

CRF-RII Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP69292**Specification**

CRF-RII Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IF
Primary Accession	Q13324
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

CRF-RII Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 1395**Other Names**CRHR2; CRF2R; CRH2R; Corticotropin-releasing factor receptor 2; CRF-R-2; CRF-R2; CRFR-2;
Corticotropin-releasing hormone receptor 2; CRH-R-2; CRH-R2**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.

IF~~1:50~200

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

CRF-RII Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** CRHR2**Synonyms** CRF2R, CRH2R**Function**

G-protein coupled receptor for CRH (corticotropin-releasing factor), UCN (urocortin), UCN2 and UCN3. Has high affinity for UCN. Ligand binding causes a conformation change that triggers signaling via guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) and down-stream effectors, such as adenylate cyclase. Promotes the activation of adenylate cyclase, leading to increased intracellular cAMP levels.

Cellular Location

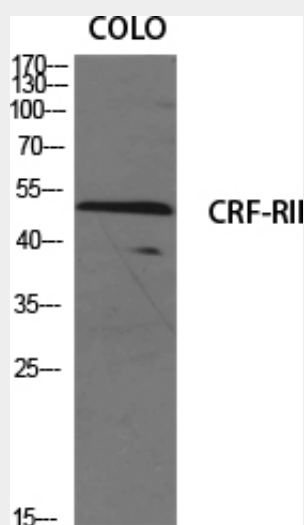
Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

CRF-II Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

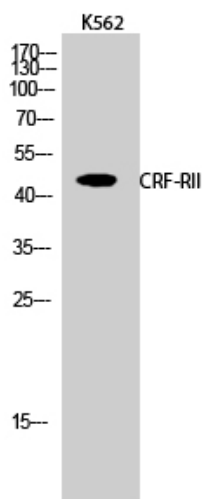
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

CRF-II Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Western Blot analysis of various cells using CRF-II Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500



Western Blot analysis of K562 cells using CRF-II Polyclonal Antibody diluted at 1:500

CRF-II Polyclonal Antibody - Background

G-protein coupled receptor for CRH (corticotropin- releasing factor), UCN (urocortin), UCN2 and UCN3. Has high affinity for UCN. Ligand binding causes a conformation change that triggers

signaling via guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) and down-stream effectors, such as adenylate cyclase. Promotes the activation of adenylate cyclase, leading to increased intracellular cAMP levels.