

DESCRIPTION

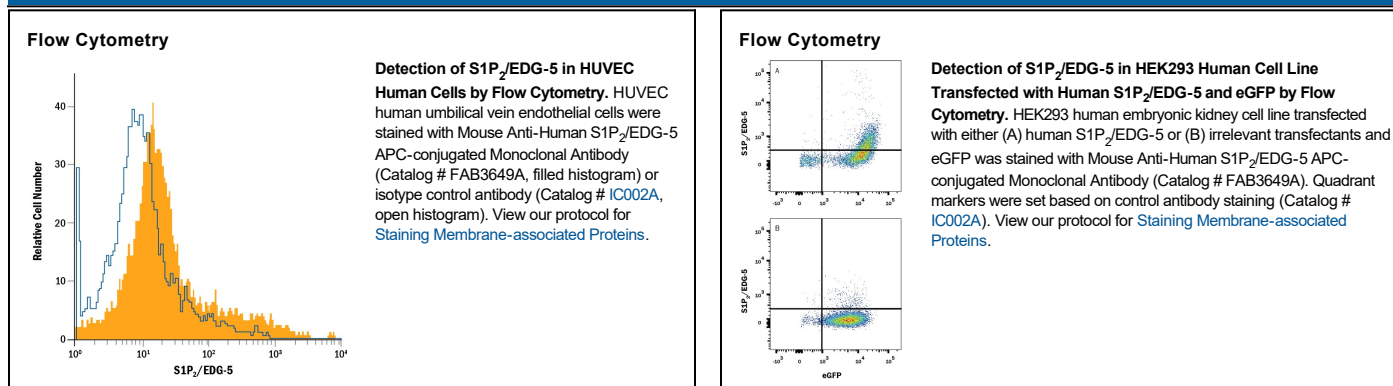
| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Species Reactivity | Human |
| Specificity | Detects human S1P ₂ /EDG-5. Stains human S1P ₂ /EDG-5 transfectants but not irrelevant transfectants. |
| Source | Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 368510 |
| Purification | Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant |
| Immunogen | NS0 mouse myeloma cell line transfected with human S1P ₂ /EDG-5 Met1-Val353 Accession # AAC98919 |
| Conjugate | Allophycocyanin Excitation Wavelength: 620-650 nm Emission Wavelength: 660-670 nm |
| 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 µL/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

S1P₂ (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 S1P₂ show 82.5% aa identity with mouse S1P₂ 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.