

### **GPR64 Polyclonal Antibody**

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP54803

### **Specification**

# **GPR64 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application Primary Accession Host Clonality Calculated MW Physical State Immunogen Epitope Specificity Isotype <b>Purity</b> affinity purified by Protein A	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, ICC, E <u>Q8IZP9</u> Rabbit Polyclonal 112 KDa Liquid KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human G protein coupled receptor 64 55-170/1017 IgG
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02%
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Cell membrane; Multi pass membrane
SIMILARITY	protein. Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 2 family. LN-TM7 subfamily. Contains 1
SUBUNIT	GPS domain. Forms a heterodimer, consisting of a large extracellular region linked to a
Post-translational modifications	seven-transmembrane moiety (Probable). Proteolytically cleaved into 2 subunits, an extracellular subunit and a
Important Note	seven-transmembrane subunit (Potential). This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	

bs-12268P is one synthetic peptide derived from human G protein coupled receptor 64. This orphan B G-protein coupled receptor could be involved in a signal transduction pathway controlling epidymal function and male fertility: it has been reported in the epididymis. ESTs have been isolated from embryo, kidney, placenta, skeletal muscle and testis libraries.

### **GPR64** Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 10149

**Other Names** Adhesion G-protein coupled receptor G2, G-protein coupled receptor 64, Human epididymis-specific protein 6, He6, ADGRG2 (<a href="http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene\_symbol\_report?hgnc\_id=4516"



# target="\_blank">HGNC:4516</a>)

## Target/Specificity

Epididymis specific. Both subunits were associated with apical membranes of efferent ductule and proximal epididymal duct epithelia.

Dilution

<span class ="dilution\_WB">WB~~1:1000</span><br \><span class ="dilution\_IHC-P">IHC-P~~N/A</span><br \><span class ="dilution\_IHC-F">IHC-F~~N/A</span><br \><span class ="dilution\_IF">IF~~1:50~200</span><br \><span class ="dilution\_ICC">ICC~~N/A</span><br \><span class ="dilution\_E">E~~N/A</span>

Format

0.01M TBS(pH7.4), 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce

Storage

Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

# **GPR64** Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name ADGRG2 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:25713288, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:4516}

#### Function

Adhesion G-protein coupled receptor (aGPCR) for steroid hormones, such as dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA; also named 3beta- hydroxyandrost-5-en-17-one) and androstenedione (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29393851" target="\_blank">29393851</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35982227" target="\_blank">35982227</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/39884271" target="\_blank">39884271</a>). Involved in a signal transduction pathway controlling epididymal function and male fertility (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29393851" target="\_blank">29393851</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34234254" target="\_blank">33303626</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34234254" target="\_blank">34234254</a>). ADGRG2 is coupled to G(s) G proteins and mediates activation

of adenylate cyclase activity (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29393851" target="\_blank">29393851</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/34234254" target="\_blank">34234254</a>). Also able to couple with G(q) G proteins in vitro (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29393851" target="\_blank">29393851</a>). Together with CFTR, required to promote fluid reabsorption within efferent ductule (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29393851" target="\_blank">29393851</a>). Together with CFTR, required to promote fluid reabsorption within efferent ductule (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29393851" target="\_blank">29393851</a>).

**Cellular Location** 

Apical cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

### **Tissue Location**

Epididymis-specific expression (at protein level). Both subunits are associated with apical membranes of efferent ductule and proximal epididymal duct epithelia. Mainly expressed in the nonciliated principal cells of the proximal excurrent ducts Specifically over-expressed in Ewing sarcomas but also up-regulated in a number of carcinomas derived from prostate, kidney or lung



# **GPR64** Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

**GPR64 Polyclonal Antibody - Images**