

bs-15386R**[Primary Antibody]****GPR162 Rabbit pAb****BioSS**
ANTIBODIES

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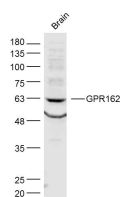
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— DATASHEET —

Host: Rabbit	Isotype: IgG	Applications: WB (1:500-2000)
Clonality: Polyclonal		Reactivity: Mouse (predicted: Human, Rat, Rabbit, Pig, Sheep, Cow, Chicken, Dog, Horse)
GeneID: 27239	SWISS: Q16538	
Target: GPR162		Predicted MW.: 64 kDa
Immunogen: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GPR162: 111-210/588. < Extracellular >		Subcellular Location: Cell membrane
Purification: affinity purified by Protein A		
Concentration: 1mg/ml		
Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.		
Background: G protein-coupled receptors (GPRs), also known as seven transmembrane receptors, heptahelical receptors or 7TM receptors, comprise a superfamily of proteins that play a role in many different stimulus-response pathways. G protein coupled receptors translate extracellular signals into intracellular signals (G protein activation) and they respond to a variety of signaling molecules, such as hormones and neurotransmitters. GPR162 is a 588 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that functions as an orphan receptor and belongs to the GPR1 family. Existing as two alternatively spliced isoforms, the gene encoding GPR162 maps to human chromosome 12p13.31. Chromosome 12 is associated with a variety of diseases and afflictions, including hypochondrogenesis, achondrogenesis, Kniest dysplasia, Noonan syndrome and trisomy 12p, which causes facial developmental defects and seizure disorders.		

— VALIDATION IMAGES —

Sample: Brain (Mouse) Lysate at 40 ug Primary:
Anti-GPR162 (bs-15386R) at 1/300 dilution
Secondary: IRDye800CW Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG at
1/20000 dilution Predicted band size: 64 kD
Observed band size: 63 kD