10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Goat Anti-GPR39 Antibody (internal region)

Purified Goat Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AF4257a

Specification

Goat Anti-GPR39 Antibody (internal region) - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	O43194
Other Accession	NP_001499.1
Reactivity	**Human**
Predicted	**Human**
Host	**Goat**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Concentration	**0.5**
Calculated MW	**51329**

Goat Anti-GPR39 Antibody (internal region) - Additional Information

Gene ID 2863

Other Names
GPR39; G protein-coupled receptor 39; G-protein coupled receptor 39

Format
Supplied at 0.5 mg/ml in Tris saline, 0.02% sodium azide, pH7.3 with 0.5% bovine serum albumin. Aliquot and store at -20°C. Minimize freezing and thawing.

Immunogen
Peptide with sequence C-HAHSTTDSARFVQRP, from the internal region of the protein sequence according to NP_001499.1.

Storage
Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions
Goat Anti-GPR39 Antibody (internal region) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Goat Anti-GPR39 Antibody (internal region) - Protein Information

Name GPR39

Function
Zinc-sensing receptor that can sense changes in extracellular Zn(2+), mediate Zn(2+) signal transmission, and participates in the regulation of numerous physiological processes including glucose homeostasis regulation, gastrointestinal mobility, hormone secretion and cell death

(PubMed:18180304). Activation by Zn(2+) in keratinocytes increases the intracellular concentration of Ca(2+) and activates the ERK/MAPK and PI3K/AKT signaling pathways leading to epithelial repair (PubMed:20522546). Plays an essential role in normal wound healing by inducing the production of cytokines including the major inflammatory cytokine IL6 via the PKC/MAPK/CEBPB pathway (By similarity). Regulates adipose tissue metabolism, especially lipolysis, and regulates the function of lipases, such as hormone-sensitive lipase and adipose triglyceride lipase (By similarity). Plays a role in the inhibition of cell death and protects against oxidative, endoplasmic reticulum and mitochondrial stress by inducing secretion of the cytoprotective pigment epithelium-derived growth factor (PEDF) and probably other protective transcripts in a GNA13/RHOA/SRE-dependent manner (PubMed:18180304). Forms dynamic heteroreceptor complexes with HTR1A and GALR1 depending on cell type or specific physiological states, resulting in signaling diversity: HTR1A-GPR39 shows additive increase in signaling along the serum response element (SRE) and NF-kappa-B pathways while GALR1 acts as an antagonist blocking SRE (PubMed:26365466).

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location
Expressed in many tissues, including the stomach, intestine and hypothalamus.

Goat Anti-GPR39 Antibody (internal region) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Goat Anti-GPR39 Antibody (internal region) - Images

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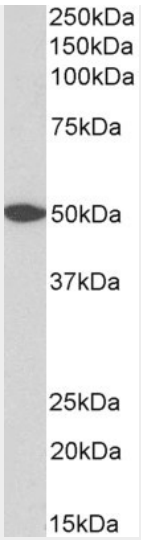

AF4257a (0.3 µg/ml) staining of A431 (A) and Human Cerebellum (B) lysates (35 µg protein in RIPA buffer). Primary incubation was 1 hour. Detected by chemiluminescence.

Goat Anti-GPR39 Antibody (internal region) - References

Overexpression of GPR39 contributes to malignant development of human esophageal squamous cell carcinoma. Xie F, Liu H, Zhu YH, Qin YR, Dai Y, Zeng T, Chen L, Nie C, Tang H, Li Y, Fu L, Guan XY. BMC cancer 2011 11 : 86.