

Mouse GPR81-S296 Blocking Peptide Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP6362e

## Specification

## Mouse GPR81-S296 Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession Other Accession

#### <u>Q8C131</u> <u>NP\_780729</u>

## Mouse GPR81-S296 Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 243270

**Other Names** Hydroxycarboxylic acid receptor 1, G-protein coupled receptor 81, Hcar1, Gpr81

**Target/Specificity** The synthetic peptide sequence is selected from aa 296-318 of MOUSE Hcar1

#### 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.

# Mouse GPR81-S296 Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name Hcar1

Synonyms Gpr81

**Function** Acts as a receptor for L-lactate and mediates its anti- lipolytic effect through a G(i)-protein-mediated pathway.

**Cellular Location** Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

#### Tissue Location

Highly expressed in subcutaneous fat and omental fat and detectable in lower levels in brain and many other tissues High levels detected in epididymal and subcutaneous fat with slightly lower in omental fat, low levels are detected in the brain, skeletal muscle, kidney, liver and the pancreas (at protein level)



## Mouse GPR81-S296 Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

#### <u>Blocking Peptides</u>

# Mouse GPR81-S296 Blocking Peptide - Images

## Mouse GPR81-S296 Blocking Peptide - Background

G protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs, or GPRs) contain 7 transmembrane domains and transduce extracellular signals through heterotrimeric G proteins. Northern analyses revealed GPR81 expression in the pituitary.

### Mouse GPR81-S296 Blocking Peptide - References

Mao, M., et al., Genomics 83(6):989-999 (2004). Lee, D.K., et al., Gene 275(1):83-91 (2001).