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GPR73B Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP56205

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	Q8NFJ6
Predicted	Human, Mouse, Rat, Horse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	43996
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GPR73B
Epitope Specificity	301-384/384
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; multi-pass membrane protein
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.
SUBUNIT	Homodimer.
DISEASE	Hypogonadotropic hypogonadism 3 with or without anosmia (HH3) [MIM:244200]: A disorder characterized by absent or incomplete sexual maturation by the age of 18 years, in conjunction with low levels of circulating gonadotropins and testosterone and no other abnormalities of the hypothalamic-pituitary axis. In some cases, it is associated with non-reproductive phenotypes, such as anosmia, cleft palate, and sensorineural hearing loss. Anosmia or hyposmia is related to the absence or hypoplasia of the olfactory bulbs and tracts. Hypogonadism is due to deficiency in gonadotropin-releasing hormone and probably results from a failure of embryonic migration of gonadotropin-releasing hormone-synthesizing neurons. In the presence of anosmia, idiopathic hypogonadotropic hypogonadism is referred to as Kallmann syndrome, whereas in the presence of a normal sense of smell, it has been termed normosmic idiopathic hypogonadotropic hypogonadism (nIHH). Note=The disease is caused by mutations affecting distinct genetic loci, including the gene represented in this entry. The genetics of hypogonadotropic hypogonadism involves various modes of transmission. Oligogenic inheritance has been reported in some patients carrying mutations in PROKR2 as well as in other HH-associated genes including KAL1, SEMA3A, PROK2, GNRH1 and FGFR1 (PubMed:17054399, PubMed:22927827, PubMed:23643382).
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	Prokineticins are secreted proteins that can promote angiogenesis and induce strong gastrointestinal smooth muscle contraction. The protein encoded by this gene is an integral membrane protein and G protein-coupled receptor for prokineticins. The encoded protein is similar in sequence to GPR73, another G protein-coupled receptor for prokineticins. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Additional Information

Gene ID	128674
Other Names	Prokineticin receptor 2, PK-R2, G-protein coupled receptor 73-like 1, G-protein coupled receptor I5E, GPR73b, GPRg2, PROKR2, GPR73L1, PKR2
Target/Specificity	Expressed in the ileocecum, thyroid gland, pituitary gland, salivary gland, adrenal gland, testis, ovary and brain.
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
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	PROKR2
Synonyms	GPR73L1, PKR2
Function	Receptor for prokineticin 2. Exclusively coupled to the G(q) subclass of heteromeric G proteins. Activation leads to mobilization of calcium, stimulation of phosphoinositide turnover and activation of p44/p42 mitogen-activated protein kinase.
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein
Tissue Location	Expressed in the ileocecum, thyroid gland, pituitary gland, salivary gland, adrenal gland, testis, ovary and brain

Background

Prokineticins are secreted proteins that can promote angiogenesis and induce strong gastrointestinal smooth muscle contraction. The protein encoded by this gene is an integral membrane protein and G protein-coupled receptor for prokineticins. The encoded protein is similar in sequence to GPR73, another G protein-coupled receptor for prokineticins. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]