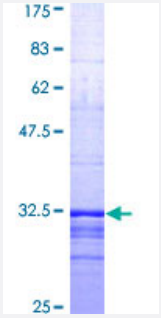
EDG1 (Human) Recombinant Protein (Q01)

Catalog # H00001901-Q01 Size 25 ug, 10 ug

Applications



Specification

Product Description	Human EDG1 partial ORF (AAH18650, 1 a.a. - 47 a.a.) recombinant protein with GST-tag at N-terminal.
Sequence	MGPTSVPLVKAHRSSVSDYVNYDIIVRHYNYTGKLNISADKENSIKL
Host	Wheat Germ (in vitro)
Theoretical MW (kDa)	30.91
Interspecies Antigen Sequence	Mouse (77); Rat (75)
Preparation Method	*in vitro* wheat germ expression system
Purification	Glutathione Sepharose 4 Fast Flow
Quality Control Testing	12.5% SDS-PAGE Stained with Coomassie Blue.
Storage Buffer	50 mM Tris-HCl, 10 mM reduced Glutathione, pH=8.0 in the elution buffer.
Storage Instruction	Store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Note	Best use within three months from the date of receipt of this protein.

Applications

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay
- Western Blot (Recombinant protein)
- Antibody Production
- Protein Array

Gene Info — S1PR1

Entrez GeneID	1901
GeneBank Accession#	BC018650
Protein Accession#	AAH18650
Gene Name	S1PR1
Gene Alias	CHEDG1, D1S3362, ECGF1, EDG-1, EDG1, FLJ58121, S1P1
Gene Description	sphingosine-1-phosphate receptor 1
Omim ID	601974
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	The protein encoded by this gene is structurally similar to G protein-coupled receptors and is highly expressed in endothelial cells. It binds the ligand sphingosine-1-phosphate with high affinity and high specificity, and suggested to be involved in the processes that regulate the differentiation of endothelial cells. Activation of this receptor induces cell-cell adhesion. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	G protein-coupled sphingolipid receptor|OTTHUMP00000012525|endothelial differentiation, sphingolipid G-protein-coupled receptor, 1|sphingosine 1-phosphate receptor EDG1

Pathway

- Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction

Disease

- Asthma
- Atherosclerosis
- Brain Ischemia
- Calcinosis
- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Coronary Artery Disease
- Coronary Disease
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Edema
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Myocardial Infarction
- Stroke