

GPR172A Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP70178**Specification****GPR172A Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IF
Primary Accession	Q9HAB3
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

GPR172A Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 79581**Other Names**

SLC52A2; GPR172A; PAR1; RFT3; Solute carrier family 52; riboflavin transporter, member 2; Porcine endogenous retrovirus A receptor 1; PERV-A receptor 1; Protein GPR172A; Riboflavin transporter 3; hRFT3

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
IF~~1:50~200

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

GPR172A Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** SLC52A2**Synonyms** GPR172A, PAR1, RFT3**Function**

Plasma membrane transporter mediating the uptake by cells of the water soluble vitamin B2/riboflavin that plays a key role in biochemical oxidation-reduction reactions of the carbohydrate, lipid, and amino acid metabolism (PubMed:20463145, PubMed:22864630, PubMed:23243084, PubMed:24253200, PubMed:27702554). Humans are unable to synthesize vitamin B2/riboflavin and must obtain it via intestinal absorption (PubMed:20463145). May also act

as a receptor for 4- hydroxybutyrate (Probable).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

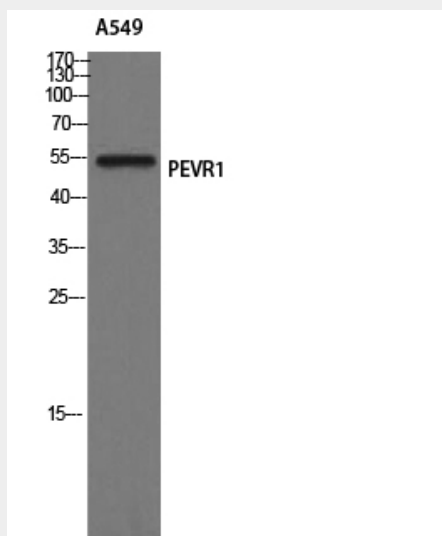
Tissue Location

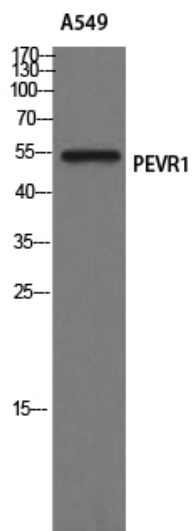
Highly expressed in brain, fetal brain and salivary gland. Weakly expressed in other tissues.

GPR172A Polyclonal 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](#)

GPR172A Polyclonal Antibody - Images



GPR172A Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Riboflavin transporter. Riboflavin transport is Na(+)- independent but moderately pH-sensitive. Activity is strongly inhibited by riboflavin analogs, such as lumiflavin. Weakly inhibited by flavin adenine dinucleotide (FAD) and flavin mononucleotide (FMN). In case of infection by retroviruses, acts as a cell receptor to retroviral envelopes similar to the porcine endogenous retrovirus (PERV-A).