



Rabbit Anti-GPR120 antibody

SL8596R

Product Name:	GPR120
Chinese Name:	G protein-coupled receptor120抗体
Alias:	G protein coupled receptor 120; GPCR GPR120; G protein coupled receptor 129; G protein coupled receptor GT01; G protein coupled receptor PGR 4; G protein coupled receptor PGR4; G-protein coupled receptor 120; G-protein coupled receptor 129; G-protein coupled receptor GT01; G-protein coupled receptor PGR4; GPR 120; GPR 129; GPR120; GPR129; GT01; HGNC:19345; MGC119984; O3FA1_HUMAN; O3FAR1; Omega-3 fatty acid receptor 1; PGR 4; PGR4; GPCR120.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Rabbit,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-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:	42kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human G protein coupled receptor 120:21-120/377<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:	GPR120, a member of the rhodopsin family of G protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs), is

a 377 amino acid protein which is expressed in the intestine. GPR120 is a receptor for unsaturated long-chain FFAs (free fatty acids). FFAs act as signaling molecules and are an important energy source. They also employ various physiological responses through their GPCRs. One such response occurs when dietary FFAs stimulate GPR120. This stimulation promotes the secretion of glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP-1) in vivo and in vitro. GLP-1 belongs to the class of molecules known as the incretins, which are associated with insulin secreted from the pancreas as a result of food intake. GLP-1 also inhibits glucagon and gastric acid secretion and gastric emptying. Consequently, the role of GPR120 in the secretion of GLP-1 is critical in the treatment of diabetes.

Function:

Receptor for medium and long-chain free fatty acid (FAA). Signals via a G(q)/G(11)-coupled pathway. Acts as a receptor for omega-3 fatty acids and mediates robust anti-inflammatory effects particularly in macrophages and fat cells. The anti-inflammatory effects involve inhibition of TAK1 through a beta-arrestin 2 (ARRB2)/TAB1 dependent effect but independent of G(q)/G(11)-coupled pathway. Mediates potent insulin sensitizing and antidiabetic effects by repressing macrophage-induced tissue inflammation. May mediate the taste of fatty acids.

Subunit:

Interacts with ARRB2 following docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) stimulation.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane. Colocalized with ARRB2 following DHA treatment.

Tissue Specificity:

Abundant expression in the intestinal tract.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylated. FFA stimulation facilitates phosphorylation.

Similarity:

Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.

SWISS:

Q5NUL3

Gene ID:

338557

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 338557](#)Human

[Omim: 609044](#)Human

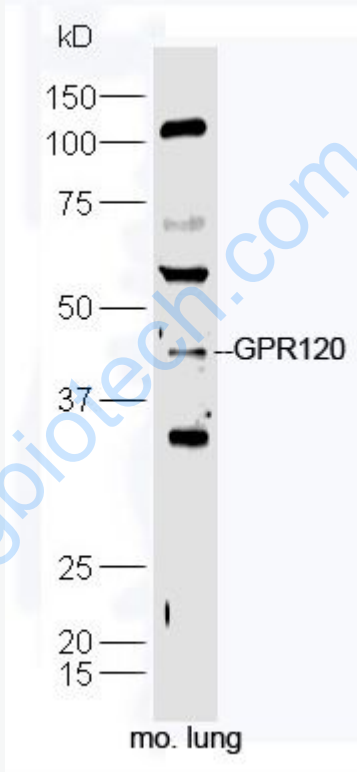
[SwissProt: Q5NUL3](#)Human

[Unigene: 661022](#) Human

Important Note:

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

Picture:



Sample:

Lung (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug

Primary: Anti-GPR120 (SL8596R) at 1/300 dilution

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

Predicted band size: 42 kD

Observed band size: 42 kD