

DESCRIPTION

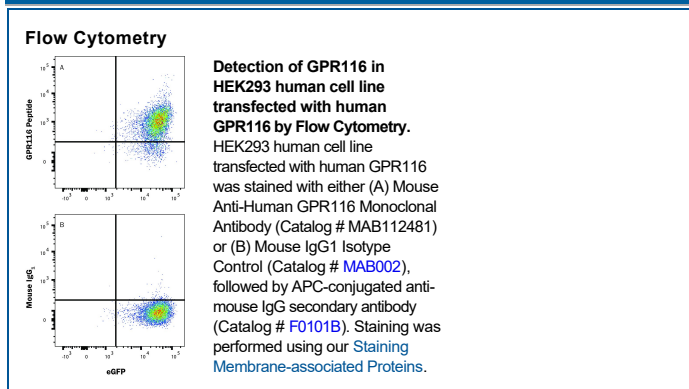
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects Human GPR116 in Direct ELISAs. In Flow Cytometry, it detects human GPR116 in transfected cells, but not in non-transfected parental cell line.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 1055815
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	<i>E. coli</i> -expressed recombinant Human GPR116 extracellular domain. His643-Asn945 Accession # Q8IZF2
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

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	25 µg/mL	HEK293 human cell line transfected with human GPR116

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. • 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. • 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

GPR116, also known as Adhesion G protein-coupled receptor F5 or ADGRF5, belongs to the LN-TM7 subfamily of the G protein-coupled receptor 2 family, also known as adhesion GPCRs. It exists as a highly glycosylated disulfide-linked dimer at the cell surface. GPR116 may have a role in the regulation of acid-base balance and is also being investigated for its involvement in adipocyte biology.