



OXGR1 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-Ab-07390
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat
Applications	WB;ELISA
Gene Name	OXGR1 GPR80 GPR99 P2RY15 P2Y15
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human protein . at AA range: 130-210
Specificity	OXGR1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 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	WB 1:500-2000 ELISA 1:5000-20000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	2 oxoglutarate receptor 1;Alpha ketoglutarate receptor 1;G protein coupled receptor 80;G protein coupled receptor 99;GPR80;OXGR1;OXGR1 GPR80 GPR99 P2RY15 P2Y15;2-oxoglutarate receptor 1 (Alpha-ketoglutarate receptor 1) (G-protein coupled receptor 80) (G-protein coupled receptor 99) (P2Y purinoceptor 15) (P2Y15) (P2Y-like GPCR) (P2Y-like nucleotide receptor)
Observed Band	37kD
Calculated Molecular Weight	37kD
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
Tissue Specificity	Detected in kidney and, to a lower extent, in placenta. Not detected in brain tissues including the frontal cortex, caudate putamen, thalamus, hypothalamus, hippocampus or pons.
Function	caution:Was originally (Ref.5) thought to be a P2Y receptor.,function:Receptor for alpha-ketoglutarate. Seems to act exclusively through a G(q)-mediated pathway.,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,tissue specificity:Detected in kidney and, to a lower extend, in placenta. Not detected in brain tissues including the frontal cortex, caudate putamen, thalamus, hypothalamus, hippocampus or pons.,



Background

This gene encodes a G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) that belongs to the oxoglutarate receptor family within the GPCR superfamily. The encoded protein is activated by the citric acid intermediate, oxoglutarate, as well as several cysteinyl leukotrienes, including leukotrienes E4, C4 and D4, which are implicated in many inflammatory disorders. In mice, a knock-out of this gene leads to middle ear inflammation, changes in the mucosal epithelium, and an increase in fluid behind the eardrum, and is associated with hearing loss. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2016],

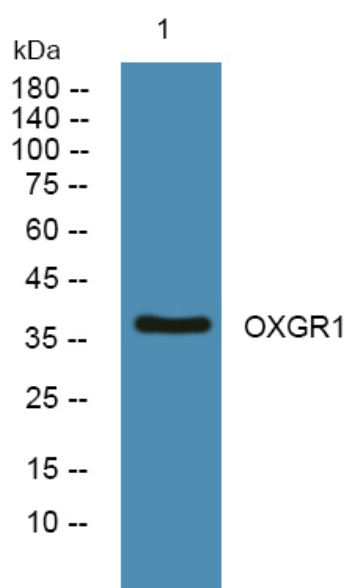
matters needing attention

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 K562 cells, primary antibody was diluted at 1:1000, 4° over night