

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human GPR115 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 5% cross-reactivity with recombinant human (rh) GPR111, rhGPR114, and rhGPR125 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant human GPR115 Ser22-Ala347 Accession # Q8IZF3
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 488 Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

Stability & Storage Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

GPR115 is a member of the LN-7TM family of adhesion-type 7-transmembrane (TM) G-protein coupled receptors (GPCR) that show a long extracellular N-terminus (1, 2). The 695 amino acid (aa) human GPR115 sequence predicts a 21 aa signal sequence, a 385 aa N-terminal extracellular domain (ECD), seven TM regions separated by 6-24 aa intracellular and extracellular regions, and a 40 aa cytoplasmic tail. Like other LN-7TM members, the ECD contains a highly glycosylated mucin-like stalk that is predicted to function in adhesion. This is followed by a cysteine-rich GPCR proteolytic cleavage site (GPS) (1). GPS domains, which have been described in other 7TM proteins including ETL, GPR126, HE6, and Latrophilin-1, are cleavage sites for processing proteins into two subunits (3-7). Within the N-terminal region that ends with the predicted cleavage site (aa 22-347), human GPR115 shares 58% aa sequence identity with the corresponding region of mouse and rat GPR115. GPR115 was identified from expressed sequence tags (ESTs) found in pregnant uterus, breast, and the genitourinary tract (1).

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