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FFAR3/GPR41 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP97363

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Primary Accession	O14843
Other Accession	O14843
Predicted	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	38649
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human FFAR3
Epitope Specificity	121-220/346
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
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 (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. GPRs translate extracellular signals into intracellular signals (a process called G-protein activation) and they respond to a variety of signaling molecules, such as hormones and neurotransmitters. GPR41 (G-protein coupled receptor 41), also known as FFAR3 (Free fatty acid receptor 3), is a 346 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that belongs to the G protein-coupled receptor family. Expressed at high levels in adipose tissue and at lower levels throughout the body, GPR41 functions as a receptor for short chain fatty acids via elevation of intracellular calcium levels and inhibition of adenylyl cyclase.

Additional Information

Gene ID	2865
Other Names	FFA3R; GPR41; GPR42; Gm478; FFAR3_HUMAN; FFAR3; G-protein coupled receptor 41; FFAR3_MOUSE; free fatty acid receptor 3; G protein-coupled receptor 41
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	FFAR3
Synonyms	GPR41
Function	G protein-coupled receptor that is activated by a major product of dietary fiber digestion, the short chain fatty acids (SCFAs), and that plays a role in the regulation of whole-body energy homeostasis and in intestinal immunity. In omnivorous mammals, the short chain fatty acids acetate, propionate and butyrate are produced primarily by the gut microbiome that metabolizes dietary fibers. SCFAs serve as a source of energy but also act as signaling molecules. That G protein-coupled receptor is probably coupled to the pertussis toxin- sensitive, G(i/o)-alpha family of G proteins. Its activation results in the formation of inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate, the mobilization of intracellular calcium, the phosphorylation of the MAPK3/ERK1 and MAPK1/ERK2 kinases and the inhibition of intracellular cAMP accumulation (PubMed:12711604). Activated by SCFAs and by beta- hydroxybutyrate, a ketone body produced by the liver upon starvation, it inhibits N-type calcium channels and modulates the activity of sympathetic neurons through a signaling cascade involving the beta and gamma subunits of its coupled G protein, phospholipase C and MAP kinases. Thereby, it may regulate energy expenditure through the control of the sympathetic nervous system that controls for instance heart rate. Upon activation by SCFAs accumulating in the intestine, it may also signal to the brain via neural circuits which in turn would regulate intestinal gluconeogenesis. May also control the production of hormones involved in whole-body energy homeostasis. May for instance, regulate blood pressure through renin secretion. May also regulate secretion of the PYY peptide by enteroendocrine cells and control gut motility, intestinal transit rate, and the harvesting of energy from SCFAs produced by gut microbiota. May also indirectly regulate the production of LEP/Leptin, a hormone acting on the CNS to inhibit food intake, in response to the presence of short-chain fatty acids in the intestine. Finally, may also play a role in glucose homeostasis. Besides its role in energy homeostasis, may play a role in intestinal immunity. May mediate the activation of the inflammatory and immune response by SCFAs in the gut, regulating the rapid production of chemokines and cytokines by intestinal epithelial cells. Among SCFAs, the fatty acids containing less than 6 carbons, the most potent activators are probably propionate, butyrate and pentanoate while acetate is a poor activator (PubMed:12496283, PubMed:12711604).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein
Tissue Location	Highest level in adipose tissue, and lower expression across all tissues tested. Expressed in sympathetic ganglia

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