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GRK2 Antibody

Rabbit mAb
Catalog # AP90605

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	P25098
Reactivity	Rat, Human, Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Other Names	GRK2; BARK1; FLJ16718; BETA-ARK1; ADRBK1;
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Host	Rabbit
Calculated MW	79574

Additional Information

Dilution	WB 1:500~1:2000 IHC 1:50~1:200
Purification	Affinity-chromatography
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human GRK2
Description	GRK2 kinase activity and cellular localization are tightly regulated by interactions with activated receptors, G-beta and G-gamma subunits, adaptor proteins, phospholipids, caveolin and calmodulin, as well as by phosphorylation. PKC phosphorylation enhances GRK2 activity by promoting its membrane localization and by abolishing the inhibitory association of calmodulin.
Storage Condition and Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline , pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol. Store at +4°C short term. Store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.

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).

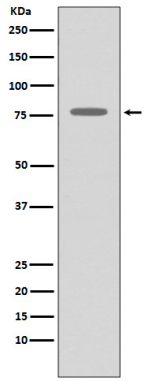
Cellular Location

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.

Images



Western blot analysis of GRK2 expression in THP-1 cell lysate.

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