



GPR132 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-13296
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	GPR132
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GPR132. AA range:311-360
Specificity	GPR132 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GPR132 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	G protein coupled receptor 132;G2 accumulation protein;G2A;GPR132;Probable G-protein coupled receptor 132
Observed Band	42kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	42kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Internalized and accumulated in endosomal compartments. LPC triggers the relocalization from the endosomal compartment to the cell surface (By similarity). .
Tissue Specificity	Highly expressed in macrophages and hematopoietic tissues rich in lymphocytes, like spleen and thymus. Weakly expressed in heart and lung. In atherosclerotic plaques, expression is observed around the lipid core and at the shoulder region.
Function	caution:Was originally (PubMed:11474113) thought to be a receptor for lysophosphatidylcholine (LPC) and sphingosylphosphorylcholine (SPC), However, this work has been retracted.,function:Receptor for an unknown ligand. Activates a G alpha protein, most likely G alpha(q). May be involved in apoptosis. Functions at the G2/M checkpoint to delay mitosis. May serve as a

mechanism for T- and B-cells, and other cell types, to slow their proliferation and repair damaged DNA to ensure proper replication.,induction:By stress and DNA-damaging agents.,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family., subcellular location:Internalized and accumulated in endosomal compartments. LPC triggers the relocalization from the endosomal compartment to the cell surface.,tissue specificity:Highly expressed in macrophages and hematopoietic tissues rich in lymphocytes, like spleen and thymus. Weakly e

Background

This gene encodes a member of the guanine nucleotide-binding protein (G protein)-coupled receptor (GPCR) superfamily. The receptors are seven-pass transmembrane proteins that respond to extracellular cues and activate intracellular signal transduction pathways. This protein was reported to be a receptor for lysophosphatidylcholine action, but PubMedID: 15653487 retracts this finding and instead suggests this protein to be an effector of lysophosphatidylcholine action. This protein may have proton-sensing activity and may be a receptor for oxidized free fatty acids. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2013],

matters needing attention

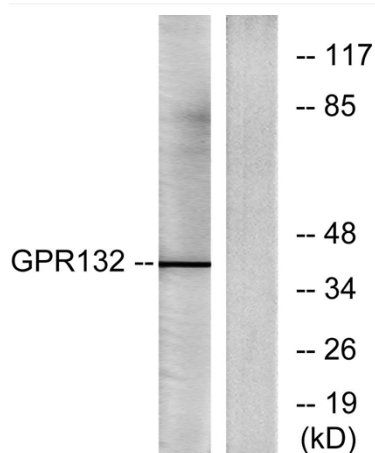
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

Usage suggestions

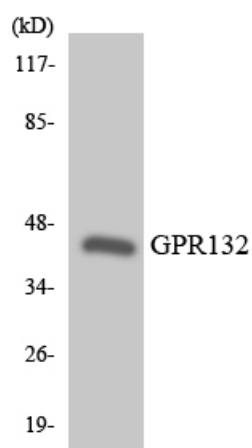
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



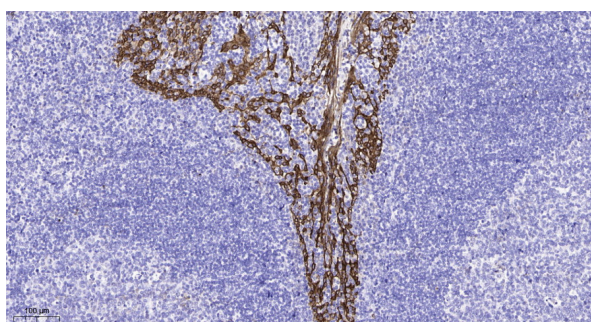
Products Images



Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat cells, using GPR132 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from HT-29 cells using GPR132 antibody.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).