

Human GPRC5C Antibody

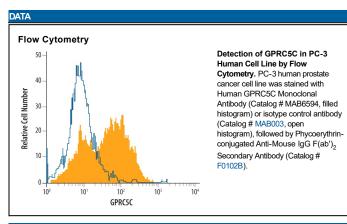
Monoclonal Mouse IgG_{2A} Clone # 577315 Catalog Number: MAB6594

DESCRIPTION		
Species Reactivity	Human	
Specificity	Detects human GPRC5C in direct ELISAs.	
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2A} Clone # 577315	
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant	
Immunogen	NS0 mouse myeloma cell line transfected with recombinant human GPRC5C Accession # Q9NQ84	
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	$0.25~\mu g/10^6~cells$	See Below
CyTOF-ready	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution Sterile PBS to a final concentration of 0.5 mg/mL.

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.

- 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

G-protein coupled receptor family C group 5 member C (GPRC5C), also known as Retinoic acid induced gene 3 (RAIG-3), is an approximately 50 kDa protein with seven transmembrane segments and one site of potential N-linked glycosylation. It is predominantly expressed in the stomach, kidney, liver, pancreas, and prostate. Human GPRC5C shares 88% and 90% amino acid sequence identity with mouse and rat GPRC5C, respectively.

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