

## Anti-EDG2 LPAR1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody Catalog # ABO14462

### Specification

---

#### Anti-EDG2 LPAR1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, IP
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q92633</a>
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Liquid

#### Description

Anti-EDG2 LPAR1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody . Tested in WB, IHC, IP applications. This antibody reacts with Human.

#### Anti-EDG2 LPAR1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 1902

#### Other Names

Lysophosphatidic acid receptor 1, LPA receptor 1, LPA-1, Lysophosphatidic acid receptor Edg-2, LPAR1, EDG2, LPA1

#### Application Details

WB 1:500-1:2000<br>IHC 1:50-1:200<br>IP 1:50

#### Contents

Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol, 0.4-0.5mg/ml BSA.

#### Immunogen

A synthesized peptide derived from human EDG2

#### Purification

Affinity-chromatography

Storage

**Store at -20°C for one year. For short term storage and frequent use, store at 4°C for up to one month. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.**

#### Anti-EDG2 LPAR1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** LPAR1

**Synonyms** EDG2, LPA1

## Function

Receptor for lysophosphatidic acid (LPA) (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19306925" target="\_blank">19306925</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25025571" target="\_blank">25025571</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26091040" target="\_blank">26091040</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/9070858" target="\_blank">9070858</a>). Plays a role in the reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton, cell migration, differentiation and proliferation, and thereby contributes to the responses to tissue damage and infectious agents. Activates downstream signaling cascades via the G(i)/G(o), G(12)/G(13), and G(q) families of heteromeric G proteins. Signaling inhibits adenylyl cyclase activity and decreases cellular cAMP levels (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26091040" target="\_blank">26091040</a>). Signaling triggers an increase of cytoplasmic Ca(2+) levels (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19656035" target="\_blank">19656035</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19733258" target="\_blank">19733258</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26091040" target="\_blank">26091040</a>). Activates RALA; this leads to the activation of phospholipase C (PLC) and the formation of inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19306925" target="\_blank">19306925</a>). Signaling mediates activation of down-stream MAP kinases (By similarity). Contributes to the regulation of cell shape. Promotes Rho-dependent reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton in neuronal cells and neurite retraction (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26091040" target="\_blank">26091040</a>). Promotes the activation of Rho and the formation of actin stress fibers (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26091040" target="\_blank">26091040</a>). Promotes formation of lamellipodia at the leading edge of migrating cells via activation of RAC1 (By similarity). Through its function as LPA receptor, plays a role in chemotaxis and cell migration, including responses to injury and wounding (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18066075" target="\_blank">18066075</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19656035" target="\_blank">19656035</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19733258" target="\_blank">19733258</a>). Plays a role in triggering inflammation in response to bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS) via its interaction with CD14. Promotes cell proliferation in response to LPA (By similarity). Inhibits the intracellular ciliogenesis pathway in response to LPA and through AKT1 activation (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/31204173" target="\_blank">31204173</a>). Required for normal skeleton development. May play a role in osteoblast differentiation. Required for normal brain development. Required for normal proliferation, survival and maturation of newly formed neurons in the adult dentate gyrus. Plays a role in pain perception and in the initiation of neuropathic pain (By similarity).

## Cellular Location

Cell surface. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Endosome Note=Prior to LPA treatment found predominantly at the cell surface Internalized after LPA treatment. Colocalizes with RALA in endocytic vesicles after LPA treatment.

## Tissue Location

Expressed in many adult organs, including brain, heart, colon, small intestine, placenta, prostate, ovary, pancreas, testes, spleen, skeletal muscle, and kidney. Little or no expression in liver, lung, thymus, or peripheral blood leukocytes (PubMed:9070858) Detected in lung fibroblasts from bronchoalveolar fluid from patients with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (PubMed:18066075). Detected in bone marrow-derived mesenchymal stem cells (PubMed:19733258)

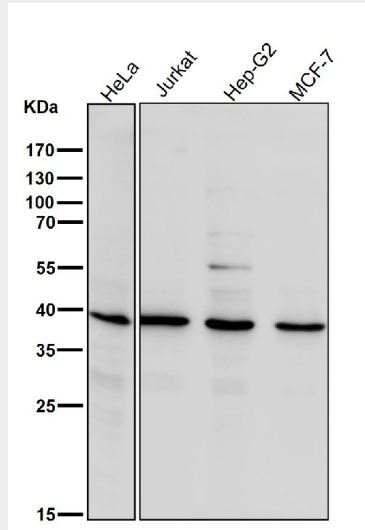
## Anti-EDG2 LPAR1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

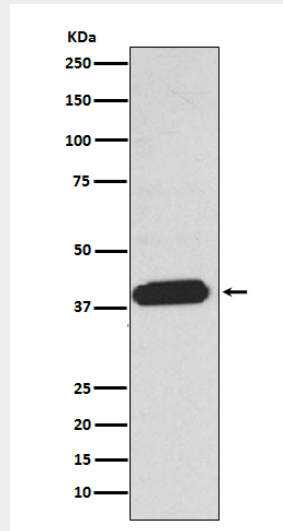
- [Western Blot](#)

- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### Anti-EDG2 LPAR1 Rabbit Monoclonal Antibody - Images



All lanes use the Antibody at 1:1K dilution for 1 hour at room temperature.



Western blot analysis of EDG2 expression in A375 cell lysate.