

GPR65 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP9501b**Specification**

GPR65 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q8IYL9](#)**GPR65 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 8477**Other Names**

Psychosine receptor, G-protein coupled receptor 65, T-cell death-associated gene 8 protein, GPR65, TDAG8

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.

GPR65 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** GPR65**Synonyms** TDAG8**Function**

Receptor for the glycosphingolipid psychosine (PSY) and several related glycosphingolipids (PubMed:11309421). Plays a role in immune response by maintaining lysosome function and supporting phagocytosis-mediated intracellular bacteria clearance (PubMed:27287411). May have a role in activation-induced cell death or differentiation of T-cells (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

Predominantly expressed in thymus, spleen, lymph nodes, small intestine, lung, placenta and peripheral blood leukocytes

GPR65 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

GPR65 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**GPR65 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

Receptor for the glycosphingolipid psychosine (PSY) and several related glycosphingolipids. May have a role in activation-induced cell death or differentiation of T-cells.

GPR65 Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Mogi, C., et al. J. Immunol. 182(5):3243-3251(2009)Ishii, S., et al. J. Biol. Chem. 280(10):9083-9087(2005)Radu, C.G., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 102(5):1632-1637(2005)