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GPR182 Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP75516

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	O15218
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal Antibody
Isotype	IgG
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Purification	Affinity Purified
Calculated MW	45323

Additional Information

Gene ID	11318
Other Names	GPR182
Dilution	WB~~1:1000-1:5000
Format	Liquid in 50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40%Glycerol, 0.01% sodium azide and 0.05% BSA.
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Protein Information

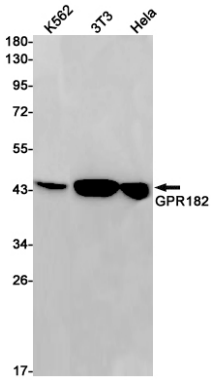
Name	ACKR5 (HGNC:13708)
Function	Atypical chemokine receptor that regulates chemokine levels and localization through chemokine binding, independently of activating classical ligand-induced signaling pathways such as G protein activation and Ca(2+) mobilization (PubMed:33875597, PubMed:35013216, PubMed:37554323, PubMed:38026988). Instead, it mediates chemokine sequestration, transport, or internalization to control their availability (PubMed:33875597, PubMed:35013216, PubMed:37554323, PubMed:38026988). Acts as a scavenger for a broad range of chemokines from CXC, CC and XC chemokine ligand families including CXCL9, CXCL10, CXCL12, CXCL13, CXCL11, CXCL14, CCL1, CCL11, CCL19, CCL25, CCL28 and XCL1 (PubMed:33875597, PubMed:35013216, PubMed:38026988). Is the only atypical receptor for chemokines CXCL13 and CCL28 (PubMed:37554323). Has a strong constitutive association with beta-arrestins, which is essential for intracellular receptor trafficking and chemokine scavenging, and occurs independently of ligand binding (PubMed:33875597, PubMed:37554323). Cooperates with ACKR3 and

	ACKR4 in regulating serum levels of CXCL12 and CCL19, respectively (PubMed:37554323). Acts as an important modulator of cellular immunity (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Endosome membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Spontaneously traffic between the plasma membrane and endosomes, in a beta-arrestin-dependent manner
Tissue Location	Highly expressed in heart, skeletal muscle, immune system, adrenal gland and liver.

Background

Adrenomedullin is a potent vasodilator peptide that exerts major effects on cardiovascular function. This gene encodes a seven-transmembrane protein that belongs to the family 1 of G-protein coupled receptors. Studies of the rat counterpart suggest that the encoded protein may function as a receptor for adrenomedullin.

Images



Western blot analysis of GPR182 in K562, C6, 3T3, Hela lysates using GPR182 antibody.

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