

GPR71 Antibody HRP Conjugated

Catalog No: #C08069H

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.comSupport: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	GPR71 Antibody HRP Conjugated
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Purified by Protein A.
Applications	WB IHC-P IHC-F ICC
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Immunogen Description	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GPR71 T1R2
Conjugates	HRP
Target Name	GPR71
Other Names	GPCR TAS1R2; G protein coupled receptor 71; G-protein coupled receptor 71; GPR71; Sweet taste receptor T1R2; T1R2; TAS1R2; Taste receptor type 1 member 2; TR2; TS1R2_HUMAN; GPCR TAS1R2.
Excitation Emission	N A
Cell Localization	Extracellular
Concentration	1mg ml
Formulation	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Application Details

WB=1:500-2000 IHC-P=1:50-200 IHC-F=1:50-200 ICC=1:50-200

Background

The sense of taste provides animals with valuable information about the quality and nutritional value of food. There are four widely accepted categories of taste perception, sweet, bitter, salty, and sour. A controversial fifth taste, known as umami or monosodium glutamate (MSG), has also been described. A family of G protein coupled receptors are involved in taste perception, and includes T1R, which is involved in sweet and umami taste perception, and T2R, which is involved in bitter taste perception. The T1R family consists of three members, T1R1, T1R2, and T1R3 (1-4). These proteins form heterodimers, which alters the selectivity of the subunits (1-4). The T1R2 and T1R3 heterodimer functions as a receptor for sweet taste, and recognizes several sweet-tasting molecules, such as sucrose, saccharin, dulcin, and acesulfame-K (1a4). The T1R1 and T1R3 heterodimer recognizes L-amino-acids to perceive umami taste. Sweet taste transduction is carried out by two pathways (2). First, sucrose and other sugars activate Gas via the T1Rs, which activates adenylyl cyclase to generate cAMP. Artificial sweeteners bind to either Gbg or Gaq coupled T1Rs to activate PLCb2 and generate IP3 and DAG. Both pathways ultimately lead to neurotransmitter release. The mouse T1R3 gene maps to chromosome 4 near the Sac locus, a primary determinant of sweet preference in mice, and it is expressed in a subset of taste cells in circumvallate, foliate, and fungiform taste papillae.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only