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GRK2 (Phospho-Ser685) Antibody

Catalog # AP68157

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	P25098
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	79574

Additional Information

Gene ID	156
Other Names	Beta-adrenergic receptor kinase 1 (Beta-ARK-1) (EC 2.7.11.15) (G-protein coupled receptor kinase 2)
Dilution	WB~~WB 1:500-2000, ELISA 1:10000-20000 E~~N/A
Format	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.
Storage Conditions	-20℃

Protein Information

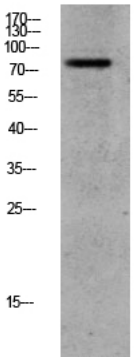
Name	GRK2 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:40384633, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:289}
Function	Specifically phosphorylates the activated forms of G protein- coupled receptors (PubMed:14976224, PubMed:16179383, PubMed:19306925, PubMed:19715378, PubMed:21799898, PubMed:23077507, PubMed:30284927, PubMed:33859231, PubMed:39138140, PubMed:40384633). Such receptor phosphorylation initiates beta-arrestin-mediated receptor internalization, and signaling events leading to their desensitization (PubMed:14976224, PubMed:16179383, PubMed:19306925, PubMed:19715378, PubMed:21799898, PubMed:23077507, PubMed:30284927, PubMed:33859231, PubMed:39138140, PubMed:40384633). Phosphorylates the agonist-occupied form of the beta-adrenergic and closely related receptors, probably inducing a desensitization of them (PubMed:19715378). Phosphorylates catecholamine-activated ADRB2 to regulate physiological cardiomyocyte contraction rate responses (By similarity). Also phosphorylates ligand- bound C3a and C5a anaphylatoxin receptors (C3AR1 and C5AR1, respectively), leading to receptor desensitization (PubMed:21799898, PubMed:23077507). Positively regulates ciliary smoothened (SMO) signaling pathway by mediating phosphorylation of SMO, facilitating SMO trafficking into the cilium and the

	stimulation of SMO activity (PubMed:39138140). Also positively regulates SMO signaling by mediating phosphorylation of GPR161, a key inhibitor SMO signaling, promoting ciliary export of GPR161 (PubMed:40384633). Key regulator of LPAR1 signaling (PubMed:19306925). Competes with RALA for binding to LPAR1 thus affecting the signaling properties of the receptor (PubMed:19306925). Desensitizes LPAR1 and LPAR2 in a phosphorylation-independent manner (PubMed:19306925). Inhibits relaxation of airway smooth muscle in response to blue light (PubMed:30284927). Also able to mediate phosphorylation-independent desensitization of dopamine receptor DRD2 (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Cytoplasm {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P26817}. Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P21146}. Cell projection, cilium membrane. Postsynapse {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P26817}. Presynapse {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P26817}
Tissue Location	Expressed in peripheral blood leukocytes.

Background

Specifically phosphorylates the agonist-occupied form of the beta-adrenergic and closely related receptors, probably inducing a desensitization of them. Key regulator of LPAR1 signaling. Competes with RALA for binding to LPAR1 thus affecting the signaling properties of the receptor. Desensitizes LPAR1 and LPAR2 in a phosphorylation-independent manner (PubMed:19306925, PubMed:19715378). Positively regulates ciliary smoothened (SMO)- dependent Hedgehog (Hh) signaling pathway by faciltating the trafficking of SMO into the cilium and the stimulation of SMO activity (By similarity).

Images



Western blot analysis of CACO2 lysate, antibody was diluted at 1000. Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:20000

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