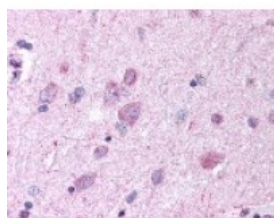




PAEL Receptor Antibody

CATALOG NUMBER: 48-111



Immunohistochemistry staining of PAEL receptor in brain cortex tissue using PAEL receptor Antibody.

Specifications

SPECIES REACTIVITY:	Gibbon, Gorilla, Human
TESTED APPLICATIONS:	ELISA, IHC
APPLICATIONS:	PAEL Receptor antibody can be used in ELISA, and immunohistochemistry starting at 10 ug/mL.
USER NOTE:	Optimal dilutions for each application to be determined by the researcher.
SPECIFICITY:	BLAST analysis of the peptide immunogen showed no homology with other human proteins.
IMMUNOGEN:	PAEL Receptor antibody was raised against a peptide located in the N-Terminal extracellular domain of PAEL Receptor (Human).
HOST SPECIES:	Rabbit

Properties

PURIFICATION:	Immunoaffinity Chromatography
PHYSICAL STATE:	Liquid
BUFFER:	PBS, 0.1% sodium azide.
STORAGE CONDITIONS:	PAEL Receptor antibody should be stored long term (months) at -80 °C and short term (days) at 4 °C. As with all antibodies avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
CLONALITY:	Polyclonal
CONJUGATE:	Unconjugated

Additional Info

ALTERNATE NAMES:	GPR37, EDNRBL, ETBR-LP-1, Gpcr/cns1, HET(B)R-LP, Het-b-r-lp, PAELR, Pael receptor
ACCESSION NO.:	O15354
PROTEIN GI NO.:	12643545
OFFICIAL SYMBOL:	GPR37
GENE ID:	2861

Background

BACKGROUND:

GPR37 is an Orphan-A GPCR with an unknown ligand. GPR37 was recently identified as the PAEL receptor, a Parkin substrate involved in autosomal recessive juvenile Parkinson's (PDJ) disease. The PAEL receptor becomes unfolded, insoluble, and ubiquitinated when overexpressed, leading to unfolded protein-induced cell death. When the PAEL receptor is ubiquitinated by Parkin, it gets degraded, resulting in the suppression of cell death. The insoluble form of the PAEL receptor accumulates in the brains of PDJ patients and may cause selective neuronal death.

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

December 13, 2016