

DESCRIPTION

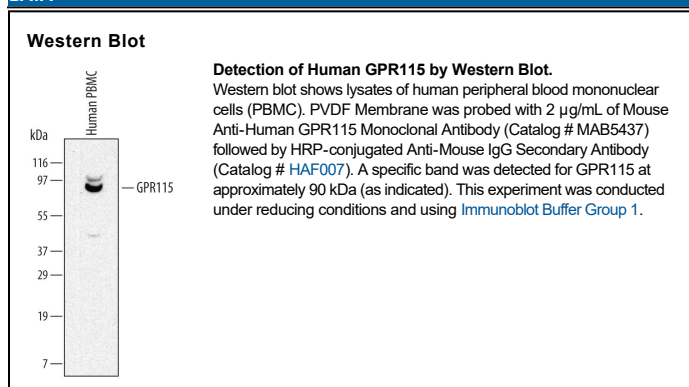
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human GPR115 in direct ELISAs and Western blots. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human GPR30, 49, 56, 111, 114, 124, or 125 is observed.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 527003
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Chinese hamster ovary cell line CHO-derived recombinant human GPR115 Ser22-Ala347 Accession # Q8IZF3
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
Western Blot	2 µg/mL	See Below

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

GPR115 is a member of the LN-7TM family of adhesion-type 7-transmembrane (TM) G-protein coupled receptors (GPCR) that show a long extracellular N-terminus (1, 2). The 695 amino acid (aa) human GPR115 sequence predicts a 21 aa signal sequence, a 385 aa N-terminal extracellular domain (ECD), seven TM regions separated by 6-24 aa intracellular and extracellular regions, and a 40 aa cytoplasmic tail. Like other LN-7TM members, the ECD contains a highly glycosylated mucin-like stalk that is predicted to function in adhesion. This is followed by a cysteine-rich GPCR proteolytic cleavage site (GPS) (1). GPS domains, which have been described in other 7TM proteins including ETL, GPR126, HE6, and Latrophilin-1, are cleavage sites for processing proteins into two subunits (3-7). Within the N-terminal region that ends with the predicted cleavage site (aa 22-347), human GPR115 shares 58% aa sequence identity with the corresponding region of mouse and rat GPR115. GPR115 was identified from expressed sequence tags (ESTs) found in pregnant uterus, breast, and the genitourinary tract (1).

References:

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3. Nechiporuk, T. *et al.* (2001) J. Biol. Chem. **276**:4150.
4. Moriguchi, T. *et al.* (2004) Genes Cells **9**:549.
5. Kierszenbaum, A.L. (2003) Mol. Reprod. Dev. **64**:1.
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7. Krasnoperov, V. *et al.* (2002) J. Biol. Chem. **277**:46518.