



Beta-arrestin 2 Polyclonal Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP57781

Specification

Beta-arrestin 2 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application
Primary Accession
Reactivity
Host
Clonality
Calculated MW
Physical State
Immunogen

Epitope Specificity Isotype **Purity** affinity purified by Protein A

Buffer

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION

SIMILARITY Post-translational modifications

Important Note

WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, ICC, E

Beta-arrestin 2
Rat, Pig, Bovine
Rabbit
Polyclonal
45 KDa
Liquid

KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived

from human Beta-arrestin 2

251-350/409

laG

0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02%

Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cell membrane. Membrane > clathrin-coated pit.

Cytoplasmic vesicle. Translocates to the plasma membrane and colocalizes with

antagonist-stimulated GPCRs.
Belongs to the arrestin family.
Phosphorylated at Thr-382 in the

cytoplasm; probably dephosphorylated at

the plasma membrane. The

phosphorylation does not regulate internalization and recycling of ADRB2, interaction with clathrin or AP2B1. The ubiquitination status appears to regulate

the formation and trafficking of beta-arrestin-GPCR complexes and

signaling. Ubiquitination appears to occurr GPCR-specifc. Ubiquitinated by MDM2; the

ubiquitination is required for rapid

internalization of ADRB2. Deubiquitinated by USP33; the deubiquitination leads to a dissociation of the beta-arrestin-GPCR complex. Stimulation of a class A GPCR,

such as ADRB2, induces transient ubiquitination and subsequently promotes

association with USP33. Stimulation of a class B GPCR promotes a sustained ubiquitination.

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human,



therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Background Descriptions

Members of arrestin/beta arrestin protein family are thought to participate in agonist mediated desensitization of G protein coupled receptors and cause specific dampening of cellular responses to stimuli such as hormones, neurotransmitters, or sensory signals. Arrestin beta 2, like arrestin beta 1, was shown to inhibit beta adrenergic receptor function in vitro. It is expressed at high levels in the central nervous system and may play a role in the regulation of synaptic receptors

Beta-arrestin 2 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Dilution

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<span class ="dilution_WB">WB~~1:1000</span><br \><span class
="dilution_IHC-P">IHC-P~~N/A</span><br \><span class
="dilution_IHC-F">IHC-F~~N/A</span><br \><span class
="dilution_IF">IF~~1:50~200</span><br \><span class ="dilution_ICC">ICC~~N/A</span><br \><span class ="dilution_ICC">ICC~~N/A</span><br \><span class ="dilution_ICC">ICC~~N/A</span><br \><span class ="dilution_ICC">ICC~~N/A</span>
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Format

0.01M TBS(pH7.4), 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce

Storage

Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

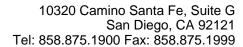
Beta-arrestin 2 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Beta-arrestin 2 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

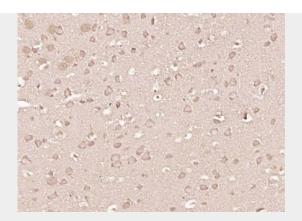
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Beta-arrestin 2 Polyclonal Antibody - Images







Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Mouse brain); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30min; Antibody incubation with (Beta-arrestin 2) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (bs-20233R) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit(Rabbit) (sp-0023) instructions and DAB staining.