Product Name: EDG-8 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog #: APRab10304

Summary

Production Name	EDG-8 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Description	Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Host	Rabbit
Application	IF,ELISA
Reactivity	Human,Rat,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, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% New type preservative N.
Purification	Affinity purification

Immunogen

Gene Name	S1PR5
Alternative Names	S1PR5; EDG8; Sphingosine 1-phosphate receptor 5; S1P receptor 5; S1P5; Endothelial differentiation G-protein-coupled receptor 8; Sphingosine 1-phosphate receptor Edg-8; S1P receptor Edg-8
Gene ID	53637.0
SwissProt ID	Q9H228.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human EDG8. AA range:335-384

Application

Dilution Ratio	IF 1:200-1:1000. ELISA: 1:5000.
Molecular Weight	

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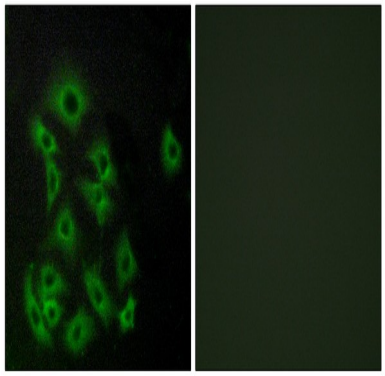
Background

The lysosphingolipid sphingosine 1-phosphate (S1P) regulates cell proliferation, apoptosis, motility, and neurite retraction. Its actions may be both intracellular as a second messenger and extracellular as a receptor ligand. S1P and the structurally related lysolipid mediator lysophosphatidic acid (LPA) signal cells through a set of G protein-coupled receptors known as EDG receptors. Some EDG receptors (e.g., EDG1; MIM 601974) are S1P receptors; others (e.g., EDG2; MIM 602282) are LPA receptors.[supplied by OMIM, Mar 2008],developmental stage:At 24 weeks of gestation, fragments of radial glial fibers are positive within the cortical plate and subplate of allocortical areas. These positive fragments often appear enlarged as varicosities and some of them terminate at blood vessels. Between 28 and 30 weeks of gestation, all iso- and allocortical areas contain immunolabelled radial glial fibers revealing curvature next to sulci. After 32 weeks of gestation, radial glial fibers gradually disappear; instead positive transitional stages between radial glia and astrocytes were found.,disease:Overexpressed in leukemic large granular lymphocyte (LGL). LGL is a lymphopropliferative disorder often associated with autoimmune disease.,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. Is coupled to both the G(i/0)alpha and G(12) subclass of heteromeric G-proteins (By similarity). May play a regulatory role in the transformation of radial glial cells into astrocytes and may affect proliferative activity of these cells.,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,tissue specificity:Widely expressed in the brain, most prominently in the corpus callosum, which is predominantly white matter. Detected in spleen, peripheral blood leukocytes, placenta, lung, aorta, and fetal spleen. Low-level signal detected in many tissue extracts. Isoform 1 is predominently expressed in peripheral tissues, whereas isoform 2 is expressed in brain, spleen and peripheral blood leukocytes.,

Research Area

Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;

Image Data



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells, using EDG8 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

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Note

For research use only.