

Product datasheet for **TA328720**

Adgrb1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

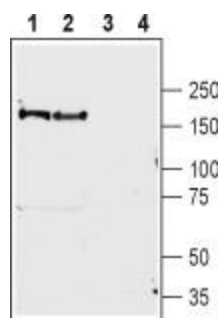
Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	FC, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB: 1:200-1:2000; IHC: 1:100-1:3,000; FC: 1:50-1:600
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Peptide (C)GRVRTYQFDSFLESTR, corresponding to amino acid residues 97-112 of mouse BAI1. Extracellular, N-terminus.
Formulation:	Lyophilized. Concentration before lyophilization ~0.8mg/ml (lot dependent, please refer to CoA along with shipment for actual concentration). Buffer before lyophilization: Phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4, 1% BSA, 0.05% NaN ₃ .
Reconstitution Method:	Add 50 ul double distilled water (DDW) to the lyophilized powder.
Purification:	Affinity purified on immobilized antigen.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	adhesion G protein-coupled receptor B1
Database Link:	NP_778156 Entrez Gene 575 Human Entrez Gene 362931 Rat Entrez Gene 107831 Mouse Q3UHD1



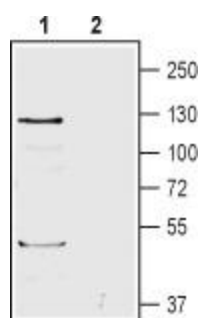
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Background:

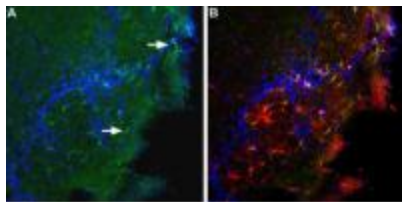
The three members of the brain angiogenesis inhibitor (Ba1-3) are receptors belonging to the adhesion subfamily of G-protein coupled receptor superfamily. Like all members of GPCRs, all three Bals have seven transmembrane domains, an intracellular C-terminal tail and extracellular N-terminus. Like other adhesion members, the N-terminus is quite large. Many domains are localized to the N-terminus; various glycosylations sites are present, there is a GPCR proteolysis site, a putative hormone binding domain and thrombospondin type 1 repeats which regulate the anti-angiogenic activity of thrombospondin-1. The C-terminal tail interacts with PDZ-domain proteins. Unique to Ba1 is a proline-rich domain required for interacting with Src homology domains and WW domain proteins. Like most adhesion GPCRs, Ba1 also undergo proteolysis at the N-terminus at a highly rich cysteine domain. Following autocleavage, the N-terminal fragment remains associated to the receptor. In Ba1, proteolysis yields a partly secreted 120 kDa. fragment (vasculostatin-120) or a 40 kDa. fragment both having antiangiogenic effects. At the mRNA level, all Bals are expressed in fetal and adult human brain. Ba2 is detected in the human heart and skeletal muscle. Ba3 is expressed in the human heart, testis and small intestine. In mouse, both Ba2 and Ba3 are restricted to the brain. These receptors are implicated in various diseases and disorders such as primary glioma, pulmonary adenocarcinomas, gastric and colorectal cancers.

Product images:

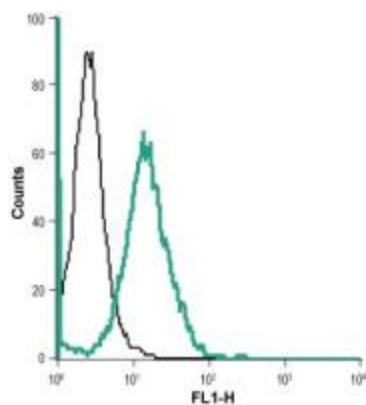
Western blot analysis of rat (lanes 1 and 3) and mouse (lanes 2 and 4) brain lysates: 1-2. Anti-BA1 (extracellular) antibody, (1:200). 3-4. Anti-BA1 (extracellular) antibody, preincubated with the control peptide antigen.



Western blot analysis of human HL-60 promyelocytic leukemia cell lysates: 1. Anti-BA1 (extracellular) antibody, (1:200). 2. Anti-BA1 (extracellular) antibody, preincubated with the control peptide antigen.



Expression of BAI1 in mouse olfactory bulb. Immunohistochemical staining of mouse perfusion-fixed olfactory bulb frozen sections using Anti-BAI1 (extracellular) antibody, (1:200). A. BAI1 (green) is expressed in astrocyte-like cells (arrows). B. Double-staining of BAI1 (green) and glial fibrillary acidic protein (red) reveals expression of BAI1 in a subset of astrocytes. Nuclear staining of cells using the DNA dye DAPI (blue).



Indirect flow cytometry analysis of live intact human HL-60 promyelocytic leukemia cell line: black line, Unstained cells + goat-anti-rabbit-AlexaFluor-488 secondary antibody. green line, Cells + Anti-BAI1 (extracellular) antibody, (1:20) + goat-anti-rabbit-AlexaFluor-488 secondary antibody.