

## Product Information

### Anti-GPR15, N-Terminal

produced in rabbit, affinity isolated antibody

Catalog Number **G4283**

### Synonym: Anti-BOB

### Product Description

Anti-GPR15, N-Terminal is produced in rabbit using a peptide corresponding to the N-terminal amino acids 13-28 of human GPR15 (BOB) as immunogen.<sup>1</sup> The sequence differs from African green monkey and pig-tailed macaque BOB by one amino acid.<sup>2</sup>

Anti-GPR15, N-Terminal recognizes GPR15 by immunoblotting. It is reactive in human, mouse, and rat.

GRP15 (BOB) and STRL33.3 (Bonzo) are seven-transmembrane, G-protein-coupled receptors with sequence similarity to chemokine receptors and to chemokine receptor-like orphan receptors.<sup>1,2,3</sup> The DNA sequence of human and monkey GPR15 (G protein-coupled receptor 15) /BOB (brother of Bonzo) has been cloned.<sup>1,2</sup> GRP15 (BOB) functions as a co-receptor for simian immunodeficiency virus (SIV), strains of HIV-2, and M-tropic HIV-1.<sup>2,4,5,6</sup> GPR15 (BOB) is expressed in lymphoid tissues and colon.<sup>1,2</sup>

### Reagent

Supplied at ~0.5 mg/ml in phosphate buffered saline (PBS), containing 0.02 % sodium azide.

### Storage/Stability

Antibody can be stored at 2-8 °C for three months and at -20 °C for one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.

### Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

### Product Profile

**Immunoblotting:** a working dilution of 1:500-1:2,000 is recommended using human heart tissue lysate, Jurkat (human T cell leukemic) cell lysate, or A549 (human lung alveolar epithelial) cell lysate. A band of ~50 kDa is detected.

**Note:** In order to obtain best results in different techniques and preparations we recommend determining optimal working concentrations by titration test.

### References

1. Heiber, M., et al., A novel human gene encoding a G-protein-coupled receptor (GPR15) is located on chromosome 3. *Genomics*, **32**, 462-465 (1996).
2. Deng, J.K., et al., Expression cloning of new receptors used by simian and human immunodeficiency viruses. *Nature*, **388**, 296-300 (1997).
3. Liao, F., et al., STRL33, A novel chemokine receptor-like protein, functions as a fusion cofactor for both macrophage-tropic and T cell line-tropic HIV-1. *J. Exp. Med.*, **185**, 2015-2023 (1997).
4. Farzan, M., et al., Two orphan seven-transmembrane segment receptors which are expressed in CD4-positive cells support simian immunodeficiency virus infection. *J. Exp. Med.*, **186**, 405-411 (1997).
5. Feng, Y., et al., HIV-1 entry cofactor: functional cDNA cloning of a seven-transmembrane, G protein-coupled receptor. *Science*, **272**, 872-877 (1996).
6. Pohlmann, S., et al., Co-receptor usage of BOB/GRP15 and Bonzo/STRL33 by primary isolates of human immunodeficiency virus type 1. *J. Gen. Virol.*, **80**, 1241-1251 (1999).

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