

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Tag</b>	C-Flag Tag
<b>Target</b>	GP151
<b>Synonyms</b>	GALR4, GALRL, GPCR, GPCR-2037, PGR7
<b>Description</b>	Human GP151 full length protein-synthetic nanodisc
<b>Delivery</b>	6~8weeks
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	Q8TDV0
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293
<b>Protein Families</b>	Transmembrane,Druggable Genome,
<b>Protein Pathways</b>	N/A
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	The human full length GP151 protein has a MW of 46.6kDa
<b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b>	Lyophilized from nanodisc solubilization buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl, pH 8.0). Normally 5% - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for
<b>Storage &amp; Shipping</b>	Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.
<b>Background</b>	This gene encodes an orphan member of the class A rhodopsin-like family of G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs). Within the rhodopsin-like family, this gene is a member of the SOG subfamily that includes somatostatin, opioid, galanin, and kisspeptin receptors. The orthologous mouse gene has a restricted pattern of neuronal expression which is induced following nerve injury. All GPCRs have a transmembrane domain that includes seven transmembrane alpha-helices. A general feature of GPCR signaling is the agonist-induced conformational change in the receptor, leading to activation of the heterotrimeric G protein. The activated G protein then binds to and activates numerous downstream effector proteins, which generate second messengers that mediate a broad range of cellular and physiological processes. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2017]
<b>Usage</b>	Research use only
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated

