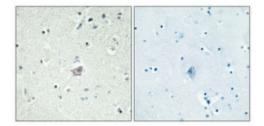


## **Anti-CRF-RII** antibody





| 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** <u>1395</u>

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 <u>HGNC:2358OMIM:602034</u>

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** A N-glycosylation site within the signal peptide impedes its proper cleavage

**Modifications** and function.

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