

## **Anti-GPR174 Antibody**

Rabbit polyclonal antibody to GPR174 Catalog # AP61048

### **Specification**

## **Anti-GPR174 Antibody - Product Information**

Application WB, IF/IC
Primary Accession O9BXC1
Other Accession O3U507
Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat
Host Rabbit

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Calculated MW 38503

# **Anti-GPR174 Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID 84636** 

#### **Other Names**

Probable G-protein coupled receptor 174

### Target/Specificity

Recognizes endogenous levels of GPR174 protein.

#### **Dilution**

WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000), IF/IC (1/100 - 1/500) IF/IC~~N/A

#### **Format**

Liquid in 0.42% Potassium phosphate, 0.87% Sodium chloride, pH 7.3, 30% glycerol, and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

#### Storage

Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

### **Anti-GPR174 Antibody - Protein Information**

### Name GPR174

#### **Function**

G-protein-coupled receptor of lysophosphatidylserine (LysoPS) that plays different roles in immune response (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36823105" target="\_blank">36823105</a>). Plays a negative role in regulatory T-cell accumulation and homeostasis. Under inflammatory conditions where LysoPS production increases, contributes to the down-regulation of regulatory T-cell activity to favor effector response. Mediates the suppression of IL-2 production in activated T-lymphocytes leading to inhibition of growth, proliferation and differentiation of T-cells. Mechanistically, acts via G(s)- containing heterotrimeric G proteins to trigger elevated cyclic AMP levels and protein kinase A/PKA activity, which may in



turn act to antagonize proximal TCR signaling. Plays an important role in the initial period of sepsis through the regulation of macrophage polarization and pro- and anti-inflammatory cytokine secretions. Upon testosterone treatment, acts as a receptor for CCL21 and subsequently triggers through G(q)-alpha and G(12)/G(13) proteins a calcium flux leading to chemotactic effects on activated B-cells. Signals via GNA13 and PKA to promote CD86 up-regulation by follicular B-cells.

#### **Cellular Location**

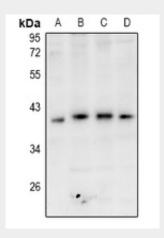
Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

## **Anti-GPR174 Antibody - Protocols**

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

### **Anti-GPR174 Antibody - Images**



Western blot analysis of GPR174 expression in BV2 (A), PC12 (B), A549 (C), Hela (D) whole cell lysates.







Immunofluorescent analysis of GPR174 staining in LOVO cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a hidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with Alexa Fluor 647-conjugated secondary antibody (red) in PBS at room temperature in the dark.

# **Anti-GPR174 Antibody - Background**

KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human GPR174. The exact sequence is proprietary.