

mAChR M2 Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP70795**Specification**

mAChR M2 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IF
Primary Accession	P08172
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

mAChR M2 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information**Gene ID** 1129**Other Names**

CHRM2; Muscarinic acetylcholine receptor M2

Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

IF~~1:50~200

Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions

-20°C

mAChR M2 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information**Name** CHRM2**Function**

Muscarinic receptor for acetylcholine, a neurotransmitter found in the brain, neuromuscular junctions and the autonomic ganglia (PubMed:24256733, PubMed:3443095, PubMed:36690613). Ligand binding causes a conformation change that triggers signaling via guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) and modulates the activity of downstream effectors, such as adenylate cyclase (PubMed:36690613). CHRM2 is coupled to G(i)/G(o) (GNAI1 or GNAO1) G proteins and mediates signaling by inhibiting adenylate cyclase activity (PubMed:36690613).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Postsynaptic cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane

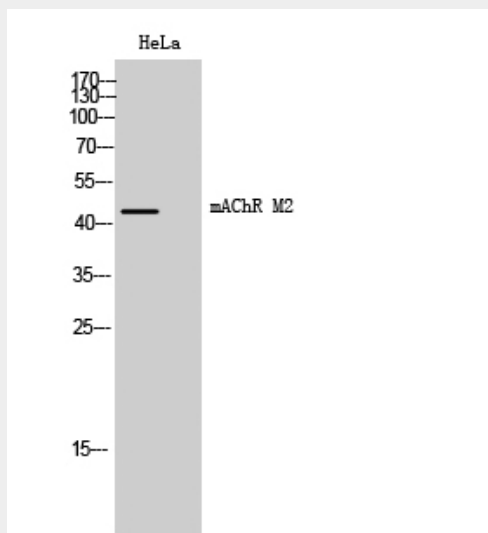
protein. Note=Phosphorylation in response to agonist binding promotes receptor internalization
{ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P06199}

mAChR M2 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

mAChR M2 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Western Blot analysis of HeLa cells using mAChR M2 Polyclonal Antibody

mAChR M2 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

The muscarinic acetylcholine receptor mediates various cellular responses, including inhibition of adenylate cyclase, breakdown of phosphoinositides and modulation of potassium channels through the action of G proteins. Primary transducing effect is adenylate cyclase inhibition. Signaling promotes phospholipase C activity, leading to the release of inositol trisphosphate (IP3); this then triggers calcium ion release into the cytosol.