

GPR56 Antibody
Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody (Mab)
Catalog # AM8454b

Specification

GPR56 Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	O9Y653
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1,k
Calculated MW	77738
Antigen Region	Recombinant Protein

GPR56 Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 9289

Other Names

G-protein coupled receptor 56, Protein TM7XN1, GPR56 N-terminal fragment, GPR56 NT, GPR56(N), GPR56 extracellular subunit, GPR56 subunit alpha, GPR56 C-terminal fragment, GPR56 CT, GPR56(C), GPR56 seven-transmembrane subunit, GPR56 7TM, GPR56 subunit beta, GPR56, TM7LN4, TM7XN1

Target/Specificity

This antibody is generated from a mouse immunized with a recombinant protein.

Dilution

WB~~1:2000

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

GPR56 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GPR56 Antibody - Protein Information

Name ADGRG1 ([HGNC:4512](#))

Synonyms GPR56, TM7LN4, TM7XN1

Function Receptor involved in cell adhesion and probably in cell-cell interactions. Mediates cell matrix adhesion in developing neurons and hematopoietic stem cells. Receptor for collagen III/COL3A1 in the developing brain and involved in regulation of cortical development, specifically in maintenance of the pial basement membrane integrity and in cortical lamination (By similarity).

Binding to the COL3A1 ligand inhibits neuronal migration and activates the RhoA pathway by coupling to GNA13 and possibly GNA12 (PubMed:[22238662](#)). Plays a role in the maintenance of hematopoietic stem cells and/or leukemia stem cells in bone marrow niche (By similarity). Plays a critical role in cancer progression by inhibiting VEGFA production thereby inhibiting angiogenesis through a signaling pathway mediated by PRKCA (PubMed:[16757564](#), PubMed:[21724588](#)). Plays an essential role in testis development (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein [ADGRG1 C-terminal fragment]: Membrane raft.
Note=Interaction with its ligand COL3A1 leads to the release of ADGRG1 NT from the membrane and triggers the association of ADGRG1 CT with lipid rafts

Tissue Location

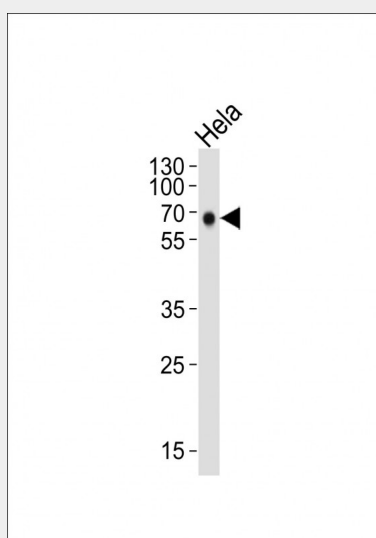
Widely distributed with highest levels found in thyroid gland, brain and heart. Expressed in a great number of tumor cells. Expression is down-regulated in different tumors from highly metastatic cells.

GPR56 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](#)

GPR56 Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of lysate from HeLa cell line, using GPR56(Cat. #AM8454b). AM8454b was diluted at 1:2000. A goat anti-mouse IgG H&L(HRP) at 1:10000 dilution was used as the secondary antibody. Lysate at 20 μ g.

GPR56 Antibody - Background

Involved in cell adhesion and probably in cell-cell interactions. Regulates the migration of neural precursor cells. Receptor for collagen III/COL3A1 in the developing brain and involved in regulation of cortical development, specifically in maintenance of the pial basement membrane integrity and in cortical lamination. Binding to the COL3A1 ligand inhibits neuronal migration and activates the RhoA pathway by coupling to GNA13 and possibly GNA12. Isoforms show differences in receptor signaling, specifically in serum response element (SRE) transcriptional activation upon overexpression. Overexpression inhibits melanoma tumor growth and metastasis and, during melanoma progression, regulates VEGFA production and angiogenesis through PRKCA; unprocessed GPR56 is inhibiting and GPR56 NT is activating angiogenesis.

GPR56 Antibody - References

- Liu M., et al. *Genomics* 55:296-305(1999).
Zendman A.J.W., et al. *FEBS Lett.* 446:292-298(1999).
Kaighin V.A., et al. Submitted (DEC-2007) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Clark H.F., et al. *Genome Res.* 13:2265-2270(2003).
Ota T., et al. *Nat. Genet.* 36:40-45(2004).