

## MULTISCREEN<sup>TM</sup> DIVISION ARRESTED CELL LINE HUMAN RECOMBINANT EP4 RECEPTOR

## PRODUCT INFORMATION

Catalog Number: DC1204

Lot Number: DC1204-122614

Quantity: 1 vial (4 x 10<sup>6</sup>) frozen cells

Freeze Medium: Sigma Freezing

Medium (C-6164)

Host cell: HEK293T

**Transfection**: Expression vector containing full-length human PTGER4 cDNA (GenBank Accession Number NM\_000958) with FLAG tag sequence

at N-terminus

Recommended Storage: Liquid

nitrogen upon receiving

Propagation Medium: DMEM, 10%

**FBS** 

Stability: Stable for 1-2 days after

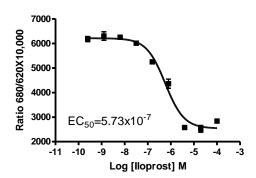
thawing

## **Data sheet**

**Background:** The human prostaglandin E2 (PGE2) receptor EP4 (or PTGER4) is abundantly expressed. Activation of EP4 receptor induces osteoblasts and thereby stimulates *de novo* bone formation. Results from targeted deletion of the EP4 receptor also suggest that the EP4 subtype of the PGE2 receptor is involved in lipopolysaccharide-induced bone resorption. Modulating EP4 action may thus prove to be clinically useful for the treatment of bacterially induced bone loss, such as in periodontitis and osteomyelitis. EP4 also plays a role in the anti-inflammatory action of PGE2 in human macrophage.

Application: Functional assays

Figure 1



**Figure1.** Dose-dependent accumulation of intracellular cAMP upon treatment with ligand, measured with Multiscreen™ TR-FRET cAMP 1.0 No Wash Assay Kit (Multispan MSCM01).

## References:

Morath *et al.* (1999) Immunolocalization of the four prostaglandin E2 receptor proteins EP1, EP2, EP3, and EP4 in human kidney. *J Am Soc Nephrol* 10:1851-1860.

Zhang et al. (2000) Characterization of murine vasopressor and vasodepressor prostaglandin E(2) receptors. *Hypertension* 35:1129-1134.

Li X et al. (2009) Prostaglandin E(2) and its cognate EP receptors control human adult articular cartilage homeostasis and are linked to the pathophysiology of osteoarthritis. *Arthritis Rheum* 60:513-523.