

### DESCRIPTION

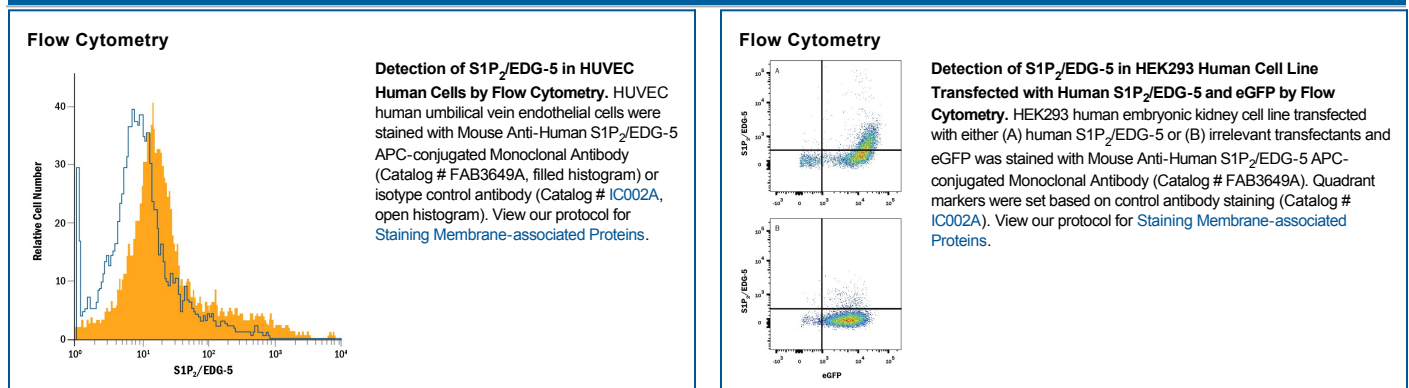
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human S1P <sub>2</sub> /EDG-5. Stains human S1P <sub>2</sub> /EDG-5 transfectants but not irrelevant transfectants.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>1</sub> Clone # 368510
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	NS0 mouse myeloma cell line transfected with human S1P <sub>2</sub> /EDG-5 Met1-Val353 Accession # AAC98919
<b>Conjugate</b>	Allophycocyanin Excitation Wavelength: 620-650 nm Emission Wavelength: 660-670 nm
<b>Formulation</b>	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
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	10 $\mu$ L/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	See Below

### DATA



### PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Protect from light. Do not freeze.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.</li> </ul>

### BACKGROUND

S1P<sub>2</sub> (sphingosine 1-phosphate receptor-2), also known as EDG-5 (endothelial differentiation, G-protein coupled receptor-5), is a 353 amino acid (aa) seven-transmembrane receptor putative glycoprotein that binds the lysolipid phosphoric acid mediator, sphingosine 1-phosphate. Extracellular portions of human S1P<sub>2</sub> show 82.5% aa identity with mouse S1P<sub>2</sub> and 92% aa identity with human EDG-3, the most closely related family member. Both are expressed predominantly in the lung, heart, kidney, liver, spleen, thymus, testis and brain, mediating both mitogenic and anti-apoptotic effects.