

GPCR150 Rabbit pAb

GPCR150 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP56198

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q9UJ42
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	39787
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GPCR150
Epitope Specificity	101-200/338
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Cell membrane.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	G protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs), also known as seven transmembrane receptors, heptahelical receptors or 7TM receptors, comprise a superfamily of proteins that play a role in many different stimulus-response pathways. GPR signaling is an evolutionarily ancient mechanism used by all eukaryotes to sense environmental stimuli and mediate cell-cell communication. G protein-coupled receptors translate extracellular signals into intracellular signals (G protein activation) and they respond to a variety of signaling molecules, such as hormones and neurotransmitters. The gene encoding GPR160 maps to human chromosome 3, which houses over 1,100 genes, including a chemokine receptor (CKR) gene cluster and a variety of human cancer-related gene loci. GPR160 expression has been shown to be up-regulated in prostate cancer.

Additional Information

Gene ID	26996
Other Names	Probable G-protein coupled receptor 160, G-protein coupled receptor GPCR1, hGPCR1, GPR160, GPCR150
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. 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.

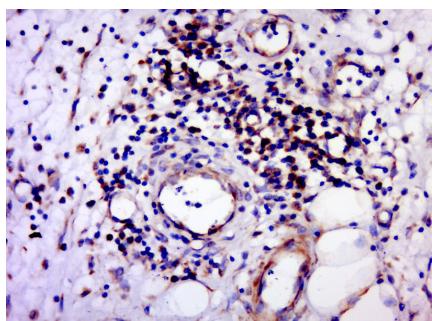
Protein Information

Name	GPR160
Synonyms	GPCR150
Function	Orphan receptor.
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Background

G protein-coupled receptors (GPRs), also known as seven transmembrane receptors, heptahelical receptors or 7TM receptors, comprise a superfamily of proteins that play a role in many different stimulus-response pathways. GPR signaling is an evolutionarily ancient mechanism used by all eukaryotes to sense environmental stimuli and mediate cell-cell communication. G protein-coupled receptors translate extracellular signals into intracellular signals (G protein activation) and they respond to a variety of signaling molecules, such as hormones and neurotransmitters. The gene encoding GPR160 maps to human chromosome 3, which houses over 1,100 genes, including a chemokine receptor (CKR) gene cluster and a variety of human cancer-related gene loci. GPR160 expression has been shown to be up-regulated in prostate cancer.

Images



Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (human cervical cancer); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37 °C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (GPR150) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP56198) at 1:500 overnight at 4 °C, followed by a conjugated secondary (sp-0023) for 20 minutes and DAB staining.

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