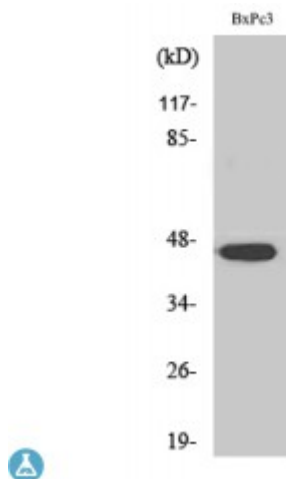


Anti-AR-beta antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to AR-beta2.
Model	STJ91726
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	ELISA, FC, IF, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human AR-beta2 around the non-phosphorylation site of S346.
Immunogen Region	290-370 aa
Gene ID	154
Gene Symbol	ADRB2
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000FC 1:200-1:400ELISA 1:5000
Specificity	AR-beta2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of AR-beta2 protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Beta-2 adrenergic receptor Beta-2 adrenoreceptor Beta-2 adrenoceptor
Molecular Weight	47 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal

Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:286OMIM:109690
Alternative Names	Beta-2 adrenergic receptor Beta-2 adrenoreceptor Beta-2 adrenoceptor
Function	Beta-adrenergic receptors mediate the catecholamine-induced activation of adenylate cyclase through the action of G proteins. The beta-2-adrenergic receptor binds epinephrine with an approximately 30-fold greater affinity than it does norepinephrine.
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane Early endosome. Colocalizes with VHL at the cell membrane . Activated receptors are internalized into endosomes prior to their degradation in lysosomes .
Post-translational Modifications	Palmitoylated; may reduce accessibility of Ser-345 and Ser-346 by anchoring Cys-341 to the plasma membrane. Agonist stimulation promotes depalmitoylation and further allows Ser-345 and Ser-346 phosphorylation. Phosphorylated by PKA and BARK upon agonist stimulation, which mediates homologous desensitization of the receptor. PKA-mediated phosphorylation seems to facilitate phosphorylation by BARK.; Phosphorylation of Tyr-141 is induced by insulin and leads to supersensitization of the receptor. Polyubiquitinated. Agonist-induced ubiquitination leads to sort internalized receptors to the lysosomes for degradation . Deubiquitination by USP20 and USP33, leads to ADRB2 recycling and resensitization after prolonged agonist stimulation. USP20 and USP33 are constitutively associated and are dissociated immediately after agonist stimulation. Ubiquitination by the VHL-E3 ligase complex is oxygen-dependent. Hydroxylation by EGLN3 occurs only under normoxia and increases the interaction with VHL and the subsequent ubiquitination and degradation of ADRB2.