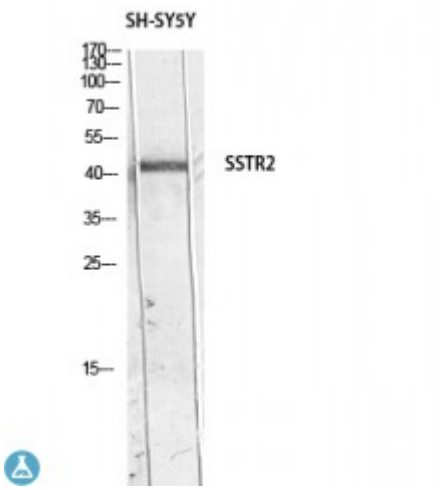
Anti-SSTR2 antibody



Description	Rabbit polyclonal to SSTR2.

Model	STJ97705
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human SSTR2
Immunogen Region	Internal
Gene ID	6752
Gene Symbol	SSTR2
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	SSTR2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of somatostatin receptor 2
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	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Somatostatin receptor type 2 SS-2-R SS2-R SS2R SRIF-1
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:11331OMIM:182452
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. Multi-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasm. Located mainly at the cell surface under basal conditions. Agonist stimulation results in internalization to the cytoplasm.
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 .