

## Datasheet for ABIN7538466

## **OXGR1 Protein**



#### Overview

| Quantity:     | 50 µg              |
|---------------|--------------------|
| Target:       | OXGR1              |
| Origin:       | Human              |
| Source:       | Mammalian Cells    |
| Protein Type: | Synthetic Nanodisc |

# **Product Details**

Purpose:

| Characteristics: | Unlike other membrane scaffold protein (MSP) Nanodisc on the market, our synthetic Nanodisc       |
|------------------|---|
|                  | can be prepared directly from the cells. The polymers used during this process have a dual        |
|                  | function. It dissolves the cell membranes, like the detergent, and uses cellular phospholipids to |
|                  | form Nanodisc around the membrane proteins. The target protein embedded Nanodiscs can             |
|                  | then be purified.   |

Human OXGR1 full length protein-synthetic nanodisc

## **Target Details**

| Target:           | OXGR1   |
|-------------------|---|
| Alternative Name: | OXGR1 (OXGR1 Products)  |
| Background:       | 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      |

# **Target Details**

| rarget Details      |   |
|---------------------|---|
|                     | fluid behind the eardrum, and is associated with hearing loss. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2016] |
| Molecular Weight:   | The human full length OXGR1 protein has a MW of 38.3kDa   |
| UniProt:            | Q96P68  |
| Application Details |   |
| Comment:            | Advantages of Synthetic Nanodiscs:  |

| Application Details |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Comment:            | Advantages of Synthetic Nanodiscs:  Highly purified membrane proteins High solubility in aqueous solutions High stability Proteins are in a native membrane environment and remain biologically active No detergent and can be used for cell-based assays No MSP backbone proteins |
|                     | Limitations of Synthetic Nanodiscs:  Intolerant to acids and high concentrations of divalent metal ions  |
| Restrictions:       | For Research Use only  |

# Handling

| Format:          | Lyophilized  |
|------------------|--|
| Buffer:          | 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.  |
| Storage:         | -20 °C,-80 °C  |
| Storage Comment: | 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. |
| Expiry Date:     | 12 months  |