

HRH2 Antibody (Center)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP14970c

Product Information

Application Primary Accession	WB, E <u>P25021</u>
Other Accession	<u>NP_071640.1</u> Human
Reactivity Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB34939
Calculated MW	40098
Antigen Region	189-218

Additional Information

Gene ID	3274
Other Names	Histamine H2 receptor, H2R, HH2R, Gastric receptor I, HRH2
Target/Specificity	This HRH2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 189-218 amino acids from the Central region of human HRH2.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	HRH2 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	HRH2
Function	The H2 subclass of histamine receptors mediates gastric acid secretion. Also appears to regulate gastrointestinal motility and intestinal secretion. Possible role in regulating cell growth and differentiation. The activity of this receptor is mediated by G proteins which activate adenylyl cyclase and, through a

	separate G protein-dependent mechanism, the phosphoinositide/protein kinase (PKC) signaling pathway (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Background

Histamine is a ubiquitous messenger molecule released from mast cells, enterochromaffin-like cells, and neurons. Its various actions are mediated by histamine receptors H1, H2, H3 and H4. Histamine receptor H2 belongs to the family 1 of G protein-coupled receptors. It is an integral membrane protein and stimulates gastric acid secretion. It also regulates gastrointestinal motility and intestinal secretion and is thought to be involved in regulating cell growth and differentiation. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

References

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010) Ruano, G., et al. Pharmacogenomics 11(7):959-971(2010) Davila, S., et al. Genes Immun. 11(3):232-238(2010) Szukiewicz, D., et al. Inflamm. Res. 59 SUPPL 2, S205-S207 (2010) : Talmud, P.J., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 85(5):628-642(2009)

Images



Citations

• <u>Histamine deficiency aggravates cardiac injury through miR-206/216b-Atg13 axis-mediated autophagic-dependant</u> apoptosis.

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