

**GRPR Antibody (Center)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP9790c****Specification**

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**GRPR Antibody (Center) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P30550</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">P52500</a> , <a href="#">P21729</a>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	123-152

**GRPR Antibody (Center) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2925**Other Names**

Gastrin-releasing peptide receptor, GRP-R, GRP-preferring bombesin receptor, GRPR

**Target/Specificity**

This GRPR antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 123-152 amino acids from the Central region of human GRPR.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

IHC-P~~1:50~100

FC~~1:10~50

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

GRPR Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**GRPR Antibody (Center) - Protein Information****Name** GRPR

**Function** Receptor for gastrin-releasing peptide (GRP) (PubMed:[1655761](#)). Signals via association with G proteins that activate a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system, resulting in Akt phosphorylation. Contributes to the regulation of food intake. Contributes to the perception of prurient stimuli and transmission of itch signals in the spinal cord that promote scratching behavior, but does not play a role in the perception of pain. Contributes primarily to nonhistaminergic itch sensation. In one study, shown to act in the amygdala as part of an inhibitory network which inhibits memory specifically related to learned fear (By similarity). In another study, shown to contribute to disinhibition of glutamatergic cells in the auditory cortex via signaling on vasoactive intestinal peptide- expressing cells which leads to enhanced auditory fear memories (By similarity). Contributes to the induction of sighing through signaling in the pre-Botzinger complex, a cluster of several thousand neurons in the ventrolateral medulla responsible for inspiration during respiratory activity (By similarity).

#### **Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

#### **Tissue Location**

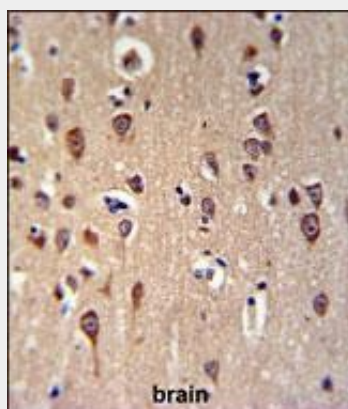
Highly expressed in pancreas (PubMed:11245983). Also expressed in stomach, adrenal cortex and brain (PubMed:11245983) In brain, expressed in cells throughout the cortex (PubMed:34610277)

### **GRPR Antibody (Center) - 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](#)

### **GRPR Antibody (Center) - Images**



GRPR Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP9790c) IHC analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded brain tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of the GRPR Antibody (Center) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

### **GRPR Antibody (Center) - Background**

Gastrin-releasing peptide (GRP) regulates numerous functions of the gastrointestinal and central nervous systems, including release of gastrointestinal hormones, smooth muscle cell contraction, and epithelial cell proliferation and is a potent mitogen for neoplastic tissues. The effects of GRP are mediated through the gastrin-releasing peptide receptor. This receptor is a glycosylated, 7-transmembrane G-protein coupled receptor that activates the phospholipase C signaling pathway. The receptor is aberrantly expressed in numerous cancers such as those of the lung, colon, and prostate. An individual with autism and multiple exostoses was found to have a balanced translocation between chromosome 8 and a chromosome X breakpoint located within the gastrin-releasing peptide receptor gene.

#### **GRPR Antibody (Center) - References**

Guey, L.T., et al. Eur. Urol. 57(2):283-292(2010)  
Chapuis, J., et al. Mol. Psychiatry 14(11):1004-1016(2009)  
Chao, C., et al. J. Surg. Res. 156(1):26-31(2009)  
Ananias, H.J., et al. Prostate 69(10):1101-1108(2009)  
Fleischmann, A., et al. Endocr. Relat. Cancer 16(2):623-633(2009)