

S1PR2 Antibody

Catalog # ASC11940

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, E
Primary Accession	O95136
Other Accession	NP_004221 , 134244587
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	38867
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/mL
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Application Notes	S1PR2 antibody can be used for detection of S1PR2 by Western blot at 1 - 2 μ g/ml. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry at 10 μ g/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	9294
Other Names	Sphingosine 1-phosphate receptor 2, S1P receptor 2, S1P2, Endothelial differentiation G-protein coupled receptor 5, Sphingosine 1-phosphate receptor Edg-5, S1P receptor Edg-5, S1PR2, EDG5
Target/Specificity	S1PR2; S1PR2 antibody is human, mouse and rat reactive.
Reconstitution & Storage	S1PR2 antibody can be stored at 4°C for three months and -20°C, stable for up to one year.
Precautions	S1PR2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	S1PR2
Synonyms	EDG5
Function	Receptor for the lysosphingolipid sphingosine 1-phosphate (S1P) (PubMed: 10617617 , PubMed: 25274307). S1P is a bioactive lysophospholipid that elicits diverse physiological effects on most types of cells and tissues (PubMed: 10617617). When expressed in rat HTC4 hepatoma cells, is capable of mediating S1P-induced cell proliferation and suppression of apoptosis (PubMed: 10617617). Receptor for the chemokine-like protein FAM19A5 (PubMed: 29453251). Mediates the inhibitory effect of FAM19A5 on vascular smooth muscle cell proliferation and migration (By similarity). In lymphoid follicles, couples the binding of S1P to the activation of GNA13 and

downstream inhibition of AKT activation leading to suppression of germinal center (GC) B cell growth and migration outside the GC niche.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Background

The Sphingosine 1-phosphate receptor 2 (S1PR2) protein was initially identified as G-protein coupled receptor thought to be involved in development (1) and was found to mediate sphingosine 1-phosphate (SPP)-induced cell rounding and neurite retraction (2). S1PR2 and the related protein S1PR3 (also known as EDG3) are also thought to mediate the SPP-induced cell proliferation, survival, and related signaling events (3). S1PR2 has also been found to be key regulator in acute vascular inflammation and may be a novel therapeutic target for vascular disorders (4).

References

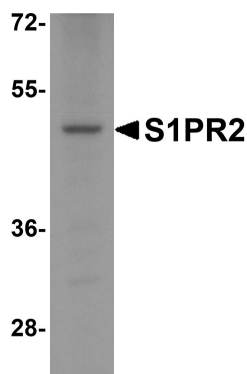
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Van Brocklyn JR, Tu Z, Edsall LC, et al. Sphingosine 1-phosphate-induced cell rounding and neurite retraction are mediated by the G protein-coupled receptor H218. *J. Biol. Chem.* 1999; 274:4626-32.

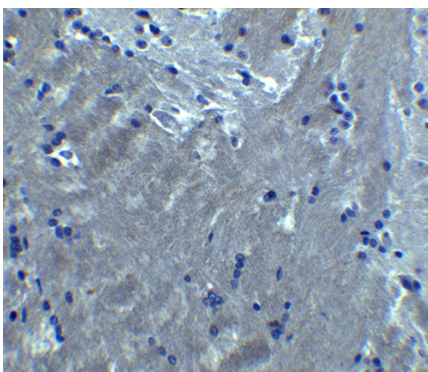
An S, Zheng Y, and Bleu T. Sphingosine 1-phosphate-induced cell proliferation, survival, and related signaling events mediated by G protein-coupled receptors Edg3 and Edg5. *J. Biol. Chem.* 275:288-96.

Zhang G, Yang L, Kim GS, et al. Critical role of sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor 2 (S1PR2) in acute vascular inflammation. *Blood* 2013; 122:443-55.

Images



Western blot analysis of S1PR2 in HeLa cell lysate with S1PR2 antibody at 1 µg/ml.



Immunohistochemistry of S1PR2 in mouse brain tissue with S1PR2 antibody at 10 µg/ml.

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