

Corticotropin-releasing factor receptor 2 Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP74043**Specification**

Corticotropin-releasing factor receptor 2 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

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

Corticotropin-releasing factor receptor 2 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 1395**Other Names**

Corticotropin-releasing factor receptor 2 (CRF-R-2) (CRF-R2) (CRFR-2) (Corticotropin-releasing hormone receptor 2) (CRH-R-2) (CRH-R2)

Dilution

WB~~WB 1:500-2000, ELISA 1:10000-20000

Format

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

Storage Conditions

-20°C

Corticotropin-releasing factor receptor 2 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

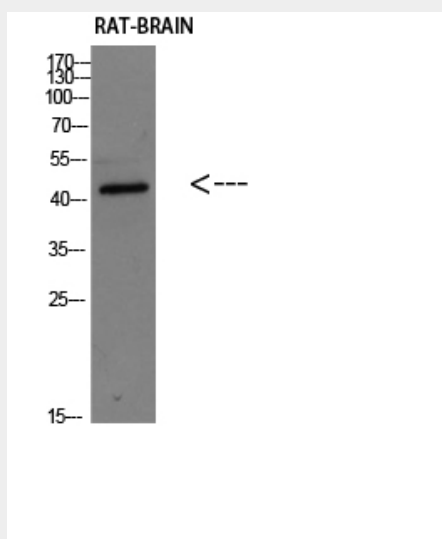
Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Corticotropin-releasing factor receptor 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 Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

Corticotropin-releasing factor receptor 2 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Corticotropin-releasing factor receptor 2 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.