

GPR50 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP9343c**Specification**

GPR50 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q13585](#)**GPR50 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 9248**Other Names**

Melatonin-related receptor, G protein-coupled receptor 50, H9, GPR50

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.

GPR50 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** GPR50**Function**

G protein-coupled receptor that plays a role in numerous physiological processes including regulation of energy metabolism, neurite outgrowth or cell migration (PubMed:19699797). Promotes self-renewal and neuronal differentiation of neural progenitor cells through activation of the NOTCH and WNT/beta-catenin signaling pathways (By similarity). Modulates the KAT5-dependent glucocorticoid receptor signaling by modulating KAT5 subcellular compartmentalisation (PubMed:21858214). Also plays a role in the activation TGFBR1 in the absence of TGFBR2 by interfering with FKBP1A binding to TGFBR1, leading to induction of both canonical and non-canonical SMAD signaling pathways resulting in inhibition of proliferation or promotion of migration (PubMed:29572483).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Postsynaptic density

Tissue Location

Hypothalamus and pituitary.

GPR50 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

GPR50 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images**GPR50 Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background**

Melatonin-related receptor expression has been documented from human CNS tissues, specifically in hypothalamus and pituitary, but not in human peripheral tissues. In animals, expression has also been seen in the CNS, and peripheral tissues.