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## Summary

<b>Production Name</b>	EDG-1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Description</b>	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	IF, WB, IHC, ELISA
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Rat, Mouse

## Performance

<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Storage</b>	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Buffer</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification

## Immunogen

<b>Gene Name</b>	S1PR1 S1PR1; CHEDG1; EDG1; Sphingosine 1-phosphate receptor 1; S1P receptor 1; S1P1;
<b>Alternative Names</b>	Endothelial differentiation G-protein coupled receptor 1; Sphingosine 1-phosphate receptor Edg-1; S1P receptor Edg-1; CD antigen CD363
<b>Gene ID</b>	1901.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	P21453. The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human EDG1. AA range: 5-54

## Application

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
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**Product Name: EDG-1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog #: APRab10296**



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**Molecular Weight**      43kD

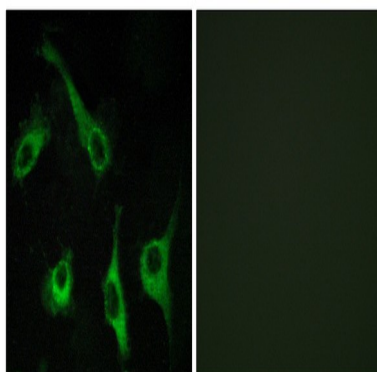
## Background

The protein encoded by this gene is structurally similar to G protein-coupled receptors and is highly expressed in endothelial cells. It binds the ligand sphingosine-1-phosphate with high affinity and high specificity, and suggested to be involved in the processes that regulate the differentiation of endothelial cells. Activation of this receptor induces cell-cell adhesion. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2016],function:Receptor for the lysosphingolipid sphingosine 1-phosphate (S1P). S1P is a bioactive lysophospholipid that elicits diverse physiological effect on most types of cells and tissues. This inducible epithelial cell G-protein-coupled receptor may be involved in the processes that regulate the differentiation of endothelial cells. Seems to be coupled to the G(i) subclass of heteromeric G proteins.,induction:By the tumor promoter phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PME) in the presence of cycloheximide.,PTM:S1P-induced endothelial cell migration requires the PKB/AKT1-mediated phosphorylation of the third intracellular loop at the Thr-236 residue.,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,tissue specificity:Endothelial cells, and to a lesser extent, in vascular smooth muscle cells, fibroblasts, melanocytes, and cells of epithelioid origin.,

## Research Area

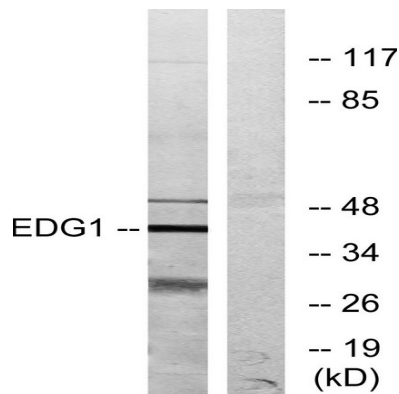
Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;

## Image Data

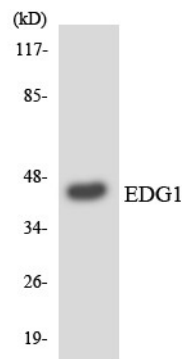


Immunofluorescence analysis of COS7 cells, using EDG1 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

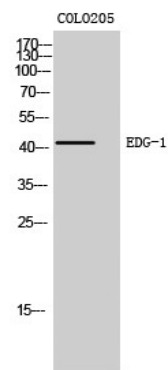
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Western blot analysis of lysates from COLO205 cells, using EDG1 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

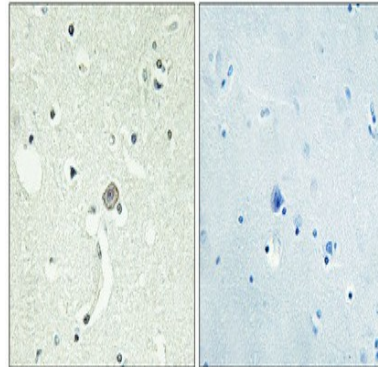


Western blot analysis of the lysates from HeLa cells using EDG1 antibody.



Western Blot analysis of COLO205 cells using EDG-1 Polyclonal Antibody

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Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human brain. Antibody was diluted at 1:100 (4°, overnight) . High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA, pH 8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negative control (right) obtained from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.

**Note**

For research use only.