

Anti-GPR126 Antibody
Rabbit polyclonal antibody to GPR126
Catalog # AP61531**Specification**

Anti-GPR126 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IF/IC, IHC
Primary Accession	Q86SQ4
Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	136695

Anti-GPR126 Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 57211**Other Names**

DREG; VIGR; G-protein coupled receptor 126; Developmentally regulated G-protein-coupled receptor; Vascular inducible G protein-coupled receptor

Target/Specificity

Recognizes endogenous levels of GPR126 protein.

Dilution

WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IH (1/100 - 1/200), IF/IC (1/100 - 1/500)

IF/IC~~N/A

IHC~~1:100~500

Format

Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Anti-GPR126 Antibody - Protein Information**Name** ADGRG6 ([HGNC:13841](#))**Function**

Adhesion G-protein coupled receptor (aGPCR) for steroid hormones, such as progesterone and 17alpha-hydroxyprogesterone (17OHP) (PubMed:35394864, PubMed:39884271). Involved in many biological processes, such as myelination, sprouting angiogenesis, placenta, ear and cartilage development (By similarity). 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:24227709, PubMed:35394864). ADGRG6 is coupled to G(i) G alpha proteins and mediates inhibition of adenylate cyclase (PubMed:24227709, PubMed:35394864). Also able to couple to G(q) G proteins (PubMed:24227709). Involved in myelination of the peripheral nervous system: required for differentiation of promyelinating Schwann cells and for normal myelination of axons (PubMed:24227709). Also acts as a regulator of body length and bone mass (PubMed:18391950). Acts as a regulator of blood-brain barrier formation in the central nervous system via its association with LRP1 and ITGB1 (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Detected on the cell surface of activated but not resting umbilical vein.

Tissue Location

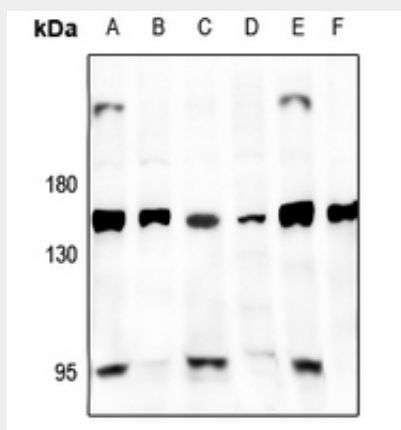
Expressed in placenta and to a lower extent in pancreas and liver. Detected in aortic endothelial cells but not in skin microvascular endothelial cells.

Anti-GPR126 Antibody - Protocols

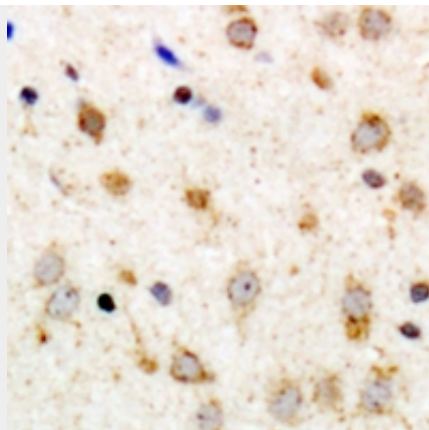
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

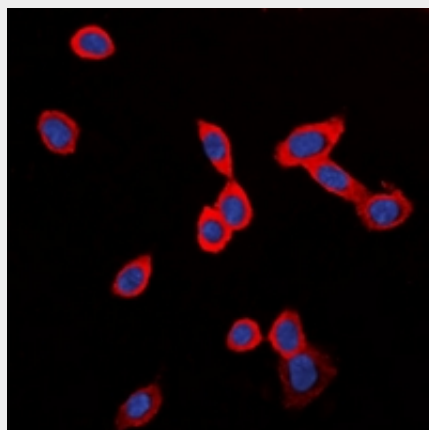
Anti-GPR126 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of GPR126 expression in Beas2B (A), U87MG (B), HEK293T (C), NIH3T3 (D), MCF7 (E), SKOVCA3 (F) whole cell lysates.



Immunohistochemical analysis of GPR126 staining in human brain formalin fixed paraffin embedded tissue section. The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with sodium citrate buffer (pH 6.0). The section was then incubated with the antibody at room temperature and detected using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. The section was then counterstained with haematoxylin and mounted with DPX.



Immunofluorescent analysis of GPR126 staining in LOVO cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a humidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with a DyLight 594-conjugated secondary antibody (red) in PBS at room temperature in the dark. DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue).

Anti-GPR126 Antibody - Background

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human GPR126. The exact sequence is proprietary.