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GPR39 Antibody (C-Terminus)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS10045

Specification

GPR39 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Product Information

Application	**IHC**
Primary Accession	O43194
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Calculated MW	**51kDa KDa**

GPR39 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Additional Information

Gene ID 2863

Other Names
G-protein coupled receptor 39, GPR39

Target/Specificity
Human GPR39. BLAST analysis of the peptide immunogen showed no homology with other human proteins.

Reconstitution & Storage
Long term: -70°C; Short term: +4°C

Precautions
GPR39 Antibody (C-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GPR39 Antibody (C-Terminus) - 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.

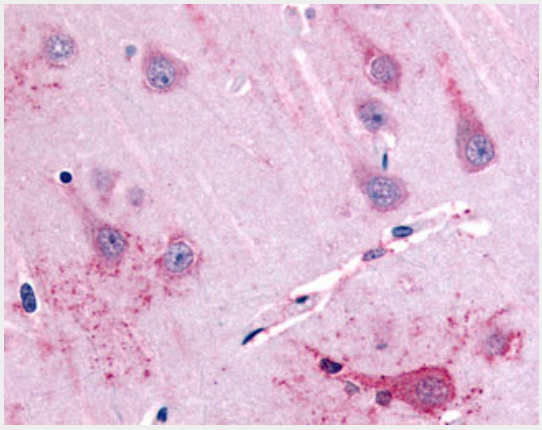
Volume
50 µl

GPR39 Antibody (C-Terminus) - 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

GPR39 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Images



Anti-GPR39 antibody ALS10045 IHC of human hippocampus, neurons of area ca1.

GPR39 Antibody (C-Terminus) - Background

Zn(2+) acts as a agonist. This receptor mediates its action by association with G proteins that activate a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system. Its effect is mediated mainly through G(q)-alpha and G(12)/G(13) proteins. Involved in regulation of body weight, gastrointestinal mobility, hormone secretion and cell death (By similarity).

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McKee K.K.,et al.Genomics 46:426-434(1997).
Kaighin V.A.,et al.Submitted (OCT-2008) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Hillier L.W.,et al.Nature 434:724-731(2005).
Storjohann L.,et al.Biochemistry 47:9198-9207(2008).