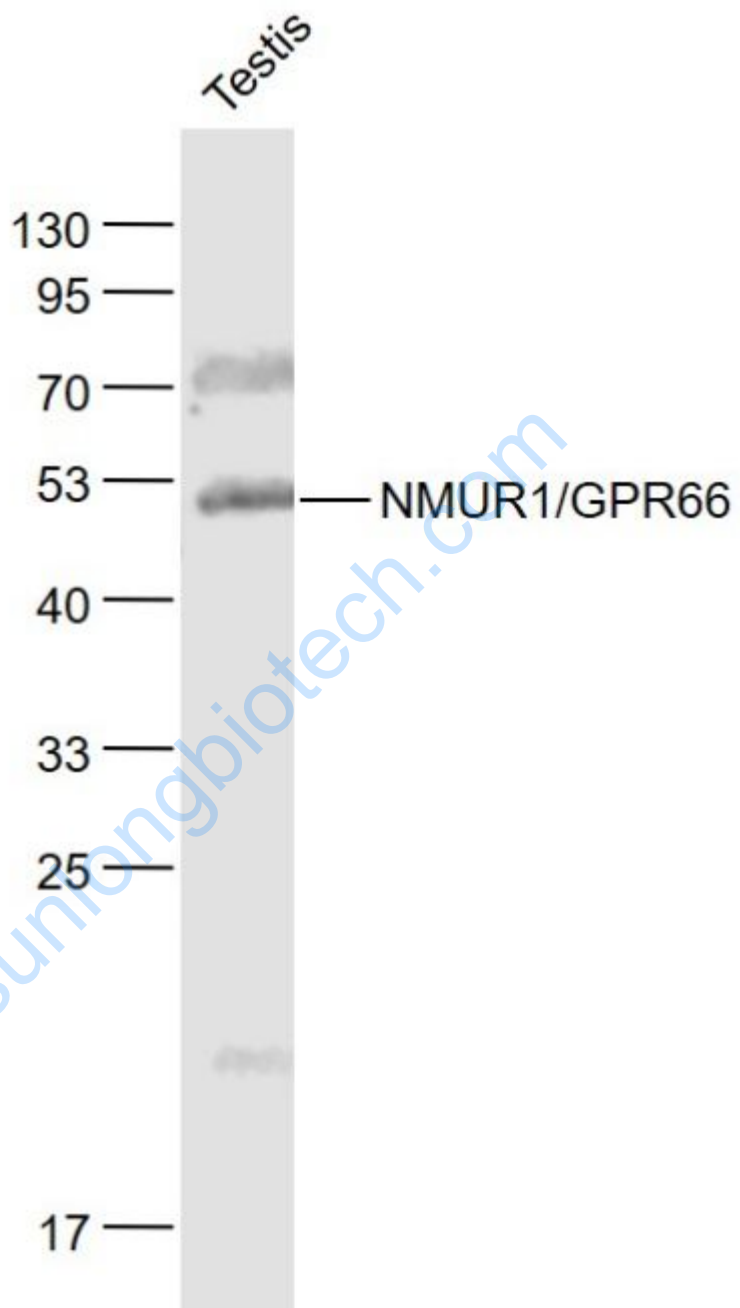
Primary: Anti- NMUR1/GPR66 (SL23357R) at 1/1000 dilution

Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution

Predicted band size: 47 kD

Observed band size: 57 kD

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Testis (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

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