**BACKGROUND**

*Drosophila* Flamingo is a seven pass transmembrane cadherin that is necessary for dendritic patterning and axon guidance. Flamingo mammalian homologs play similar roles in neuronal development, during which they play an important role in cell-cell signaling. Cadherin EGF LAG seven pass G-type receptors (CELSRs) are multi-pass membrane proteins that belong to the G protein-coupled receptor family of proteins. Silencing CELSR2 gene expression results in significant simplification of dendritic arbors of cortical pyramidal neurons and Purkinje neurons, which may be due to branch retraction. In mouse, CELSR1, CELSR2 and CELSR3 are expressed in the nervous system at early developmental stages, and show expression patterns in the developing CNS. CELSR2 is distributed at intercellular boundaries in the whisker and on processes of neuronal cells such as hippocampal pyramidal cells, Purkinje cells and olfactory neurons.

**REFERENCES**


**CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION**

Genetic locus: CELSR1 (human) mapping to 22q13.3; Celsr1 (mouse) mapping to 15 E2.

**SOURCE**

CELSR1 (E-19) is an affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping within an N-terminal extracellular domain of CELSR1 of human origin.

**STORAGE**

Store at 4°C. **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.