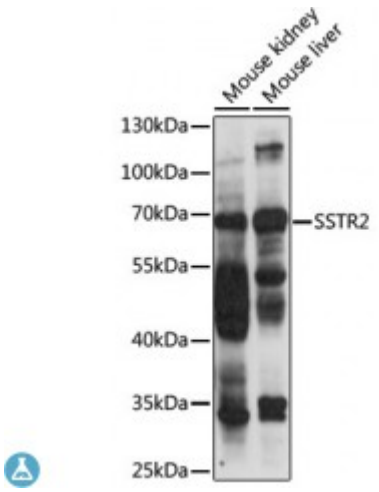
Anti-SSTR2 Antibody



Description	Somatostatin acts at many sites to inhibit the release of many hormones and other secretory proteins. The biologic effects of somatostatin are probably mediated by a family of G protein-coupled receptors that are expressed in a tissue-specific manner. SSTR2 is a member of the superfamily of receptors having seven transmembrane segments and is expressed in highest levels in cerebrum and kidney.

Model	STJ117295
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Mouse
Applications	WB
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence within amino acids 300 to the C-terminus of human SSTR2 (NP_001041.1).
Gene ID	6752
Gene Symbol	SSTR2
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in both pancreatic alpha- and beta-cells (at protein level), Expressed at higher levels in the pancreas than other somatostatin receptors, Also expressed in the cerebrum and kidney and, in lesser amounts, in the jejunum, colon and liver, In the developing nervous system, expressed in the cortex where it is located in the preplate at early stages and is enriched in the outer part of the germinal zone at later stages, In the cerebellum, expressed in the deep part of the external granular layer at g
Purification	Affinity purification

Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Somatostatin receptor type 2 SS-2-R SS2-R SS2R SRIF-1
Molecular Weight	41.333 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:11331OMIM:182452Reactome:R-HSA-375276
Alternative Names	Somatostatin receptor type 2 SS-2-R SS2-R SS2R SRIF-1
Function	Receptor for somatostatin-14 and -28, This receptor is coupled via pertussis toxin sensitive G proteins to inhibition of adenylyl cyclase, In addition it stimulates phosphotyrosine phosphatase and PLC via pertussis toxin insensitive as well as sensitive G proteins, Inhibits calcium entry by suppressing voltage-dependent calcium channels, Acts as the functionally dominant somatostatin receptor in pancreatic alpha- and beta-cells where it mediates the inhibitory effect of somatostatin-14 on hormone secretion, Inhibits cell growth through enhancement of MAPK1 and MAPK2 phosphorylation and subsequent up-regulation of CDKN1B, Stimulates neuronal migration and axon outgrowth and may participate in neuron development and maturation during brain development, Mediates negative regulation of insulin receptor signaling through PTPN6, Inactivates SSTR3 receptor function following heterodimerization,
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane
Post-translational Modifications	Phosphorylated on serine and threonine residues in response to agonist stimulation, leading to receptor desensitization and rapid internalization, Phosphorylated to a greater extent on serine than threonine residues, Threonine phosphorylation is required for arrestin binding and receptor endocytosis but is not necessary for desensitization ,