

Anti-LPAR1 Antibody (3T102)

Product Details

Ig Type:	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Clone:	3T102
Purification:	Affinity-chromatography

Applications

	Western Blot
	-Positive WB detected in: Hela whole cell lysate, A375 whole cell lysate
Verified Activity:	-All lanes: EDG2 antibody at 1:1000
	-Secondary: Goat polyclonal to rabbit IgG at 1/50000 dilution
	-Predicted band size: 42, 42 kDa
	-Observed band size: 42 kDa
Application:	ELISA, WB
Recommended	WB:1:500-1:5000.

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	A synthetic peptide: Human EDG2
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	1902
Uniprot ID:	Q92633
Synonyms:	LPAR 1;EDG2;LPA receptor 1;LPA1;Lysophosphatidic acid receptor 1;Lysophosphatidic acid receptor Edg-2;LPA-1
Biology Area:	Cancer, Cardiovascular, Metabolism, Signal transduction

Research Background

Receptor for lysophosphatidic acid (LPA). Plays a role in the reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton, cell migration, differentiation and proliferation, and thereby contributes to the responses to tissue damage and infectious agents. Activates downstream signaling cascades via the G(i)/G(o), G(12)/G(13), and G(q) families of heteromeric G proteins. Signaling inhibits adenylyl cyclase activity and decreases cellular cAMP levels. Signaling triggers an increase of cytoplasmic Ca(2+) levels. Activates RALA; this leads to the activation of phospholipase C (PLC) and the formation of inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate. Signaling mediates activation of down-stream MAP kinases. Contributes to the regulation of cell shape. Promotes Rho-dependent reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton in neuronal cells and neurite retraction. Promotes the activation of Rho and the formation of actin stress fibers. Promotes formation of lamellipodia at the leading edge of migrating cells via activation of RAC1. Through its function as lysophosphatidic

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acid receptor, plays a role in chemotaxis and cell migration, including responses to injury and wounding. Plays a role in triggering inflammation in response to bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS) via its interaction with CD14. Promotes cell proliferation in response to lysophosphatidic acid. Required for normal skeleton development. May play a role in osteoblast differentiation. Required for normal brain development. Required for normal proliferation, survival and maturation of newly formed neurons in the adult dentate gyrus. Plays a role in pain perception and in the initiation of neuropathic pain.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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