PROKR2 Lysate – Tissue Lysate

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	PROKR2, Lysate
Full Product Name	Human PROKR2 Protein Lysate
Product Gene Name	PROKR2 lysate
Product Synonym Names	PROKR2; dJ680N4.3; GPR73b; GPR73L1; GPRg2; HH3; KAL3; PKR2
Host	Human
Form/Format	Lyophilized
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C Once reconsituted, aliquot and store any remaining material at-20 degree C to avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Molecular Weight	44kDa
OMIM	244200
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for Q8NFJ6
Related Product Information for PROKR2 lysate	Human PROKR2 Protein Lysate 20ug is provided as a Lyophilized powder. This is a Recombinant Protein Lysate produced in HEK293T cells. This protein lysate can be reconsituted using SDS Sample Buffer.
Other Notes	Small volumes of PROKR2 lysate vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for PROKR2 purchase	MBS8417836 is a lysate targeting PROKR2. Also known as Human PROKR2 Protein Lysate. Host: Human.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for PROKR2. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	21426829
NCBI GeneID	128674
NCBI Accession #	NP_658986
UniProt Primary Accession #	Q8NFJ6
UniProt Related Accession #	Q8NFJ6
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_144773
NCBI Official Full Name	prokineticin receptor 2
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	prokineticin receptor 2
NCBI Official Symbol	PROKR2
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	HH3; KAL3; PKR2; GPRg2; GPR73b; GPR73L1; dJ680N4.3
UniProt Protein Name	Prokineticin receptor 2
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	G-protein coupled receptor 73-like 1; GPR73b; GPRg2

Protein Family	Prokineticin receptor
UniProt Gene Name	PROKR2
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	GPR73L1; PKR2; PK-R2
UniProt Entry Name	PKR2_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	prokineticin receptor 2
NCBI Summary for PROKR2	Prokineticins are secreted proteins that can promote angiogenesis and induce strong gastrointestinal smooth muscle contraction. The protein encoded by this gene is an integral membrane protein and G protein-coupled receptor for prokineticins. The encoded protein is similar in sequence to GPR73, another G protein-coupled receptor for prokineticins. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
UniProt Comments for PROKR2	PROKR2: Receptor for prokineticin 2. Exclusively coupled to the G(q) subclass of heteromeric G proteins. Activation leads to mobilization of calcium, stimulation of phosphoinositide turnover and activation of p44/p42 mitogen-activated protein kinase. Defects in PROKR2 are the cause of Kallmann syndrome type 3 (KAL3); also known as hypogonadotropic hypogonadism and anosmia. Anosmia or hyposmia is related to the absence or hypoplasia of the olfactory bulbs and tracts. Hypogonadism is due to deficiency in gonadotropin-releasing hormone and probably results from a failure of embryonic migration of gonadotropin- releasing hormone-synthesizing neurons. KAL3 patients have variable degrees of olfactory and reproductive dysfunction, but do not show any of the occasional clinical anomalies reported in Kallmann syndrome such as renal agenesis, cleft lip and/or palate, selective tooth agenesis, and bimanual synkinesis. Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family. Protein type: GPCR, family 1; Receptor, GPCR; Membrane protein, integral; Membrane protein, multi-pass Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 20p12.3 Cellular Component: integral to membrane; plasma membrane Molecular Function: neuropeptide Y receptor activity Biological Process: circadian rhythm; neuropeptide signaling pathway Disease: Hypogonadotropic Hypogonadism 3 With Or Without Anosmia
Research Articles on PROKR2	**1.** Findings suggest that in vitro modeling of WT/Mutant interactions increases the resolution for identifying causal variants, uncovers novel dominant negative mutations, and provides new insights into the pathogenic mechanisms underlying heterozygous PROKR2 variants.
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