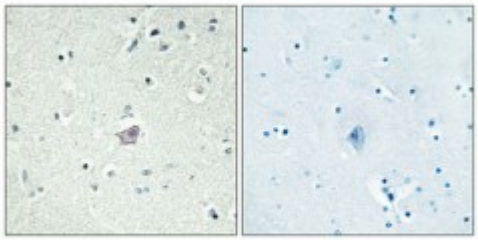
Anti-CRF-RII antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to CRF-RII.

Model	STJ92475
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human CRF-RII
Immunogen Region	50-130 aa, Internal
Gene ID	1395
Gene Symbol	CRHR2
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	CRF-RII Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of CRF-RII 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	Corticotropin-releasing factor receptor 2 CRF-R-2 CRF-R2 CRFR-2 Corticotropin-releasing hormone receptor 2 CRH-R-2 CRH-R2
Molecular Weight	48 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:2358OMIM:602034
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.
Sequence and Domain Family	The transmembrane domain is composed of seven transmembrane helices that are arranged in V-shape. Transmembrane helix 7 assumes a sharply kinked structure . The uncleaved pseudo signal peptide prevents receptor's oligomerization and coupling to G(i) subunits. It is also responsible for the rather low receptor localization at the plasma membrane .
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane
Post-translational Modifications	A N-glycosylation site within the signal peptide impedes its proper cleavage and function.