

EDG-1 Polyclonal Antibody

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|------------------------------|---|
| Catalog No : | YT1460 |
| Reactivity : | Human;Rat;Mouse; |
| Applications : | WB;IHC;IF;ELISA |
| Target : | EDG-1 |
| Fields : | >>FoxO signaling pathway;>>Sphingolipid signaling pathway;>>Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction |
| Gene Name : | S1PR1 |
| Protein Name : | Sphingosine 1-phosphate receptor 1 |
| Human Gene Id : | 1901 |
| Human Swiss Prot No : | P21453 |
| Mouse Swiss Prot No : | O08530 |
| Immunogen : | The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human EDG1. AA range:5-54 |
| Specificity : | EDG-1 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of EDG-1 protein. |
| Formulation : | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide. |
| Source : | Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG |
| Dilution : | WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IHC 1:100 - 1:300. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:20000. Not yet tested in other applications. |
| Purification : | The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen. |
| Concentration : | 1 mg/ml |

Storage Stability : -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band : 43kD

Cell Pathway : Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;

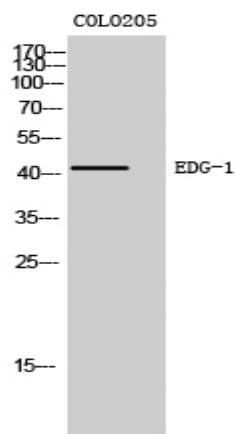
Background : The protein encoded by this gene is structurally similar to G protein-coupled receptors and is highly expressed in endothelial cells. It binds the ligand sphingosine-1-phosphate with high affinity and high specificity, and suggested to be involved in the processes that regulate the differentiation of endothelial cells. Activation of this receptor induces cell-cell adhesion. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2016],

Function : function:Receptor for the lysosphingolipid sphingosine 1-phosphate (S1P). S1P is a bioactive lysophospholipid that elicits diverse physiological effect on most types of cells and tissues. This inducible epithelial cell G-protein-coupled receptor may be involved in the processes that regulate the differentiation of endothelial cells. Seems to be coupled to the G(i) subclass of heteromeric G proteins.,induction:By the tumor promoter phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PME) in the presence of cycloheximide.,PTM:S1P-induced endothelial cell migration requires the PKB/AKT1-mediated phosphorylation of the third intracellular loop at the Thr-236 residue.,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,tissue specificity:Endothelial cells, and to a lesser extent, in vascular smooth muscle cells, fibroblasts, melanocytes, and cells of epithelioid origin.,

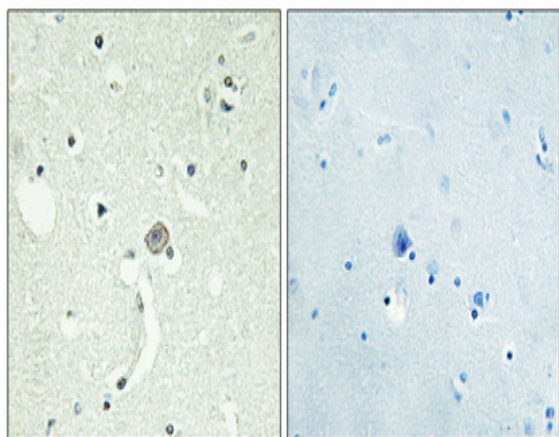
Subcellular Location : Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein. Endosome. Membrane raft. Recruited to caveolin-enriched plasma membrane microdomains in response to oxidized 1-palmitoyl-2-arachidonoyl-sn-glycero-3-phosphocholine. Ligand binding leads to receptor internalization.

Expression : Endothelial cells, and to a lesser extent, in vascular smooth muscle cells, fibroblasts, melanocytes, and cells of epithelioid origin.

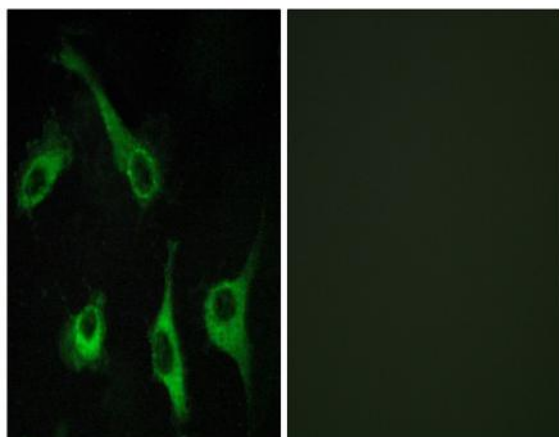
Products Images



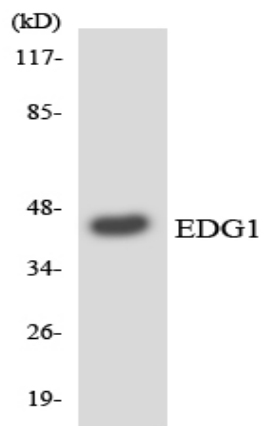
Western Blot analysis of COLO205 cells using EDG-1 Polyclonal Antibody



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human brain. Antibody was diluted at 1:100(4° overnight). High-pressure and temperature Tris-EDTA,pH8.0 was used for antigen retrieval. Negative control (right) obtained from antibody was pre-absorbed by immunogen peptide.



Immunofluorescence analysis of COS7 cells, using EDG1 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from HeLa cells using EDG1 antibody.