

GPR62 Antibody (N-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP18090a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	<u>Q9BZJ7</u>
Other Accession	<u>NP_543141.3</u>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB38263
Calculated MW	37614
Antigen Region	61-87

Additional Information

Gene ID	118442
Other Names	Probable G-protein coupled receptor 62, G-protein coupled receptor GPCR8, hGPCR8, G-protein coupled receptor KPG_005, GPR62
Target/Specificity	This GPR62 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 61-87 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human GPR62.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	GPR62 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	GPR62
Function	Orphan G-protein coupled receptor. Constitutively activates the G(q/11)/inositol phosphate and the G(s)-alpha/cAMP signaling pathways (PubMed: <u>28827538</u>). Has spontaneous activity for beta-arrestin recruitment

	(PubMed: <u>28827538</u>). Shows a reciprocal modulation of signaling functions with the melatonin receptor MTNR1B most likely through receptor heteromerization (PubMed: <u>28827538</u>).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Endosome membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Colocalizes with ARRB2 in the endosome (PubMed:28827538).
Tissue Location	Expressed in brain; detected in the basal forebrain, frontal cortex, caudate, putamen, thalamus and hippocampus

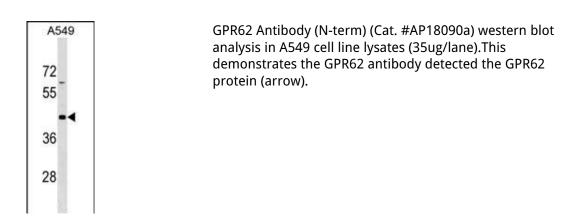
Background

G protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs, or GPRs) contain 7 transmembrane domains and transduce extracellular signals through heterotrimeric G proteins.

References

Takeda, S., et al. FEBS Lett. 520 (1-3), 97-101 (2002) : Lee, D.K., et al. Brain Res. Mol. Brain Res. 86 (1-2), 13-22 (2001) :

Images



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