10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Anti-NMUR2 Antibody (C-Terminus)

Rabbit Anti Human Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS17553

Product Information

Application	IHC-P
Primary Accession	Q9GZQ4
Predicted	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	47696
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/ml

Additional Information

Gene ID	56923
Alias Symbol	NMUR2
Other Names	NMUR2, FM-4, FM4, Neuromedin-U receptor 2, TGR1, Neuromedin u receptor-type 2, TGR-1, Neuromedin U receptor 2, NMU-R2, NMU2R
Target/Specificity	Human NMUR2. BLAST analysis of the peptide immunogen showed no homology with other human proteins.
Reconstitution & Storage	Immunoaffinity purified
Precautions	Anti-NMUR2 Antibody (C-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	NMUR2 (HGNC:16454)
Function	G protein-coupled receptor for the neuropeptides neuromedin-U (NMU) and neuromedin-S (NMS) (PubMed:10887190, PubMed:10894543, PubMed:35440625, PubMed:36575163). Functionally, is involved in regulation of feeding and energy balance (By similarity). Additionally may modulates blood pressure and smooth muscle contraction (By similarity). Mechanistically, upon ligand binding, couples to Galpha proteins, namely GNAQ/Gaq or GNA11/Ga11 and GNAI1/Gai subunits (PubMed:11010960, PubMed:15331768, PubMed:35440625, PubMed:36575163). GNAQ/Gaq or GNA11/Ga11 coupling leads to the activation of a phospholipase C (PLC), which hydrolyzes PIP2 (phosphatidylinositol 4,5- bisphosphate) into DAG (diacylglycerol) and IP3 (inositol trisphosphate), and subsequent intracellular calcium mobilization via IP3 receptors on the endoplasmic reticulum (PubMed:11010960, PubMed:15331768). GNAI1/Gai coupling inhibits

	forskolin-stimulated cAMP accumulation (PubMed:15331768).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein
Tissue Location	Predominantly expressed in the CNS, particularly in the medulla oblongata, pontine reticular formation, spinal cord, and thalamus. High level in testis whereas lower levels are present in a variety of peripheral tissues including the gastrointestinal tract, genitourinary tract, liver, pancreas, adrenal gland, thyroid gland, lung, trachea, spleen and thymus.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.