

Rabbit Anti-SSR5 Polyclonal: RC0411

Intended Use: For Research Use Only

Description: Somatostatin receptor type 5 or SSR5 is encoded by the SSTR5 gene in human. Somatostatin receptor type 5 is an inhibitory G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR) which regulates hormone secretion in the pituitary and in pancreatic islets. SSTR5 uses its PDZ ligand motif to interact with PSD-95/discs large/ZO-1 (PDZ) domain proteins, such as the Golgi-associated protein PIST (also termed GOPC, CAL or FIG), endosomal sorting nexin 27 (SNX27), and the scaffold proteins NHERF-1 & NHERF-3 (PDZ-K1). SNX27 is reported to stabilize SSTR5 by preventing its lysosomal degradation, while NHERF-1 & NHERF-3 mediate SSTR5 plasma membrane localization and enable its coupling to signaling partners, such as phospholipase C- β 3. PIST stabilizes SSTR5 association with the trans-Golgi network (TGN) before it is recruited to the plasma membrane by NHERF proteins.

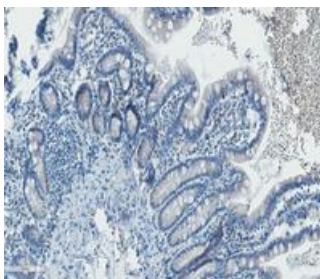
Specifications:

Clone: Polyclonal
Source: Rabbit
Isotype: IgG
Reactivity: Human, mouse, rat
Localization: Membrane
Formulation: Antibody in PBS pH7.4, containing BSA and $\leq 0.09\%$ sodium azide (NaN₃)
Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C
Applications: IHC, WB
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
SSR5 Polyclonal Concentrated	RC0411	1 ml

IHC Procedure*:

Positive Control Tissue: Human pancreas
Concentrated Dilution: 25-100
Pretreatment: Citrate pH6.0 or EDTA pH8.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C
Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT
Detection: Refer to the detection system manual
* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



FFPE human intestine stained with anti-SSR5 using DAB

References:

1. Pasireotide: successful treatment of a sparsely granulated tumour in a resistant case of acromegaly. Amarawardena WKMG, et al. Endocrinol Diabetes Metab Case Rep 2017:N/A, 2017.
2. Somatostatin receptor expression indicates improved prognosis in gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine neoplasm, and octreotide long-acting release is effective and safe in Chinese patients with advanced gastroenteropancreatic neuroendocrine tumors. Wang Y, et al. Oncol Lett 13:1165-1174, 2017.
3. Carboxyl-terminal receptor domains control the differential dephosphorylation of somatostatin receptors by protein phosphatase 1 isoforms. Lehmann A, et al. PLoS One 9:e91526, 2014.

Doc. 100-RC0411
Rev. A