

**bs-13519R****[ Primary Antibody ]****GPR146 Rabbit pAb**

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**— DATASHEET —**

<b>Host:</b> Rabbit	<b>Isotype:</b> IgG	<b>Applications:</b> <b>IHC-P</b> (1:100-500) <b>IHC-F</b> (1:100-500) <b>IF</b> (1:100-500) <b>ICC/IF</b> (1:100) <b>ELISA</b> (1:5000-10000)  <b>Reactivity:</b> (predicted: Human)  <b>Predicted MW.:</b> 37 kDa  <b>Subcellular Location:</b> Cell membrane
<b>Clonality:</b> Polyclonal		
<b>GeneID:</b> 115330	<b>SWISS:</b> Q96CH1	
<b>Target:</b> GPR146		
<b>Immunogen:</b> KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human G protein coupled receptor 146: 221-320/333. < Extracellular >		
<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. GPR146 (G protein-coupled receptor 146), also known as PGR8, is a 333 amino acid multi-pass transmembrane protein that belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family. Characterized as an orphan receptor for which its endogenous ligand has yet to be identified, GPR146 is thought to play a role in signaling events throughout the cell.		