

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human GPR111 in direct ELISAs. Stains human GPR111 HEK293-transfected cells and does not stain irrelevant non-GPR111 transfectants by Flow Cytometry.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 594522
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line, CHO-derived human GPR111 Cys19-Lys375 Accession # Q8IZF7
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 700 Excitation Wavelength: 675-700 nm Emission Wavelength: 723 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL in a saline solution containing BSA and 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.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	0.25-1 µg/10 ⁶ cells	HEK293 Human Cell Line Transfected with Human GPR111 and eGFP

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

GPR111 (G-protein coupled receptor 111; also PRG20) is a 71 kDa (predicted), seven transmembrane (TM) member of the GPR-2 family, LN-7TM subfamily of molecules. It is reportedly expressed in lung, mammary gland and diencephalon. Human GPR111 is 642 amino acids (aa) in length. It contains an extended N-terminal extracellular region with a mucin like stalk (aa 1-383), followed by a series of seven TM domains and a short C-terminal cytoplasmic tail. The N-terminus possesses a GPS (GPCR proteolytic site) (aa 324-368) that likely generates a soluble cleavage product. GPR111 is considered an adhesion-type GPCR, and as such, is expected to form dimers, if not oligomers. There is one potential splice variant for GPR111. It shows a 92 aa substitution for aa 1-24 coupled to a 19 aa substitution for aa 622-642. Over aa 19-375, human GPR111 shares 68% aa identity with mouse GPR111.

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