

PD2R Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP71807**Specification**

PD2R Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IF
Primary Accession	Q13258
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

PD2R Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 5729**Other Names**

PTGDR; Prostaglandin D2 receptor; PGD receptor; PGD2 receptor; Prostanoid DP receptor

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.

IHC-P~~N/A

IF~~1:50~200

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

PD2R Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** PTGDR**Function**

Receptor for prostaglandin D2 (PGD2). The activity of this receptor is mainly mediated by G(s) proteins that stimulate adenylate cyclase, resulting in an elevation of intracellular cAMP. A mobilization of calcium is also observed, but without formation of inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate (By similarity). Involved in PLA2G3- dependent maturation of mast cells. PLA2G3 is secreted by immature mast cells and acts on nearby fibroblasts upstream to PTDGS to synthesize PGD2, which in turn promotes mast cell maturation and degranulation via PTGDR (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

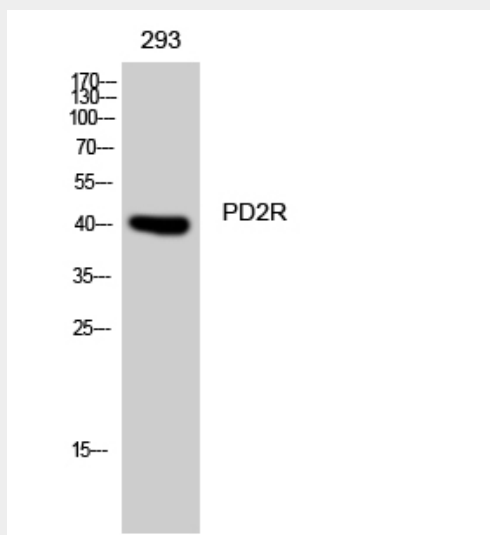
Expressed in retinal choroid, ciliary epithelium, longitudinal and circular ciliary muscles, iris, small intestine and platelet membranes.

PD2R Polyclonal Antibody - 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](#)

PD2R Polyclonal Antibody - Images



PD2R Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Receptor for prostaglandin D2 (PGD2). The activity of this receptor is mainly mediated by G(s) proteins that stimulate adenylate cyclase, resulting in an elevation of intracellular cAMP. A mobilization of calcium is also observed, but without formation of inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate (By similarity).