

## DESCRIPTION

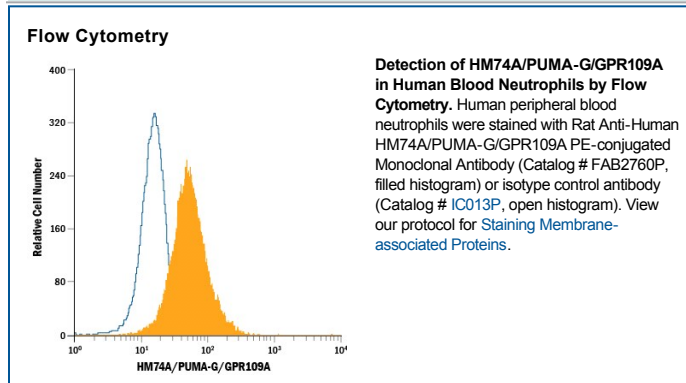
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human HM74A/PUMA-G/GPR109A. Stains human HM74A/PUMA-G/GPR109A-transfected cells but not irrelevant transfectants. Cross-reactivity with HM74 (GPR109B) was not tested.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Rat IgG <sub>2B</sub> Clone # 245106
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	NS0 mouse myeloma cell line transfected with human HM74A/PUMA-G/GPR109A Met1-Pro363 Accession # Q8TDS4
<b>Conjugate</b>	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details.  *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	<b>Recommended Concentration</b>	<b>Sample</b>
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	10 $\mu$ L/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	See Below

## DATA



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

**Shipping** The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.

**Stability & Storage** **Protect from light. Do not freeze.**

- 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

## BACKGROUND

HM74A/GPR109A (also known as PUMA-G in mouse) is a 50-55 kDa 7-transmembrane protein member of a small subfamily within the GPCR #1 family. It is expressed on or in a wide variety of cells, including microglia, neutrophils, islet  $\beta$ -cells, macrophages, adipocytes, retinal pigment epithelium and keratinocytes. Although HM74A is noted for its ability to bind niacin, its natural ligand is  $\beta$ -hydroxybutyrate. Thus it may naturally act as a negative regulator of fatty acid release by fat, which is converted to ketone bodies by the liver, and which feedback on adipocytes. Full-length human HM74A shares 95% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with human HM74 and 81% aa sequence identity with mouse HM74A.