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GPR153 Rabbit pAb

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Catalog # AP56201

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	Q6NV75
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Rabbit, Sheep, Monkey
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	65361
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GPR153
Epitope Specificity	101-200/609
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Cell membrane.
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	GPR153 (G protein-coupled receptor 153), also known as PGR1, is a 609 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that functions as an orphan receptor and belongs to the GPR1 family. The gene encoding GPR153 maps to human chromosome 1, which spans 260 million base pairs, contains over 3,000 genes and comprises nearly 8% of the human genome. Chromosome 1 houses a large number of disease-associated genes, including those that are involved in familial adenomatous polyposis, Stickler syndrome, Parkinson's disease, Gaucher disease, schizophrenia and Usher syndrome.

Additional Information

Gene ID	387509
Other Names	Probable G-protein coupled receptor 153, G-protein coupled receptor PGR1, GPR153, PGR1
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000
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.

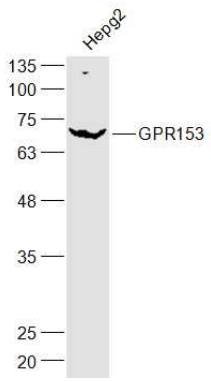
Protein Information

Name	GPR153
Synonyms	PGR1
Function	Orphan receptor.
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Background

GPR153 (G protein-coupled receptor 153), also known as PGR1, is a 609 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that functions as an orphan receptor and belongs to the GPR1 family. The gene encoding GPR153 maps to human chromosome 1, which spans 260 million base pairs, contains over 3,000 genes and comprises nearly 8% of the human genome. Chromosome 1 houses a large number of disease-associated genes, including those that are involved in familial adenomatous polyposis, Stickler syndrome, Parkinson's disease, Gaucher disease, schizophrenia and Usher syndrome.

Images



Sample:
Hepg2(Human) Cell Lysate at 30 ug
Primary: Anti-PKC iota (AP56201) at 1/300 dilution
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at 1/20000 dilution
Predicted band size: 65 kD
Observed band size: 65 kD