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Anti-ADRB2 Antibody (N-Terminus)

Rabbit Anti Human Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS17771

Product Information

Application	IHC-P
Primary Accession	P07550
Predicted	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	46459
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/ml

Additional Information

Gene ID	154
Alias Symbol	ADRB2
Other Names	ADRB2, ADRB2R, Adrenoceptor beta 2, surface, ADRBR, B2AR, Beta-2 adrenoceptor, Beta-2 adrenergic receptor, Beta-2 adrenoreceptor, BETA2AR, BAR, Adrenergic beta-2 receptor, Catecholamine receptor
Target/Specificity	Human ADRB2. BLAST analysis of the peptide immunogen showed no homology with other human proteins.
Reconstitution & Storage	Immunoaffinity purified
Precautions	Anti-ADRB2 Antibody (N-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	ADRB2 (HGNC:286)
Synonyms	ADRB2R, B2AR
Function	G protein-coupled receptor for catecholamines that couples to both G(s) and G(i) proteins, activating bifurcated signaling pathways (PubMed:2831218, PubMed:7915137). ADRB2 binds epinephrine (Epi) with an approximately 30-fold greater affinity than norepinephrine (NE) (PubMed:2831218, PubMed:33093660, PubMed:7915137). In the heart, Epi- and NE-activated ADRB2 induces rapid and slow cardiomyocyte contraction rate, respectively (By similarity). Both NE and Epi promote coupling to G(s)/PKA pathway to regulate myocyte contraction rate (By similarity). Epi also promotes ADRB2 coupling to G(i) proteins to exert cardioprotective effects especially in the conditions of hypoxia and oxidative stress through the G(i)/PI3K/Akt signaling

pathway (By similarity). ADRB2-G(s) signaling delivers proapoptotic signals in cardiomyocytes although G(i)-mediated survival effect appears to predominate (By similarity). ADRB2 also transduces signals independently of PKA to regulate cellular pH by modulating Na(+)/H(+) exchanger SLC9A3 function (PubMed:9560162).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Golgi apparatus. Note=Colocalizes with VHL at the cell membrane (PubMed:19584355). Activated receptors are internalized into endosomes prior to their degradation in lysosomes (PubMed:20559325). Activated receptors are also detected within the Golgi apparatus (PubMed:27481942).

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