GPR62 Protein, Human (Cell-Free, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P702307
Synonyms:	G-protein coupled receptor 62; G-protein coupled receptor GPCR8; hGPCR8; G-protein coupled receptor KPG_005
Species:	Human
Source:	E. coli Cell-free
Accession:	Q9BZJ7 (M1-S368)
Gene ID:	118442
Molecular Weight:	39.1 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	MANSTGLNAS EVAGSLGLIL AAVVEVGALL GNGALLVVVL RTPGLRDALY LAHLCVVDLL AAASIMPLGL LAAPPPGLGR VRLGPAPCRA ARFLSAALLP ACTLGVAALG LARYRLIVHP LRPGSRPPPV LVLTAVWAAA GLLGALSLLG TPPAPPPAPA RCSVLAGGLG PFRPLWALLA FALPALLLLG AYGGIFVVAR RAALRPPRPA RGSRLHSDSL DSRLSILPPL RPRLPGGKAA LAPALAVGQF AACWLPYGCA CLAPAARAAE AEAAVTWVAY SAFAAHPFLY GLLQRPVRLA LGRLSRRALP GPVRACTPQA WHPRALLQCL QRPPEGPAVG PSEAPEQTPE LAGGRSPAYQ GPPESSLS
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.22 μm filtered solution of Tris/PBS-based buffer, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/μg, determined by LAL method.
Reconsititution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μg/mL in ddH_2O. For long term storage it is recommended to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration). Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background	GPR62 Protein, an orphan G-protein coupled receptor, exhibits constitutive activation of the G(q/11)/inositol phosphate and

G(s)-alpha/cAMP signaling pathways. Notably, it demonstrates spontaneous activity for beta-arrestin recruitment and engages in a reciprocal modulation of signaling functions, likely attributed to receptor heteromerization, particularly with the melatonin receptor MTNR1B. GPR62 forms homodimers and heterodimerizes with MTNR1B. The protein also interacts with ARRB1 and ARRB2 in a spontaneous and agonist-independent manner, leading to the internalization of GPR62 into the endosomal compartment. These dynamic interactions underscore the multifaceted regulatory roles of GPR62 in cellular signaling pathways.

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