SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

GPR162 (h): 293T Lysate: sc-158561

BACKGROUND

G protein-coupled receptors (GPRs), also known as seven transmembrane receptors, heptahelical receptors or 7TM receptors, comprise a superfamily of proteins that play a role in many different stimulus-response pathways. G protein-coupled receptors translate extracellular signals into intracellular signals (G protein-activation) and they respond to a variety of signaling molecules, such as hormones and neurotransmitters. GPR162, also known as gene-rich cluster gene A protein (GRCA), is a 588 amino acid multi-pass membrane protein that functions as an orphan receptor and belongs to the GPR1 family. Existing as two alternatively spliced isoforms, the gene encoding GPR162 maps to human chromosome 12p13.31. Chromosome 12 is associated with a variety of diseases and afflictions, including hypochondrogenesis, achondrogenesis, Kniest dysplasia, Noonan syndrome and trisomy 12p, which causes facial developmental defects and seizure disorders.

REFERENCES

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CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: GPR162 (human) mapping to 12p13.31.

PRODUCT

GPR162 (h): 293T Lysate represents a lysate of human GPR162 transfected 293T cells and is provided as 100 µg protein in 200 µl SDS-PAGE buffer.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

APPLICATIONS

GPR162 (h): 293T Lysate is suitable as a Western Blotting positive control for human reactive GPR162 antibodies. Recommended use: 10-20 µl per lane.

Control 293T Lysate: sc-117752 is available as a Western Blotting negative control lysate derived from non-transfected 293T cells.

STORAGE

Store at -20° C. Repeated freezing and thawing should be minimized. Sample vial should be boiled once prior to use. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.