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Anti-CB1 / CNR1 Reference Antibody (GFB-024)

Recombinant Antibody
Catalog # APR10556

Product Information

Application	Functional assay, Kinetics (SPR), Kinetics (BLI), FACS, E, FTA
Primary Accession	P21554
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	52858

Additional Information

Target/Specificity	CB1 / CNR1
Endotoxin Conjugation	Unconjugated
Expression system	CHO
Format	Purified monoclonal antibody supplied in PBS, pH6.0, without preservative.This antibody is purified through a protein A column.

Protein Information

Name	CNR1
Synonyms	CNR
Function	G protein-coupled receptor for endogenous cannabinoids (eCBs), including N-arachidonoylethanolamide (also called anandamide or AEA) and 2-arachidonoylglycerol (2-AG), as well as phytocannabinoids, such as delta(9)-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) (PubMed:15620723, PubMed:27768894, PubMed:27851727, PubMed:35637350). Mediates many cannabinoid-induced effects, acting, among others, on food intake, memory loss, gastrointestinal motility, catalepsy, ambulatory activity, anxiety, chronic pain. Signaling typically involves reduction in cyclic AMP (PubMed:1718258, PubMed:21895628, PubMed:27768894). In the hypothalamus, may have a dual effect on mitochondrial respiration depending upon the agonist dose and possibly upon the cell type. Increases respiration at low doses, while decreases respiration at high doses. At high doses, CNR1 signal transduction involves G protein alpha-i protein activation and subsequent inhibition of mitochondrial soluble adenylate cyclase, decrease in cyclic AMP concentration, inhibition of protein kinase A (PKA)-dependent phosphorylation of specific subunits of the mitochondrial electron transport system, including NDUFS2. In the hypothalamus, inhibits leptin-induced

reactive oxygen species (ROS) formation and mediates cannabinoid-induced increase in SREBF1 and FASN gene expression. In response to cannabinoids, drives the release of orexigenic beta-endorphin, but not that of melanocyte-stimulating hormone alpha/alpha-MSH, from hypothalamic POMC neurons, hence promoting food intake. In the hippocampus, regulates cellular respiration and energy production in response to cannabinoids. Involved in cannabinoid-dependent depolarization-induced suppression of inhibition (DSI), a process in which depolarization of CA1 postsynaptic pyramidal neurons mobilizes eCBs, which retrogradely activate presynaptic CB1 receptors, transiently decreasing GABAergic inhibitory neurotransmission. Also reduces excitatory synaptic transmission (By similarity). In superior cervical ganglions and cerebral vascular smooth muscle cells, inhibits voltage-gated Ca(2+) channels in a constitutive, as well as agonist- dependent manner (PubMed:17895407). In cerebral vascular smooth muscle cells, cannabinoid-induced inhibition of voltage-gated Ca(2+) channels leads to vasodilation and decreased vascular tone (By similarity). Induces leptin production in adipocytes and reduces LRP2-mediated leptin clearance in the kidney, hence participating in hyperleptinemia. In adipose tissue, CNR1 signaling leads to increased expression of SREBF1, ACACA and FASN genes (By similarity). In the liver, activation by endocannabinoids leads to increased de novo lipogenesis and reduced fatty acid catabolism, associated with increased expression of SREBF1/SREBP-1, GCK, ACACA, ACACB and FASN genes. May also affect de novo cholesterol synthesis and HDL-cholesteryl ether uptake. Peripherally modulates energy metabolism (By similarity). In high carbohydrate diet-induced obesity, may decrease the expression of mitochondrial dihydrolipoyl dehydrogenase/DLD in striated muscles, as well as that of selected glucose/ pyruvate metabolic enzymes, hence affecting energy expenditure through mitochondrial metabolism (By similarity). In response to cannabinoid anandamide, elicits a pro-inflammatory response in macrophages, which involves NLRP3 inflammasome activation and IL1B and IL18 secretion (By similarity). In macrophages infiltrating pancreatic islets, this process may participate in the progression of type-2 diabetes and associated loss of pancreatic beta- cells (PubMed:23955712).

Cellular Location

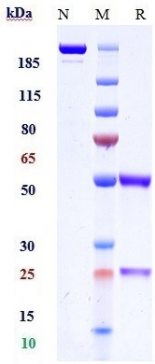
Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Membrane raft. Mitochondrion outer membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P47746}. Cell projection, axon {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P20272}. Presynapse {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P20272}. Note=Unexpectedly, in the mitochondria, the C-terminus is located in the mitochondrial intermembrane space, a compartment topologically considered as extracellular. In canonical seven-transmembrane G protein-coupled receptors, the C-terminus is cytosolic (By similarity). Found on presynaptic axon terminals in some GABAergic neurons in the somatosensory cortex (By similarity) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P20272, ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P47746}

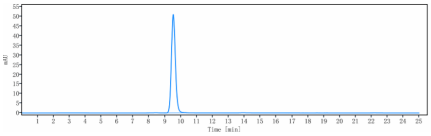
Tissue Location

Widely expressed, with highest levels in fetal and adult brain. Expression levels of isoform 2 and isoform 3 are much lower than those of isoform 1.

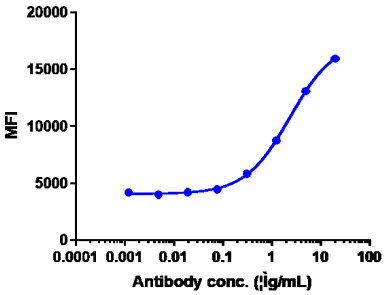
Images

Anti-CB1 / CNR1 Reference Antibody (GFB-024) on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The purity of the protein is greater than 90%.

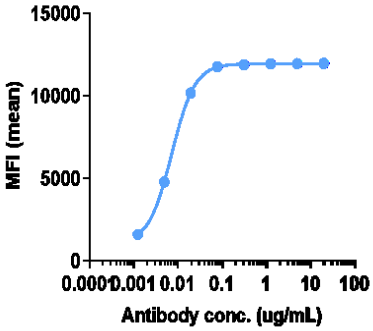




The purity of Anti-CB1 / CNR1 Reference Antibody (GFB-024) is more than 95%, determined by SEC-HPLC.



Human CB1 EGFP CHOS cells were stained with Anti-CB1 / CNR1 Reference Antibody (GFB-024) and negative control protein respectively, washed and then followed by PE and analyzed with FACS, EC50=2.363 ug/mL.



Human CB1 / CNR1 EGFP HEK293 Cell Line were stained with Anti-CB1 / CNR1 Reference Antibody (GFB-024) and negative control protein respectively, washed and then followed by APC and analyzed with FACS, EC50=0.007 ug/mL.

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