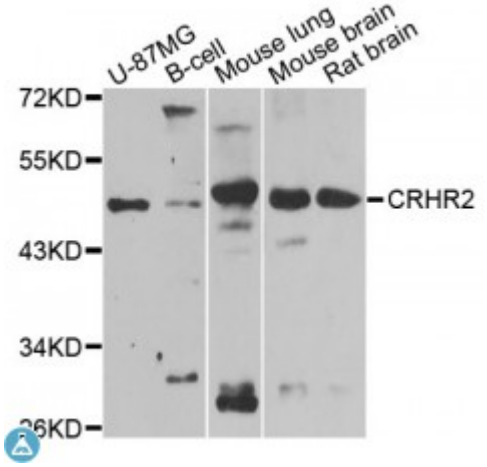
Anti-CRHR2 Antibody



Description	The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 2 family, and the subfamily of corticotropin releasing hormone receptor. This receptor shows high affinity for corticotropin releasing hormone (CRH), and also binds CRH-related peptides such as urocortin. CRH is synthesized in the hypothalamus, and plays an important role in coordinating the endocrine, autonomic, and behavioral responses to stress and immune challenge. Studies in mice suggest that this receptor maybe involved in mediating cardiovascular homeostasis. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been described for this gene.

Model	STJ114302
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 25-140 of human CRHR2 (NP_001189404.1).
Gene ID	1395
Gene Symbol	CRHR2
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Corticotropin-releasing factor receptor 2 CRF-R-2 CRF-R2 CRFR-2 Corticotropin-releasing hormone receptor 2 CRH-R-2 CRH-R2

Molecular Weight	47.688 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:2358OMIM:602034Reactome:R-HSA-373080
Alternative Names	Corticotropin-releasing factor receptor 2 CRF-R-2 CRF-R2 CRFR-2 Corticotropin-releasing hormone receptor 2 CRH-R-2 CRH-R2
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 Localization	Cell membrane
Post-translational Modifications	A N-glycosylation site within the signal peptide impedes its proper cleavage and function,