

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human GPER in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, less than 1% cross-reactivity with recombinant human GPR144, GPR115, and GPR124 is observed.
Source	Polyclonal Goat IgG
Purification	Antigen Affinity-purified
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -derived recombinant human GPER Met1-Ser62 Accession # Q99527
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 647 Excitation Wavelength: 650 nm Emission Wavelength: 668 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.
Flow Cytometry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	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

GPER (G-Protein Coupled Estrogen Receptor 1; also GPR30, DRY12 and mER) is a 44 kDa, seven transmembrane (TM) member of the GPR-1 family of molecules. It is ubiquitously expressed, appearing on/in neurons, monocytes and endothelial cells. Its exact location is unclear; it has been described in both the cell membrane and ER, but not by all investigators. Human GPER is 375 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains an N-terminal extracellular region (aa 1-62), a series of seven TM domains (aa 63-327), and a C-terminal cytoplasmic tail (aa 328-375). The initial function attributed to GPER was that of a membrane receptor for estrogen. This is in dispute. There are two potential splice variants for GPER. One shows a deletion of aa 32-49, while a second shows a 99 aa substitution for aa 308-375. Over aa 1-62, human GPER shares 57% aa identity with mouse GPER.

PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

This product is provided under an agreement between Life Technologies Corporation and R&D Systems, Inc, and the manufacture, use, sale or import of this product is subject to one or more US patents and corresponding non-US equivalents, owned by Life Technologies Corporation and its affiliates. The purchase of this product conveys to the buyer the non-transferable right to use the purchased amount of the product and components of the product only in research conducted by the buyer (whether the buyer is an academic or for-profit entity). The sale of this product is expressly conditioned on the buyer not using the product or its components (1) in manufacturing; (2) to provide a service, information, or data to an unaffiliated third party for payment; (3) for therapeutic, diagnostic or prophylactic purposes; (4) to resell, sell, or otherwise transfer this product or its components to any third party, or for any other commercial purpose. Life Technologies Corporation will not assert a claim against the buyer of the infringement of the above patents based on the manufacture, use or sale of a commercial product developed in research by the buyer in which this product or its components was employed, provided that neither this product nor any of its components was used in the manufacture of such product. For information on purchasing a license to this product for purposes other than research, contact Life Technologies Corporation, Cell Analysis Business Unit, Business Development, 29851 Willow Creek Road, Eugene, OR 97402, Tel: (541) 465-8300. Fax: (541) 335-0354.