

MLNR/GPR38/Motilin Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS10042**Specification**

MLNR/GPR38/Motilin Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - Product Information

Application	IHC-P
Primary Accession	O43193
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	45kDa KDa
Dilution	IHC-P~~N/A

MLNR/GPR38/Motilin Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 2862**Other Names**

Motilin receptor, G-protein coupled receptor 38, MLNR, GPR38, MTLR, MTLR1

Target/Specificity

Human MLNR. BLAST analysis of the peptide immunogen showed no homology with other human proteins.

Reconstitution & Storage

Long term: -70°C; Short term: +4°C

Precautions

MLNR/GPR38/Motilin Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

MLNR/GPR38/Motilin Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - Protein Information**Name** MLNR**Synonyms** GPR38, MTLR, MTLR1**Function**

Receptor for motilin.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Location

Expressed only in thyroid, stomach, and bone marrow

Volume

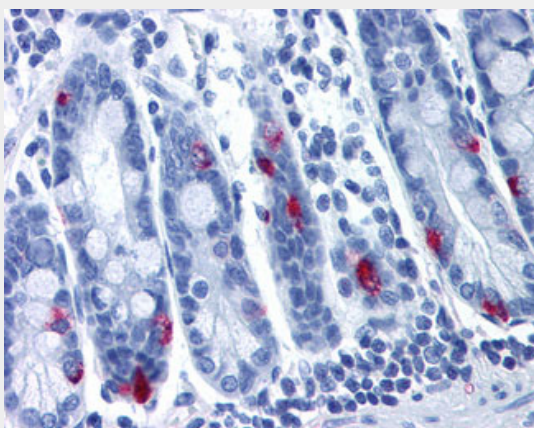
50 µl

MLNR/GPR38/Motilin Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

MLNR/GPR38/Motilin Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - Images



Anti-MLNR antibody ALS10042 IHC of human small intestine.

MLNR/GPR38/Motilin Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - Background

Receptor for motilin.

MLNR/GPR38/Motilin Receptor Antibody (Cytoplasmic Domain) - References

McKee K.K., et al. Genomics 46:426-434(1997).
Feighner S.D., et al. Science 284:2184-2188(1999).
King M.M., et al. Submitted (APR-2004) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Dunham A., et al. Nature 428:522-528(2004).
Smith R.G., et al. Endocrine 14:9-14(2001).