

DESCRIPTION

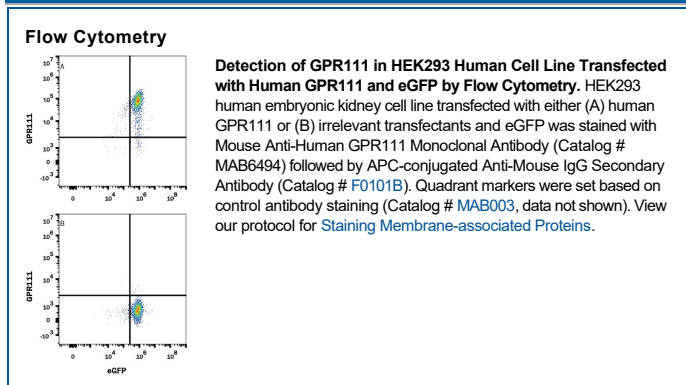
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human GPR111 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2A} Clone # 594519
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line, CHO-derived recombinant human GPR111 Cys19-Lys375 Accession # Q8IZF7
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	0.25 µg/10 ⁶ cells	See Below
CyTOF-ready	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	

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

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.