

GPR52 Antibody(C-term) Blocking peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP19491b**Specification**

GPR52 Antibody(C-term) Blocking peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q9Y2T5](#)**GPR52 Antibody(C-term) Blocking peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 9293**Other Names**

Probable G-protein coupled receptor 52, GPR52

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GPR52 Antibody(C-term) Blocking peptide - Protein Information**Name** GPR52 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:9931487, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:4508}**Function**

Gs-coupled receptor activated by antipsychotics reserpine leading to an increase in intracellular cAMP and its internalization (PubMed:24587241). May play a role in locomotor activity through modulation of dopamine, NMDA and ADORA2A-induced locomotor activity. These behavioral changes are accompanied by modulation of the dopamine receptor signaling pathway in striatum (PubMed:24587241). Modulates HTT level via cAMP-dependent but PKA independent mechanisms through activation of RAB39B that translocates HTT to the endoplasmic reticulum, thus avoiding proteasome degradation (PubMed:25738228).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Location

Expressed in brain, especially in striatum.

GPR52 Antibody(C-term) Blocking peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

GPR52 Antibody(C-term) Blocking peptide - Images**GPR52 Antibody(C-term) Blocking peptide - Background**

Members of the G protein-coupled receptor (GPR) family play important roles in signal transduction from the external environment to the inside of the cell.

GPR52 Antibody(C-term) Blocking peptide - References

Sawzdargo, M., et al. Brain Res. Mol. Brain Res. 64(2):193-198(1999)