

GPR52 Antibody
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS15697**Specification**

GPR52 Antibody - Product Information

| | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| Application | IHC |
| Primary Accession | O9Y2T5 |
| Reactivity | Human, Mouse |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Calculated MW | 41kDa KDa |

GPR52 Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 9293**Other Names**

Probable G-protein coupled receptor 52, GPR52

Target/Specificity

Human GPR52

Reconstitution & Storage

Aliquot and freeze at -20° C. Avoid freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

GPR52 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GPR52 Antibody - Protein Information**Name** GPR52 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:9931487, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:4508}**Function**

Gs-coupled receptor activated by antipsychotics reserpine leading to an increase in intracellular cAMP and its internalization (PubMed:24587241). May play a role in locomotor activity through modulation of dopamine, NMDA and ADORA2A-induced locomotor activity. These behavioral changes are accompanied by modulation of the dopamine receptor signaling pathway in striatum (PubMed:24587241). Modulates HTT level via cAMP-dependent but PKA independent mechanisms through activation of RAB39B that translocates HTT to the endoplasmic reticulum, thus avoiding proteasome degradation (PubMed:25738228).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Location

Expressed in brain, especially in striatum.

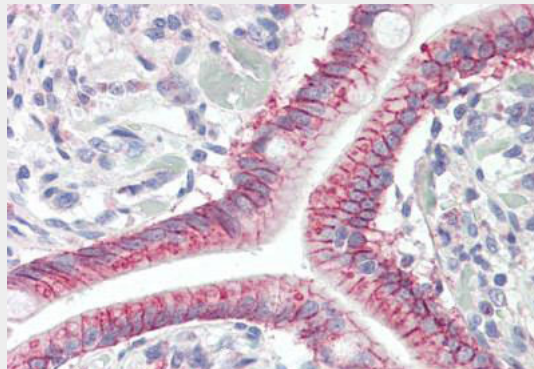
Volume

100 μ l

GPR52 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](#)

GPR52 Antibody - Images

Anti-GPR52 antibody IHC staining of human small intestine.

GPR52 Antibody - Background

Orphan receptor.

GPR52 Antibody - References

Sawzdargo M., et al. Brain Res. Mol. Brain Res. 64:193-198(1999).
Gregory S.G., et al. Nature 441:315-321(2006).