

GPR34 Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS10316**Specification**

GPR34 Antibody - Product Information

Application	IHC-P
Primary Accession	Q9UPC5
Reactivity	Human, Horse, Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	44kDa KDa
Dilution	IHC-P~~N/A

GPR34 Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 2857**Other Names**

Probable G-protein coupled receptor 34, GPR34

Reconstitution & Storage

Long term: -70°C; Short term: +4°C

Precautions

GPR34 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GPR34 Antibody - Protein Information**Name** GPR34**Function**

G-protein-coupled receptor of lysophosphatidylserine (LysoPS) that plays different roles in immune response (PubMed:16460680). Acts a damage-sensing receptor that triggers tissue repair upon recognition of dying neutrophils (By similarity). Mechanistically, apoptotic neutrophils release lysophosphatidylserine that are recognized by type 3 innate lymphoid cells (ILC3s) via GPR34, which activates downstream PI3K-AKT and RAS-ERK signaling pathways leading to STAT3 activation and IL-22 production (By similarity). Plays an important role in microglial function, controlling morphology and phagocytosis (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

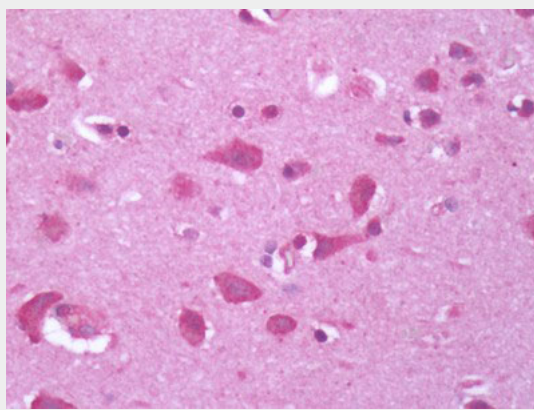
Broadly expressed. Highly expressed on mast cells (PubMed:16460680).

GPR34 Antibody - 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](#)

GPR34 Antibody - Images



Human Brain, Cortex: Formalin-Fixed, Paraffin-Embedded (FFPE)

GPR34 Antibody - Background

Orphan receptor.

GPR34 Antibody - References

Schoneberg T., et al. *Biochim. Biophys. Acta* 1446:57-70(1999).
Marchese A., et al. *Genomics* 56:12-21(1999).
Jacobi F.K., et al. *Hum. Genet.* 107:89-91(2000).
Ota T., et al. *Nat. Genet.* 36:40-45(2004).