

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

<b>Tag</b>	C-Flag Tag
<b>Target</b>	OXGR1
<b>Synonyms</b>	GPR80, GPR99, P2RY15, P2Y15, aKGR
<b>Description</b>	Human OXGR1 full length protein-synthetic nanodisc
<b>Delivery</b>	6~8weeks
<b>Uniprot ID</b>	Q96P68
<b>Expression Host</b>	HEK293
<b>Protein Families</b>	GPCR, Transmembrane, Druggable Genome,
<b>Protein Pathways</b>	N/A
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	The human full length OXGR1 protein has a MW of 38.3kDa
<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 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 G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) that belongs to the oxoglutarate receptor family within the GPCR superfamily. The encoded protein is activated by the citric acid intermediate, oxoglutarate, as well as several cysteinyl leukotrienes, including leukotrienes E4, C4 and D4, which are implicated in many inflammatory disorders. In mice, a knock-out of this gene leads to middle ear inflammation, changes in the mucosal epithelium, and an increase in fluid behind the eardrum, and is associated with hearing loss. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2016]
<b>Usage</b>	Research use only
<b>Conjugate</b>	Unconjugated

