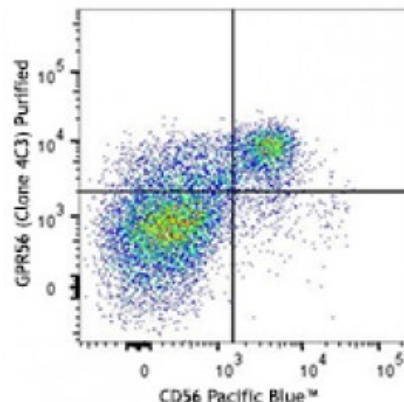


**Purified anti-human GPR56**

**Catalog # / Size:** 2559510 / 100 µg  
**Clone:** 4C3  
**Isotype:** Mouse IgG1, κ  
**Immunogen:** Human GPR56 extracellular domain, complete Freund's adjuvant, incomplete Freund's adjuvant  
**Reactivity:** Human  
**Preparation:** The antibody was purified by affinity chromatography.  
**Formulation:** Phosphate-buffered solution, pH 7.2, containing 0.09% sodium azide.  
**Concentration:** 0.2



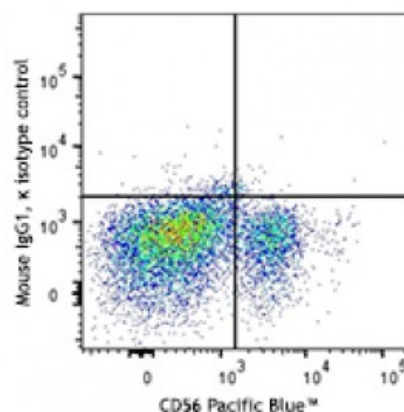
Human peripheral blood lymphocytes were stained with CD56 Pacific Blue™ and purified GPR56 (clone 4C3) (top) or purified mouse IgG1, κ isotype control (bottom), followed by anti-mouse IgG1 FITC.

**Applications:**

**Applications:** Other  
**Recommended Usage:** Each lot of this antibody is quality control tested by immunofluorescent staining with flow cytometric analysis. For flow cytometric staining, the suggested use of this reagent is ≤0.25 microg per million cells in 100 microL volume. It is recommended that the reagent be titrated for optimal performance for each application.

**Application Notes:** Additional reported applications (for the relevant formats) include: blocking the cell migration (1).

**Application References:** 1. Ohta S, *et al.* 2015. *Biol. Pharm. Bull.* 38:594.



**Description:** GPR56, also known as TM7XN1, is an orphan G-protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) containing seven transmembrane domains and a mucin-like domain in the N-terminal region. The total length of the human GPR56 gene is approximately 15 kb, and it consists of 13 exons and encodes 693 amino acids. GPR56 is expressed in a wide range of tissues, such as brain, thyroid gland, and heart. Mutations in human GPR56 gene were found to cause a specific brain malformation called bilateral frontoparietal polymicrogyria. Recently, GPR56 was found specifically expressed on cytotoxic NK and T lymphocytes, including CD8<sup>+</sup>, CD4<sup>+</sup>, and γδ T cells, which might affect the migratory properties of these cells. GPR56 was also found significantly downregulated in some cancer cells, suggesting that it may play a role in growth suppression and cancer metastasis.

- Antigen**
- References:**
1. Peng YM, *et al.* 2011. *J. Leuko. Biol.* 90:735.
  2. Shashidhar S, *et al.* 2005. *Oncogene* 24:1673.
  3. Piao X, *et al.* 2004. *Science* 303:2033.
  4. Liu M, *et al.*