

**bs-12025R****[ Primary Antibody ]****GPR116 Rabbit pAb**

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**— DATASHEET —**

<b>Host:</b> Rabbit	<b>Isotype:</b> IgG	<b>Applications:</b> ELISA (1:5000-10000)
<b>Clonality:</b> Polyclonal		<b>Reactivity:</b> (predicted: Human, Mouse, Rat, Rabbit)
<b>GeneID:</b> 221395	<b>SWISS:</b> Q8IZF2	
<b>Target:</b> GPR116		<b>Predicted MW.:</b> 147 kDa
<b>Immunogen:</b> KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human G protein coupled receptor 116: 501-600/1346. < Extracellular >		<b>Subcellular Location:</b> Cell membrane
<b>Purification:</b> affinity purified by Protein A		
<b>Concentration:</b> 1mg/ml		
<b>Storage:</b> 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.		
<b>Background:</b> 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. GPR116 (G protein-coupled receptor 116) is a 1,346 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that contains one SEA domain, one GPS domain and three Ig-like domains and belongs to the GPR family. Existing as a disulfide-linked homodimer at the cell surface, GPR116 exists as multiple alternatively spliced isoforms and is thought to play a role in regulating and maintaining proper acid-base balance throughout the cell.		