

DESCRIPTION

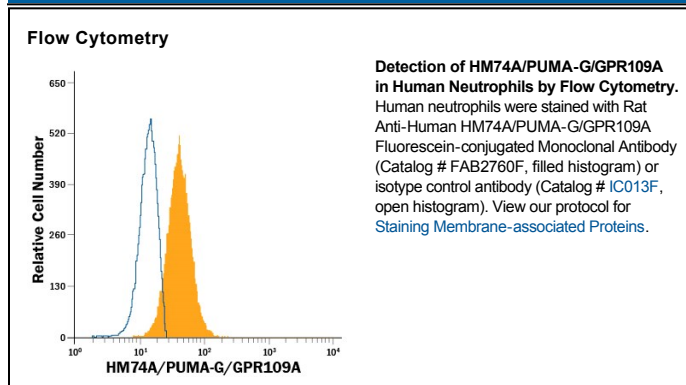
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human HM74A/GPR109A. Stains human HM74A/GPR109A-transfected cells but not irrelevant transfectants. Cross-reactivity with HM74 (GPR109B) was not tested.
Source	Monoclonal Rat IgG _{2B} Clone # 245106
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	NS0 mouse myeloma cell line transfected with human HM74A/GPR109A Met1-Pro363 Accession # Q8TDS4
Conjugate	Fluorescein Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 515-545 nm (FITC)
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

HM74A/GPR109A (also known as PUMA-G in mouse) is a 50-55 kDa 7-transmembrane protein member of a small subfamily within the GPCR #1 family. It is expressed on or in a wide variety of cells, including microglia, neutrophils, islet β -cells, macrophages, adipocytes, retinal pigment epithelium and keratinocytes. Although HM74A is noted for its ability to bind niacin, its natural ligand is β -hydroxybutyrate. Thus it may naturally act as a negative regulator of fatty acid release by fat, which is converted to ketone bodies by the liver, and which feedback on adipocytes. Full-length human HM74A shares 95% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with human HM74 and 81% aa sequence identity with mouse HM74A.