

**EP4 Polyclonal Antibody**  
Catalog # AP69753**Specification**

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**EP4 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	<b>WB</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P35408</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>

**EP4 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 5734**Other Names**

PTGER4; PTGER2; Prostaglandin E2 receptor EP4 subtype; PGE receptor EP4 subtype; PGE2 receptor EP4 subtype; Prostanoid EP4 receptor

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

**Format**

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

**Storage Conditions**

-20°C

**EP4 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** PTGER4**Synonyms** PTGER2**Function**

Receptor for prostaglandin E2 (PGE2). The activity of this receptor is mediated by G(s) proteins that stimulate adenylate cyclase. Has a relaxing effect on smooth muscle. May play an important role in regulating renal hemodynamics, intestinal epithelial transport, adrenal aldosterone secretion, and uterine function.

**Cellular Location**

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

**Tissue Location**

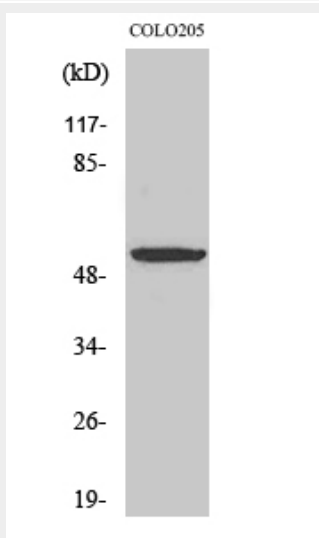
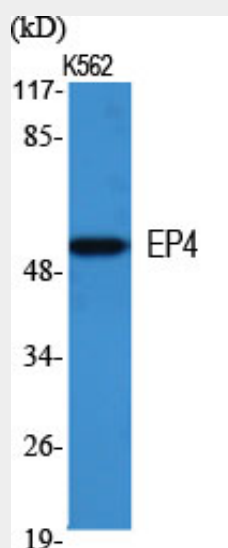
High in intestine and in peripheral blood mononuclear cells; low in lung, kidney, thymus, uterus, vasculature and brain. Not found in liver, heart, retina or skeletal muscle

## EP4 Polyclonal 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](#)

## EP4 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



## EP4 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Receptor for prostaglandin E2 (PGE2). The activity of this receptor is mediated by G(s) proteins that stimulate adenylate cyclase. Has a relaxing effect on smooth muscle. May play an important role in regulating renal hemodynamics, intestinal epithelial transport, adrenal aldosterone secretion, and uterine function.