

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

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| <b>Target</b>                           | GPR132   |
| <b>Synonyms</b>                         | G2A  |
| <b>Description</b>                      | Recombinant human GPR132 Protein with C-terminal human Fc tag  |
| <b>Delivery</b>                         | In Stock   |
| <b>Uniprot ID</b>                       | Q9UNW8   |
| <b>Expression Host</b>                  | HEK293   |
| <b>Tag</b>                              | C-Human Fc Tag   |
| <b>Molecular Characterization</b>       | GPR132(Met1-Leu45) hFc(Glu99-Ala330)   |
| <b>Molecular Weight</b>                 | The protein has a predicted molecular mass of 30.9 kDa after removal of the signal peptide. The apparent molecular mass of GPR132-hFc is approximately 35-55 kDa due to glycosylation.   |
| <b>Purity</b>                           | The purity of the protein is greater than 95% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining.   |
| <b>Formulation &amp; Reconstitution</b> | Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4. Normally 5% - 8% trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization. Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions of reconstitution.  |
| <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 a member of the guanine nucleotide-binding protein (G protein)-coupled receptor (GPCR) superfamily. The receptors are seven-pass transmembrane proteins that respond to extracellular cues and activate intracellular signal transduction pathways. This protein was reported to be a receptor for lysophosphatidylcholine action, but PubMedID: 15653487 retracts this finding and instead suggests this protein to be an effector of lysophosphatidylcholine action. This protein may have proton-sensing activity and may be a receptor for oxidized free fatty acids. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2013] |
| <b>Usage</b>                            | Research use only  |



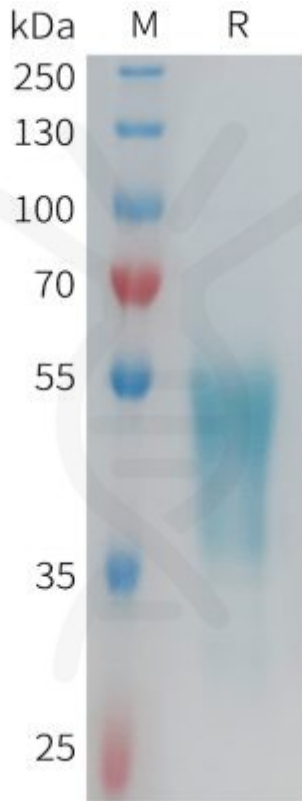


Figure 1. Human GPR132 Protein, hFc Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing condition.

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