

**GRK7 Antibody (C-term)**  
**Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP7731b****Specification**

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**GRK7 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC-P,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q8WTQ7</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	62212
Antigen Region	508-538

**GRK7 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information****Gene ID** 131890**Other Names**

G protein-coupled receptor kinase 7, G protein-coupled receptor kinase GRK7, GRK7, GPRK7

**Target/Specificity**

This GRK7 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 508-538 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human GRK7.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

IHC-P~~1:50~100

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

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

**Precautions**

GRK7 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**GRK7 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information****Name** GRK7**Synonyms** GPRK7

**Function** Retina-specific kinase involved in the shutoff of the photoresponse and adaptation to changing light conditions via cone opsin phosphorylation, including rhodopsin (RHO).

**Cellular Location**

Membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8WMV0}; Lipid- anchor {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q8WMV0}

**Tissue Location**

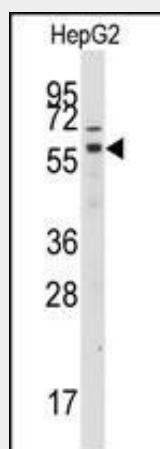
Retinal cones, outer and inner segments.

**GRK7 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols**

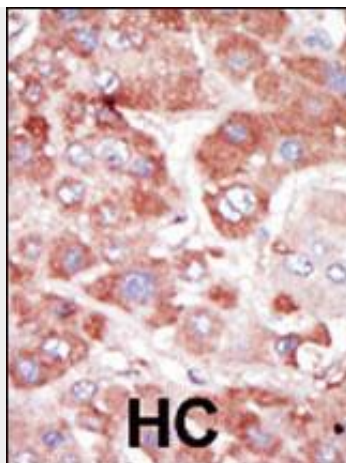
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

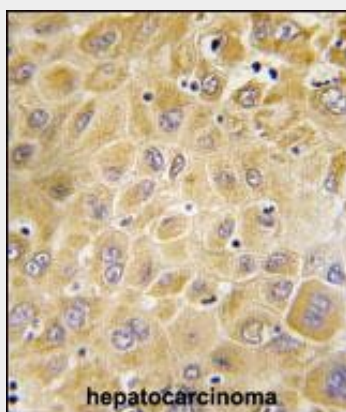
**GRK7 Antibody (C-term) - Images**



Western blot analysis of anti-GRK7 Antibody (C-term)(Cat.#AP7731b) in HepG2 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). GRK7(arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human hepatocarcinoma tissue reacted with GRK7 Antibody (C-term) (Cat.#AP7731b), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

#### **GRK7 Antibody (C-term) - Background**

Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the  $\gamma$  phosphate of ATP, onto an acceptor amino acid in a substrate protein. By this basic mechanism, protein kinases mediate most of the signal transduction in eukaryotic cells, regulating cellular metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. With more than 500 gene products, the protein kinase family is one of the largest families of proteins in eukaryotes. The family has been classified in 8 major groups based on sequence comparison of their tyrosine (PTK) or serine/threonine (STK) kinase catalytic domains. The tyrosine kinase (TK) group is mainly involved in the regulation of cell-cell interactions such as differentiation, adhesion, motility and death. There are currently about 90 TK genes sequenced, 58 are of receptor protein TK (e.g. EGFR, EPH, FGFR, PDGFR, TRK, and VEGFR families), and 32 of cytosolic TK (e.g. ABL, FAK, JAK, and SRC families).

#### **GRK7 Antibody (C-term) - References**

Weiss, E.R., et al., J. Neurosci. 21(23):9175-9184 (2001).  
Chen, C.K., et al., Mol. Vis. 7, 305-313 (2001).