Product Name: GPR98 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab11711

Summary

Production Name	GPR98 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	WB,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Mouse

Performance

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

Immunogen

Gene Name	GPR98 KIAA0686 KIAA1943 MASS1 VLGR1
Alternative Names	
Gene ID	84059.0
SwissProt ID	Q8WXG9.Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein

Application

Dilution Ratio	IHC 1:50-300
Molecular Weight	693kD

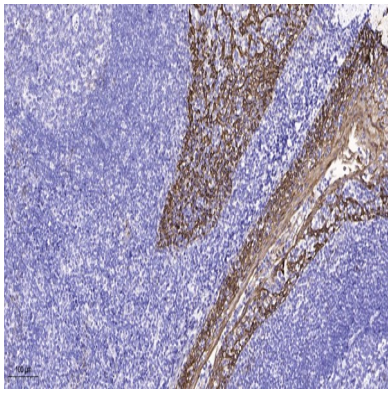
Background

This gene encodes a member of the G-protein coupled receptor superfamily. The encoded protein contains a 7-transmembrane receptor domain, binds calcium and is expressed in the central nervous system. Mutations in this gene are

associated with Usher syndrome 2 and familial febrile seizures. Several alternatively spliced transcripts have been described. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],developmental stage:Isoform 1 is 4 times more abundant than isoform 2 in most tissues tested, despite wide variations in absolute levels of expression. Isoform 3 is expressed at about 1.5 times isoform 1 levels in most tissues examined. In fetal testis, isoform 3 is expressed almost exclusively.,disease:Defects in GPR98 are the cause of Usher syndrome type 2C (USH2C) [MIM:605472]. USH is a genetically heterogeneous condition characterized by the association of retinitis pigmentosa with sensorineural deafness. Age at onset and differences in auditory and vestibular function distinguish Usher syndrome type 1 (USH1), Usher syndrome type 2 (USH2) and Usher syndrome type 3 (USH3). USH2 is characterized by congenital mild hearing impairment with normal vestibular responses.,disease:Defects in GPR98 may be a cause of familial febrile convulsions type 4 (FEB4) [MIM:604352]; also known as familial febrile seizures 4. Febrile convulsions are seizures associated with febrile episodes in childhood without any evidence of intracranial infection or defined pathologic or traumatic cause. It is a common condition, affecting 2-5% of children aged 3 months to 5 years. The majority are simple febrile seizures (generally defined as generalized onset, single seizures with a duration of less than 30 minutes). Complex febrile seizures are characterized by focal onset, duration greater than 30 minutes, and/or more than one seizure in a 24 hour period. The likelihood of developing epilepsy following simple febrile seizures is low. Complex febrile seizures are associated with a moderately increased incidence of epilepsy.,function:Receptor that may have an important role in the development of the central nervous system.,miscellaneous:By far is the largest known cell surface protein.,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 2 family. LN-TM7 subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 GPS domain.,similarity:Contains 35 Calx-beta domains.,similarity:Contains 6 EAR repeats.,subunit:Interacts with WHRN.,tissue specificity:Expressed at low levels in adult tissues.,

Research Area

Image Data



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200（4° overnight）. 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200（room temperature, 45min）.

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Note

For research use only.