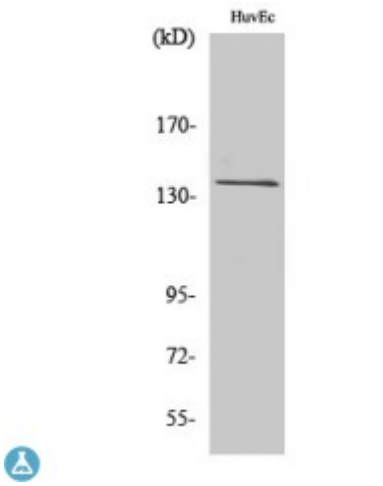
Anti-GPR126 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to GPR126.

Model	STJ93332
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human GPR126
Immunogen Region	400-480 aa, Internal
Gene ID	57211
Gene Symbol	ADGRG6
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:5000
Specificity	GPR126 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GPR126 protein.
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in placenta and to a lower extent in pancreas and liver. Detected in aortic endothelial cells but not in skin microvascular endothelial cells.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Adhesion G-protein coupled receptor G6 Developmentally regulated G-protein-coupled receptor G-protein coupled receptor 126 Vascular inducible G protein-coupled receptor ADGRG6 N-terminal fragment ADGRG6-NTF ADGRG6 C-ter

Molecular Weight	140 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:13841OMIM:606255
Alternative Names	Adhesion G-protein coupled receptor G6 Developmentally regulated G-protein-coupled receptor G-protein coupled receptor 126 Vascular inducible G protein-coupled receptor ADGRG6 N-terminal fragment ADGRG6-NTF ADGRG6 C-ter
Function	G-protein coupled receptor which is activated by type IV collagen, a major constituent of the basement membrane . Couples to G(i)-proteins as well as G(s)-proteins . Essential for normal differentiation of promyelinating Schwann cells and for normal myelination of axons . Regulates neural, cardiac and ear development via G-protein- and/or N-terminus-dependent signaling . May act as a receptor for PRNP which may promote myelin homeostasis .
Sequence and Domain Family	A short peptide sequence (termed the Stachel sequence) in the C-terminal part of the extra-cellular domain (ECD) functions as a tethered agonist. Upon structural changes within the ECD, e.g. due to extracellular ligand binding or mechanical movements, this intramolecular agonist is exposed to the 7TM domain, triggering G-protein activation.
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane. Detected on the cell surface of activated but not resting umbilical vein.
Post-translational Modifications	Proteolytically cleaved into 2 conserved sites: one in the GPS domain (S1 site) and the other in the middle of the extracellular domain (S2 site). The proteolytic cleavage at S1 site generates an extracellular subunit and a seven-transmembrane subunit. Furin is involved in the cleavage of the S2 site generating a soluble fragment. Processing at the GPS domain occurred independent of and probably prior to the cleavage at the S2 site. Proteolytic cleavage is required for activation of the receptor. Highly glycosylated.