

**ADGRB1 / BAI1 Antibody (N-Terminus)**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ALS10865****Specification**

---

**ADGRB1 / BAI1 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Product Information**

Application	IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">O14514</a>
Reactivity	Human, Monkey, Bovine
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	174kDa KDa
Dilution	IHC-P~~N/A E~~N/A

**ADGRB1 / BAI1 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Additional Information**

Gene ID 575

**Other Names**

Brain-specific angiogenesis inhibitor 1, BAI1

**Target/Specificity**

Human BAI1. BLAST analysis of the peptide immunogen showed no homology with other human proteins.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

Long term: -70°C; Short term: +4°C

**Precautions**

ADGRB1 / BAI1 Antibody (N-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**ADGRB1 / BAI1 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Protein Information**

Name ADGRB1 ([HGNC:943](#))

**Function**

Phosphatidylserine receptor which enhances the engulfment of apoptotic cells (PubMed:[24509909](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24509909)). Also mediates the binding and engulfment of Gram-negative bacteria (PubMed:[26838550](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26838550)). Stimulates production of reactive oxygen species by macrophages in response to Gram-negative bacteria, resulting in enhanced microbicidal macrophage activity (PubMed:[26838550](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26838550)). In the gastric mucosa, required for recognition and engulfment of apoptotic gastric epithelial cells (PubMed:[24509909](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/24509909)). Promotes myoblast fusion (By similarity). Activates the Rho pathway in a G-protein-dependent manner

(PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23782696" target="\_blank">23782696</a>). Inhibits MDM2-mediated ubiquitination and degradation of DLG4/PSD95, promoting DLG4 stability and regulating synaptic plasticity (By similarity). Required for the formation of dendritic spines by ensuring the correct localization of PARD3 and TIAM1 (By similarity). Potent inhibitor of angiogenesis in brain and may play a significant role as a mediator of the p53/TP53 signal in suppression of glioblastoma (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11875720" target="\_blank">11875720</a>).

#### Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell projection, phagocytic cup {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q3UHD1}. Cell junction, focal adhesion {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q3UHD1}. Cell projection, dendritic spine {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:C0HL12}. Postsynaptic density {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q3UHD1} [Vasculostatin-40]: Secreted

#### Tissue Location

Expressed in brain (at protein level) (PubMed:12074842, PubMed:12507886). Expressed on mononuclear phagocytes and monocyte-derived macrophages in the gastric mucosa (at protein level) (PubMed:24509909). Expressed in normal pancreatic tissue but not in pancreatic tumor tissue (PubMed:11875720). Reduced or no expression is observed in some glioblastomas (PubMed:12507886)

#### Volume

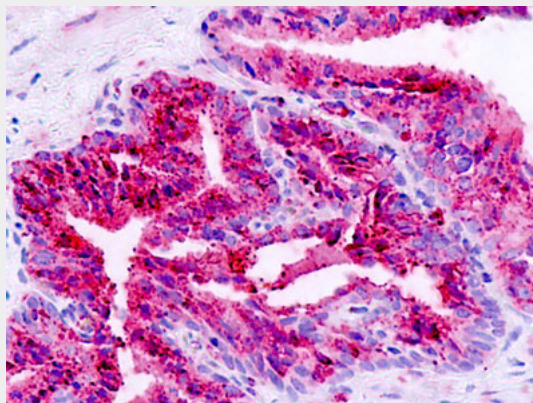
50 µl

### ADGRB1 / BAI1 Antibody (N-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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### ADGRB1 / BAI1 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Images



Human Prostate: Formalin-Fixed, Paraffin-Embedded (FFPE)

**ADGRB1 / BAI1 Antibody (N-Terminus) - Background**

Phosphatidylserine receptor that enhances the engulfment of apoptotic cells. Likely to be a potent inhibitor of angiogenesis in brain and may play a significant role as a mediator of the p53 signal in suppression of glioblastoma. May function in cell adhesion and signal transduction in the brain.

**ADGRB1 / BAI1 Antibody (N-Terminus) - References**

- Nishimori H., et al. *Oncogene* 15:2145-2150(1997).  
Nusbaum C., et al. *Nature* 439:331-335(2006).  
Shiratsuchi T., et al. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 247:597-604(1998).  
Oda K., et al. *Cytogenet. Cell Genet.* 84:75-82(1999).  
Wu Y., et al. *J. Biol. Chem.* 275:21477-21485(2000).