

Product name:	GPR116 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Cat number:	ABN11629
Conjugate:	Unconjugated
Size:	100µL
Clone:	Polyclonal
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Immunogen:	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GPR116. AA range:11-60
Reactivity:	Human,Rat,Mouse
Applications:	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:5000-1:10000
Molecular Weight:	150kDa
Purification:	Affinity purification
Form:	Liquid
Buffer:	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Storage:	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Background:

function:May have a role in the regulation of acid-base balance.,PTM:Proteolytically cleaved into 2 highly conserved sites: one in the SEA domain and the other in the stalk domain region preceding the first transmembrane. The later 2 subunits, the extracellular subunit and the seven-transmembrane subunit, remain tightly associated and non-covalently linked.,sequence caution:Contaminating sequence. Potential poly-A sequence.,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 2 family. LN-TM7 subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 GPS domain.,similarity:Contains 1 SEA domain.,similarity:Contains 3 Ig-like (immunoglobulin-like) domains.,subunit:Exists as disulfide-linked dimers at the cell surface.,function:May have a role in the regulation of acid-base balance.,PTM:Proteolytically cleaved into 2 highly conserved sites: one in the SEA domain and the other in the stalk domain region preceding the first transmembrane. The later 2 subunits, the extracellular subunit and the seven-transmembrane subunit, remain tightly associated and non-covalently linked.,sequence caution:Contaminating sequence. Potential poly-A sequence.,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 2 family. LN-TM7 subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 GPS domain.,similarity:Contains 1 SEA domain.,similarity:Contains 3 Ig-like (immunoglobulin-like) domains.,subunit:Exists as disulfide-linked dimers at the cell surface.,