

EDG-2 (D-6): sc-515680

BACKGROUND

The EDG (endothelial differentiation gene) family of G protein-coupled receptors consists of eight family members that bind lysophospholipid (LPL) mediators, including sphingosine-1-phosphate (SPP) and lysophosphatidic acid (LPA). EDG-1, EDG-3, EDG-5 (also designated H218 and AGR16) and EDG-8 bind SPP with high affinity. EDG-6 is a low affinity receptor for SPP. LPA preferentially binds to EDG-2, EDG-4 and EDG-7. The EDG receptors couple to multiple G proteins to signal through Ras, MAP kinase, Rho, Phospholipase C or other tyrosine kinases, which lead to cell survival, growth, migration and differentiation. EDG-1 signals through G_i proteins to activate Akt and is expressed in glioma cells. EDG-2 is expressed in brain, especially in white matter tract regions, while EDG-3 is expressed in cardiovascular tissue and in cerebellum. EDG-4 is highly expressed on leukocytes and brain, and EDG-5 has wide tissue distribution, including cardiovascular tissue and brain. EDG-6, which is expressed in lymphoid and hematopoietic tissues and in lung, signals through $G_{i/o}$ proteins, which activate growth related pathways.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: LPAR1 (human) mapping to 9q31.3; Lpar1 (mouse) mapping to 4 B3.

SOURCE

EDG-2 (D-6) is a mouse monoclonal antibody specific for an epitope mapping between amino acids 190-207 within an extracellular domain of EDG-2 of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 200 μ g IgG_{2b} kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

EDG-2 (D-6) is recommended for detection of EDG-2 of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:100, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 μ g per 100-500 μ g of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)], immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

Suitable for use as control antibody for EDG-2 siRNA (h): sc-43746, EDG-2 siRNA (m): sc-60093, EDG-2 shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-43746-SH, EDG-2 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-60093-SH, EDG-2 shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-43746-V and EDG-2 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-60093-V.

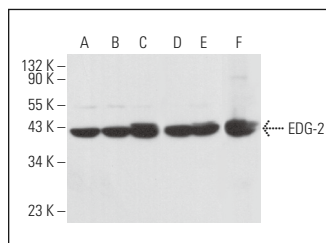
Molecular Weight of EDG-2: 41 kDa.

Positive Controls: IMR-32 cell lysate: sc-2409, SH-SY5Y cell lysate: sc-3812 or NIH/3T3 whole cell lysate: sc-2210.

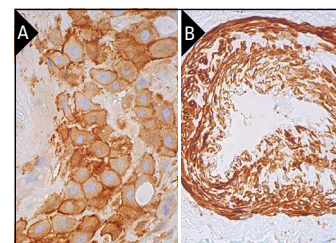
RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgG κ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use m-IgG κ BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-IgG κ BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz® Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz® Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850. 4) Immunohistochemistry: use m-IgG κ BP-HRP: sc-516102 with DAB, 50X: sc-24982 and Immunohistomount: sc-45086, or Organo/Limonene Mount: sc-45087.

DATA



EDG-2 (D-6): sc-515680. Western blot analysis of EDG-2 expression in NIH/3T3 (A), 3T3-L1 (B), C6 (C), IMR-32 (D) and SH-SY5Y (E) whole cell lysates and rat brain tissue extract (F).



EDG-2 (D-6): sc-515680. Immunoperoxidase staining of formalin fixed, paraffin-embedded human placenta tissue showing membrane and cytoplasmic staining of decidual cells (A), and of human blood vessels showing membrane and cytoplasmic staining of smooth muscle cells (B). Blocked with 0.25X UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214. Detection reagents used: m-IgG κ BP-B: sc-516142 and ImmunoCruz® ABC Kit: sc-516216.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- He, H., et al. 2024. Interference with GPR4 inactivates NLRP3 inflammasome signaling by inhibiting LPAR1 expression to ameliorate oxygen-glucose deprivation/reoxygenation-induced inflammation and apoptosis of cardiomyocytes. Prostaglandins Other Lipid Mediat. 174: 106863.

RESEARCH USE

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

PROTOCOLS

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