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EDG2 Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP6138a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q92633
Other Accession	NP_001392
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Predicted	Bovine, Canine, Rabbit, Chicken
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	41109
Antigen Region	21-50

Additional Information

Gene ID	1902
Other Names	Lysophosphatidic acid receptor 1, LPA receptor 1, LPA-1, Lysophosphatidic acid receptor Edg-2, LPAR1, EDG2, LPA1
Target/Specificity	This EDG2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 21-50 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human EDG2.
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 prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
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	EDG2 Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	LPAR1
Synonyms	EDG2, LPA1
Function	Receptor for lysophosphatidic acid (LPA) (PubMed: 19306925,

	PubMed:25025571, PubMed:26091040, PubMed:9070858). Plays a role in the reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton, cell migration, differentiation and proliferation, and thereby contributes to the responses to tissue damage and infectious agents. Activates downstream signaling cascades via the G(i)/G(o), G(12)/G(13), and G(q) families of heteromeric G proteins. Signaling inhibits adenylyl cyclase activity and decreases cellular cAMP levels (PubMed:26091040). Signaling triggers an increase of cytoplasmic Ca(2+) levels (PubMed:19656035, PubMed:19733258, PubMed:26091040). Activates RALA; this leads to the activation of phospholipase C (PLC) and the formation of inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate (PubMed:19306925). Signaling mediates activation of down-stream MAP kinases (By similarity). Contributes to the regulation of cell shape. Promotes Rho-dependent reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton in neuronal cells and neurite retraction (PubMed:26091040). Promotes the activation of Rho and the formation of actin stress fibers (PubMed:26091040). Promotes formation of lamellipodia at the leading edge of migrating cells via activation of RAC1 (By similarity). Through its function as LPA receptor, plays a role in chemotaxis and cell migration, including responses to injury and wounding (PubMed:18066075, PubMed:19656035, PubMed:19733258). Plays a role in triggering inflammation in response to bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS) via its interaction with CD14. Promotes cell proliferation in response to LPA (By similarity). Inhibits the intracellular ciliogenesis pathway in response to LPA and through AKT1 activation (PubMed:31204173). Required for normal skeleton development. May play a role in osteoblast differentiation. Required for normal brain development. Required for normal proliferation, survival and maturation of newly formed neurons in the adult dentate gyrus. Plays a role in pain perception and in the initiation of neuropathic pain (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cell surface. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Endosome Note=Prior to LPA treatment found predominantly at the cell surface Internalized after LPA treatment. Colocalizes with RALA in endocytic vesicles after LPA treatment.
Tissue Location	Expressed in many adult organs, including brain, heart, colon, small intestine, placenta, prostate, ovary, pancreas, testes, spleen, skeletal muscle, and kidney. Little or no expression in liver, lung, thymus, or peripheral blood leukocytes (PubMed:9070858) Detected in lung fibroblasts from bronchoalveolar fluid from patients with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (PubMed:18066075). Detected in bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells (PubMed:19733258)

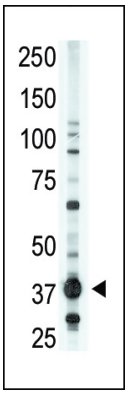
Background

The EDG2 integral membrane protein is a lysophosphatidic acid (LPA) receptor from a group known as EDG receptors. These receptors are members of the G protein-coupled receptor superfamily. Utilized by LPA for cell signaling, EDG receptors mediate diverse biologic functions, including proliferation, platelet aggregation, smooth muscle contraction, inhibition of neuroblastoma cell differentiation, chemotaxis, and tumor cell invasion.

References

Matsuda, A., et al., Oncogene 22(21):3307-3318 (2003).
Van Leeuwen, F.N., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 278(1):400-406 (2003).
Shida, D., et al., Cancer Res. 63(7):1706-1711 (2003).
Cervera, P., et al., Glia 38(2):126-136 (2002).
An, S., et al., Mol. Pharmacol. 54(5):881-888 (1998).

Images



The anti-EDG2 N-term Antibody (Cat.#AP6138a) is used in Western blot to detect EDG2 in A375 lysate.

Citations

- The type 1 lysophosphatidic acid receptor is a target for therapy in bone metastases.

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