

Recombinant Human GPR37 Protein (His Tag)

Catalog No. PKSH030621

Note: Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

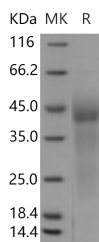
Description

Synonyms	EDNRBL;hET(B)R-LP;PAELR
Species	Human
Expression Host	HEK293 Cells
Sequence	Met 1-Met 265
Accession	NP_005293.1
Calculated Molecular Weight	26.6 kDa
Observed molecular weight	30-45 kDa
Tag	C-His
Bioactivity	Not validated for activity

Properties

Purity	> 80 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.
Endotoxin	< 1.0 EU per µg of the protein as determined by the LAL method.
Storage	Generally, lyophilized proteins are stable for up to 12 months when stored at -20 to -80°C. Reconstituted protein solution can be stored at 4-8°C for 2-7 days. Aliquots of reconstituted samples are stable at < -20°C for 3 months.
Shipping	This product is provided as lyophilized powder which is shipped with ice packs.
Formulation	Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4 Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose, mannitol and 0.01% Tween80 are added as protectants before lyophilization. Please refer to the specific buffer information in the printed manual.
Reconstitution	Please refer to the printed manual for detailed information.

Data



> 80 % as determined by reducing SDS-PAGE.

Background

GPR37 (cathepsin Z) is an orphan receptor which belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family. G protein coupled receptors is a large protein family comprised by transmembrane receptors that sense molecules outside the cell and

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activate inside signal transduction pathways and, ultimately, cellular responses. They only exists in eukaryotes, including yeast, choanoflagellates, and animals. These receptors are binded and activated by light-sensitive compounds, odors, pheromones, hormones, and neurotransmitters. These ligands vary in size from small molecules to peptides to large proteins. G protein-coupled receptors are involved in many diseases, and are also the target of approximately 40% of all modern medicinal drugs. GPR37 is expressed in brain and spinal cord, and at lower levels in testis, placenta and liver, but no detectable expression observed in any other tissue. GPR37 may have a unique functional role in the central nervous system.