GPR98 Rabbit pAb

CatalogNo: YN2556

Key Features

Host Species
- Rabbit

Reactivity
- Human,Mouse

Applications
- IHC,IF

MW
- 693kD (Observed)

Isotype
- IgG

Recommended Dilution Ratios

IHC 1:50-300
IF 1:50-200

Storage

Storage*	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.

Basic Information

Clonality	Polyclonal

Immunogen Information

Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity	GPR98 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.

Target Information

Gene name	GPR98 KIAA0686 KIAA1943 MASS1 VLGR1

Protein Name G-protein coupled receptor 98 (Monogenic audiogenic seizure susceptibility protein 1 homolog) (Usher syndrome type-2C protein) (Very large G-protein coupled receptor 1)

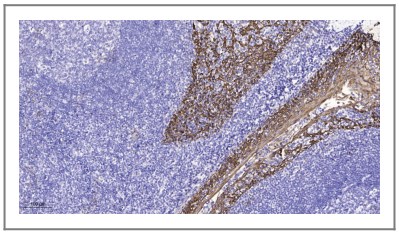
Organism	Gene ID	UniProt ID
Human	84059;	Q8WXG9;
Mouse		Q8VHN7;

Cellular Localization Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell projection, stereocilium membrane . Photoreceptor inner segment . Localizes at the ankle region of the stereocilia. In photoreceptors, localizes at a plasma membrane microdomain in the apical inner segment that surrounds the connecting cilia called periciliary membrane complex. .

Tissue specificity Expressed at low levels in adult tissues.

Function developmental stage:Isoform 1 is 4 times more abundant than isoform 2 in most tissues tested, despite wide variations in absolute levels of expression. Isoform 3 is expressed at about 1.5 times isoform 1 levels in most tissues examined. In fetal testis, isoform 3 is expressed almost exclusively.,Disease:Defects in GPR98 are the cause of Usher syndrome type 2C (USH2C) [MIM:605472]. USH is a genetically heterogeneous condition characterized by the association of retinitis pigmentosa with sensorineural deafness. Age at onset and differences in auditory and vestibular function distinguish Usher syndrome type 1 (USH1), Usher syndrome type 2 (USH2) and Usher syndrome type 3 (USH3). USH2 is characterized by congenital mild hearing impairment with normal vestibular responses.,Disease:Defects in GPR98 may be a cause of familial febrile convulsions type 4 (FEB4) [MIM:604352]; also known as familial febrile seizures 4. Febrile convulsions are seizures associated with febrile episodes in childhood without any evidence of intracranial infection or defined pathologic or traumatic cause. It is a common condition, affecting 2-5% of children aged 3 months to 5 years. The majority are simple febrile seizures (generally defined as generalized onset, single seizures with a duration of less than 30 minutes). Complex febrile seizures are characterized by focal onset, duration greater than 30 minutes, and/or more than one seizure in a 24 hour period. The likelihood of developing epilepsy following simple febrile seizures is low. Complex febrile seizures are associated with a moderately increased incidence of epilepsy.,Function:Receptor that may have an important role in the development of the central nervous system.,miscellaneous:By far is the largest known cell surface protein.,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 2 family. LN-TM7 subfamily.,similarity:Contains 1 GPS domain.,similarity:Contains 35 Calx-beta domains.,similarity:Contains 6 EAR repeats.,subunit:Interacts with WHRN.,tissue specificity:Expressed at low levels in adult tissues.,

Validation Data



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).

Contact information

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Please scan the QR code to access additional product information:
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