

GPR52 Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP98549

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Primary Accession	Q9Y2T5
Other Accession	Q9Y2T5
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	41354
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GPR52
Epitope Specificity	151-250/361
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. G protein coupled receptors translate extracellular signals into intracellular signals (G protein activation) and they respond to a variety of signaling molecules, such as hormones and neurotransmitters. GPR52 (G protein-coupled receptor 52) is a 361 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family and has been found to be expressed in the caudate and putamen regions of the brain. The gene encoding GPR52 maps to human chromosome 1, the largest human chromosome spanning about 260 million base pairs and making up 8% of the human genome.

Additional Information

Gene ID	9293
Other Names	GPR52_HUMAN; GPR52; G protein-coupled receptor 52
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000,IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500
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	GPR52 {ECO:0000303 PubMed:9931487, ECO:0000312 HGNC:HGNC:4508}
Function	Gs-coupled receptor activated by antipsychotics reserpine leading to an increase in intracellular cAMP and its internalization (PubMed: 24587241). May play a role in locomotor activity through modulation of dopamine, NMDA and ADORA2A-induced locomotor activity. These behavioral changes are accompanied by modulation of the dopamine receptor signaling pathway in striatum (PubMed: 24587241). Modulates HTT level via cAMP-dependent but PKA independent mechanisms through activation of RAB39B that translocates HTT to the endoplasmic reticulum, thus avoiding proteasome degradation (PubMed: 25738228).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
Tissue Location	Expressed in brain, especially in striatum.

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