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# Anti-GPR174 Antibody (Extracellular Domain)

Rabbit Anti Human Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS17476

## Product Information

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| **Application** | IHC-P |
| **Primary Accession** | Q9BXC1 |
| **Predicted** | Human, Rabbit, Monkey |
| **Host** | Rabbit |
| **Clonality** | Polyclonal |
| **Calculated MW** | 38503 |
| **Concentration (mg/ml)** | 1 mg/ml |

## Additional Information

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| **Gene ID** | 84636 |
| **Alias Symbol** | GPR174 |
| **Other Names** | GPR174, FKSG79, Jeg18, Purinergic receptor fksg79, G protein-coupled receptor 174 |
| **Target/Specificity** | Human GPR174. BLAST analysis of the peptide immunogen showed no homology with other human proteins, except RGAG1 (50%). |
| **Reconstitution & Storage** | Immunoaffinity purified |
| **Precautions** | Anti-GPR174 Antibody (Extracellular Domain) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. |

## Protein Information

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| **Name** | GPR174 |
| **Function** | G-protein-coupled receptor of lysophosphatidylserine (LysoPS) that plays different roles in immune response (PubMed:36823105). Plays a negative role in regulatory T-cell accumulation and homeostasis. Under inflammatory conditions where LysoPS production increases, contributes to the down-regulation of regulatory T-cell activity to favor effector response. Mediates the suppression of IL-2 production in activated T-lymphocytes leading to inhibition of growth, proliferation and differentiation of T-cells. Mechanistically, acts via G(s)- containing heterotrimeric G proteins to trigger elevated cyclic AMP levels and protein kinase A/PKA activity, which may in turn act to antagonize proximal TCR signaling. Plays an important role in the initial period of sepsis through the regulation of macrophage polarization and pro- and anti-inflammatory cytokine secretions. Upon testosterone treatment, acts as a receptor for CCL21 and subsequently triggers through G(q)-alpha |

and G(12)/G(13) proteins a calcium flux leading to chemotactic effects on activated B-cells. Signals via GNA13 and PKA to promote CD86 up-regulation by follicular B-cells.

**Cellular Location** Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.