

#### DESCRIPTION

<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human GPR111 in direct ELISAs.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>2A</sub> Clone # 594519
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line, CHO-derived recombinant human GPR111 Cys19-Lys375 Accession # Q8IZF7
<b>Conjugate</b>	Alexa Fluor 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 nm
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied 0.2 mg/mL 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.

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

#### 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

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.

#### PRODUCT SPECIFIC NOTICES

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