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GPR65 / TDAG8 Antibody (Extracellular Domain)

Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # ALS10422

Specification

GPR65 / TDAG8 Antibody (Extracellular Domain) - Product Information

Application	**IHC-P**
Primary Accession	Q8IYL9
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**39kDa KDa**
Dilution	**IHC-P~~N/A**

GPR65 / TDAG8 Antibody (Extracellular Domain) - Additional Information

Gene ID 8477

Other Names
Psychosine receptor, G-protein coupled receptor 65, T-cell death-associated gene 8 protein, GPR65, TDAG8

Target/Specificity
Human GPR65. BLAST analysis of the peptide immunogen showed no homology with other human proteins, except VCL (50%), CPS1 (39%).

Reconstitution & Storage
Long term: -70°C; Short term: +4°C

Precautions
GPR65 / TDAG8 Antibody (Extracellular Domain) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GPR65 / TDAG8 Antibody (Extracellular Domain) - Protein Information

Name GPR65 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:27287411, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:4517}

Function
Proton-sensing G-protein coupled receptor activated by extracellular pH, which is required to monitor pH changes and generate adaptive reactions (PubMed:15326175, PubMed:15618224, PubMed:20855608, PubMed:33478938, PubMed:37722051, PubMed:39753132). Activated by an optimal pH of 7.4 (PubMed:39753132). Ligand binding causes a conformation change that triggers

signaling via guanine nucleotide- binding proteins (G proteins) and modulates the activity of downstream effectors, such as adenylate cyclase (PubMed:15326175, PubMed:15618224, PubMed:37722051, PubMed:39753132). GPR65 is mainly coupled to G(s) G proteins and mediates activation of adenylate cyclase activity (PubMed:15618224, PubMed:37722051, PubMed:39753132). May also act as a receptor for the glycosphingolipid psychosine (PSY) and several related glycosphingolipids (PubMed:11309421, PubMed:15326175). Plays a role in immune response by maintaining lysosome function and regulating T-cell metabolism (PubMed:27287411). Acts as a regulator of inflammation by mediating pH-sensing of extracellular acidification which takes place in inflamed tissues: activation regulates endo-lysosomal function of immune cells and T-cell metabolism (By similarity). Constitutively active in endosomes and stimulates adenylate cyclase production from endosomes independently from extracellular pH changes (PubMed:39753132).

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Early endosome membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Late endosome membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Internalizes and localizes to early and late endosomes, from where GPR65 signals at steady state, irrespective of extracellular pH (PubMed:39753132). Changes in extracellular pH may relocalize receptor signaling to the cell membrane (PubMed:39753132).

Tissue Location
Predominantly expressed in thymus, spleen, lymph nodes, small intestine, lung, placenta and peripheral blood leukocytes

Volume
50 µl

GPR65 / TDAG8 Antibody (Extracellular 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 Cytomety
- Cell Culture

GPR65 / TDAG8 Antibody (Extracellular Domain) - Images

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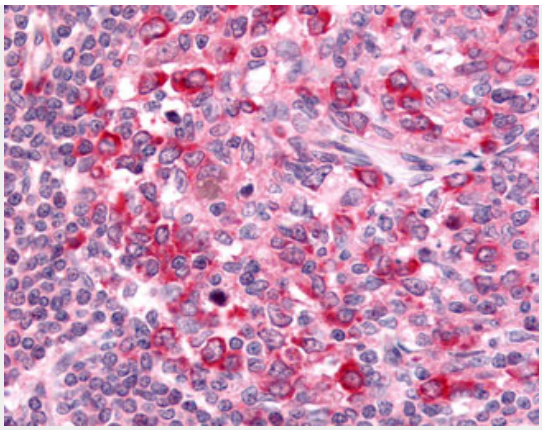

Anti-GPR65 antibody ALS10422 IHC of human lymph node.

GPR65 / TDAG8 Antibody (Extracellular Domain) - Background

Receptor for the glycosphingolipid psychosine (PSY) and several related glycosphingolipids. May have a role in activation- induced cell death or differentiation of T-cells.

GPR65 / TDAG8 Antibody (Extracellular Domain) - References

Kyaw H.,et al.DNA Cell Biol. 17:493-500(1998).
Heilig R.,et al.Nature 421:601-607(2003).
Im D.-S.,et al.J. Cell Biol. 153:429-434(2001).