

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

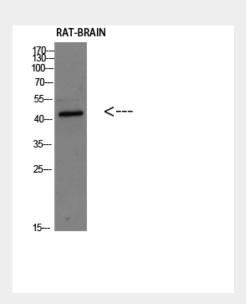
Corticotropin-releasing factor receptor 2 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols



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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Corticotropin-releasing factor receptor 2 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of RAT-BRAIN Cell Lysate, antibody was diluted at 1:1000. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000

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.