

Anti-GPR100 Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human (predicted:Mouse,Pig,Cow,Rabbit)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 41 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	<p>1. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (human kidney); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30 min; Antibody incubation with (GPR100) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-06680) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by a conjugated secondary for 20 minutes and DAB staining.</p> <p>2. Blank control (blue line): A549 (fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min), then permeabilized with 90% ice-cold methanol for 30 min on ice).</p> <p>Primary Antibody (green line): Rabbit Anti-GPR100 antibody, Dilution: 3 µg /10⁶ cells; Isotype Control Antibody (orange line): Rabbit IgG. Secondary Antibody (white blue line): Goat anti-rabbit IgG-PE, Dilution: 1 µg /test.</p>
Application:	IHC-P,IHC-Fr,IF,FCM
Recommended	IHC-P: 1:100-500; IHC-Fr: 1:100-500; IF: 1:100-500; FCM: 3µg/Test

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human GPR100
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	339403
Uniprot ID:	Q8TDU9

Research Background

G protein-coupled receptors (GPRs) are a protein family of transmembrane receptors that transmit an extracellular signal (ligand binding) into an intracellular signal (G protein activation). GPR signaling is an evolutionarily ancient mechanism used by all eukaryotes to sense environmental stimuli and mediate cell-cell communication. All of the receptors have seven membrane-spanning domains and the extracellular parts of the receptor can be glycosylated. These extracellular loops also contain two highly conserved cysteine residues which create disulfide bonds to stabilize the receptor structure. Relaxin Receptor 4, also known as Relaxin/insulin-like family peptide receptor 4, RXFP4, RLN3R2, GPCR142 or GPR100, is a G protein-coupled receptor that binds Relaxin 3 and is specifically expressed in peripheral tissues, particularly in the colon.

Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins

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