

GPR62 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP18090a**Specification**

GPR62 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [Q9BZJ7](#)**GPR62 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 118442**Other Names**

Probable G-protein coupled receptor 62, G-protein coupled receptor GPCR8, hGPCR8, G-protein coupled receptor KPG_005, GPR62

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GPR62 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** GPR62**Function**

Orphan G-protein coupled receptor. Constitutively activates the G(q/11)/inositol phosphate and the G(s)-alpha/cAMP signaling pathways (PubMed:28827538). Has spontaneous activity for beta-arrestin recruitment (PubMed:28827538). Shows a reciprocal modulation of signaling functions with the melatonin receptor MTNR1B most likely through receptor heteromerization (PubMed:28827538).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Endosome membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Colocalizes with ARRB2 in the endosome (PubMed:28827538).

Tissue Location

Expressed in brain; detected in the basal forebrain, frontal cortex, caudate, putamen, thalamus and hippocampus

GPR62 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

GPR62 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images**GPR62 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background**

G protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs, or GPRs) contain 7transmembrane domains and transduce extracellular signals throughheterotrimeric G proteins.

GPR62 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Takeda, S., et al. FEBS Lett. 520 (1-3), 97-101 (2002) :Lee, D.K., et al. Brain Res. Mol. Brain Res. 86 (1-2), 13-22 (2001) :