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AGTR2 Antibody

Catalog # ASC10978

Product Information

Application	WB, E, IHC-P
Primary Accession	P50052
Other Accession	AAS45437, 42766665
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Calculated MW	41184
Concentration (mg/ml)	1 mg/mL
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Application Notes	AGTR2 antibody can be used for detection of AGTR2 by Western blot at 0.5 g/mL. Antibody can also be used for immunohistochemistry starting at 5 g/mL.

Additional Information

Gene ID	186
Other Names	Type-2 angiotensin II receptor, Angiotensin II type-2 receptor, AT2, AGTR2
Target/Specificity	AGTR2;
Reconstitution & Storage	AGTR2 antibody can be stored at 4℃ for three months and -20℃, stable for up to one year. As with all antibodies care should be taken to avoid repeated freeze thaw cycles. Antibodies should not be exposed to prolonged high temperatures.
Precautions	AGTR2 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	AGTR2 {ECO:0000303|PubMed:7790004, ECO:0000312|HGNC:HGNC:338}
Function	Receptor for angiotensin II, a vasoconstricting peptide (PubMed: 28379944, PubMed:29967536, PubMed:31899086, PubMed:8185599). Signals primarily via a non-canonical G-protein- and beta-arrestin independent pathways (PubMed:28379944). Cooperates with MTUS1 to inhibit ERK2 activation and cell proliferation (PubMed:15123706).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P35374}; Multi-pass membrane protein
Tissue Location	In adult, highly expressed in myometrium with lower levels in adrenal gland

and fallopian tube. Expressed in the cerebellum. Very highly expressed in fetal kidney and intestine

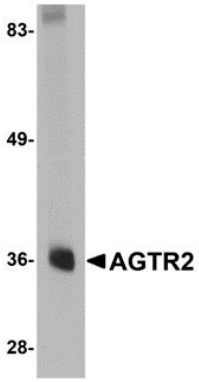
Background

AGTR2 Antibody: Angiotensin II is a potent vasopressor hormone and a primary regulator of aldosterone secretion that acts through at least two types of receptors, AGTR1 and AGTR2. It is an important effector controlling blood pressure and volume in the cardiovascular system and plays a major role in the development of the mammalian kidney and urinary tract. Like AGTR1, AGTR2 is a seven transmembrane G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR), but AGTR2 does not demonstrate most of the classic features of GPCR signaling. AGTR2 is involved in a wide range of activities, including the induction of neurite outgrowth and the inhibition of cellular proliferation, in addition to the known function of mediation of vasoconstriction.

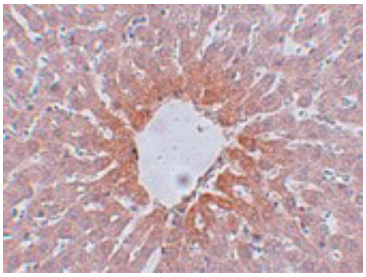
References

Mottl AK, Shoham DA, and North KE. Angiotensin II type 1 receptor polymorphisms and susceptibility to hypertension: A HuGE review. Gen. in Med. 2008; 10:560-574.
Miyazaki Y and Ichikawa I. Role of the angiotensin receptor in the development of the mammalian kidney and urinary tract. Comp. Biochem. Physiol. A Mol. Integr. Physiol. 2001; 128:89-97.
Laflamme L, Gasparo M, Gallo JM, et al. Angiotensin II induction of neurite outgrowth by AT2 receptors in NG108-15 cells. Effect counteracted by the AT1 receptors. J. Biol. Chem.1996; 271:22729-35.
Stoll M, Steckelings UM, Paul M, et al. The angiotensin AT2-receptor mediates inhibition of cell proliferation in coronary endothelial cells. J. Clin. Invest. 1995; 95:651-7.

Images



Western blot analysis of AGTR2 in mouse liver tissue lysate with AGTR2 antibody at 0.5 µg/mL.



Immunohistochemistry of AGTR2 in rat liver tissue with AGTR2 antibody at 5 µg/mL.