10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

NMUR1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP71342

Product Information

Application	WB, IF, ICC, E
Primary Accession	Q9HB89
Reactivity	Human, Rat, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	47351

Additional Information

Gene ID	10316
Other Names	NMUR1; GPR66; Neuromedin-U receptor 1; NMU-R1; G-protein coupled receptor 66; G-protein coupled receptor FM-3
Dilution	WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications. IF~~1:50~200 ICC~~N/A E~~N/A
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage Conditions	-20℃

Protein Information

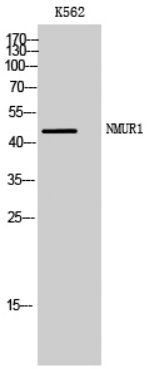
Name	NMUR1 (HGNC:4518)
Function	G protein-coupled receptor for the neuropeptides neuromedin-U (NMU) and neuromedin-S (NMS) (PubMed:10899166, PubMed:15635449, PubMed:35440625). Functionally, is involved in pleiotropic roles, including regulation of feeding, energy balance, blood pressure and smooth muscle contraction (By similarity). Additionally modulates hormone release and inflammatory responses in a tissue- and receptor- dependent manner (By similarity). Mechanistically, upon ligand binding, couples to Galpha proteins, namely GNAQ/Gaq or GNA11/Ga11 and GNAI1/Gai subunits (PubMed:15331768). GNAQ/Gaq or GNA11/Ga11 coupling activatse a phospholipase C (PLC), hydrolyzing PIP2 (phosphatidylinositol 4,5-bisphosphate) into DAG (diacylglycerol) and IP3 (inositol trisphosphate) and mobilizing intracellular calcium via IP3 receptors on the endoplasmic reticulum (PubMed:10899166, PubMed:15331768). Also couples to GNAI1/Gai to inhibit forskolin-stimulated cAMP accumulation (PubMed:15331768). In pancreatic beta cells, through neuromedin U-25, regulates insulin secretion where it coupled to GNAI2 and GNAO1, resulting in reduced intracellular Ca2+

	influx and cAMP levels (By similarity). Through neuromedin U-25 in Th2-type T cells, enhances type 2 cytokine secretion and modulates inflammatory responses via activation of PLC-calcineurin-MEK and PI3K signaling pathways (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein
Tissue Location	Expressed in greatest abundance in peripheral organs, particularly in elements of the gastrointestinal and urogenital systems with highest levels in testes. In central nervous system structures express levels are much lower than those seen in peripheral organs. Within the CNS, has been detected in highest abundance in the cerebellum, dorsal root ganglia, hippocampus, and spinal cord

Background

Receptor for the neuromedin-U and neuromedin-S neuropeptides.

Images



Western Blot analysis of K562 cells using NMUR1 Polyclonal Antibody

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