

Anti-BOB / GPR15 Antibody (C-Terminus)

Rabbit Anti Human Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # ALS17528

Product Information

Application	IHC-P
Primary Accession	P49685
Predicted	Human, Pig
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	40787
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/ml

Additional Information

Gene ID	2838
Alias Symbol	GPR15
Other Names	GPR15, Brother of Bonzo, G protein-coupled receptor 15, G-protein coupled receptor 15, BOB, Gpr-15
Target/Specificity	Human GPR15. BLAST analysis of the peptide immunogen showed no homology with other human proteins.
Reconstitution & Storage	Immunoaffinity purified
Precautions	Anti-BOB / GPR15 Antibody (C-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	GPR15
Function	G protein-coupled receptor that plays an important role in immune homeostasis (PubMed: 33758080 , PubMed: 38918398). Acts via its natural ligand GPR15LG, a chemokine-like polypeptide strongly expressed in gastrointestinal tissues. GPR15-GPR15LG signaling axis regulates intestinal homeostasis and inflammation through the migration of immune cells (PubMed: 33758080 , PubMed: 38918398). Controls thereby the specific homing of T-cells, particularly FOXP3+ regulatory T-cells (Tregs), to the large intestine lamina propria (By similarity). Also required for skin localization of thymus-derived dendritic epidermal T-cells (By similarity). Plays an important role in mediating cytoprotective function as well as angiogenesis of thrombomodulin (By similarity). Mechanistically, preferentially signals through the Gi/o pathway to inhibit adenylate cyclase activity and activate a phosphatidylinositol- calcium second messenger system that regulates the

release of Ca(2+) ions from intracellular stores (PubMed:[35510660](#)).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

Highly expressed in lymphoid tissues, including macrophages and peripheral blood mononuclear cells

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.