

**ADRB2 Antibody (T384)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP7263F**

### Specification

#### ADRB2 Antibody (T384) - Product Information

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P07550</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	46459
Antigen Region	364-393

#### ADRB2 Antibody (T384) - Additional Information

##### Gene ID 154

##### Other Names

Beta-2 adrenergic receptor, Beta-2 adrenoreceptor, Beta-2 adrenoceptor, ADRB2, ADRB2R, B2AR

##### Target/Specificity

This ADRB2 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 364-393 amino acids from human ADRB2.

##### Dilution

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

##### Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

##### Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

##### Precautions

ADRB2 Antibody (T384) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

#### ADRB2 Antibody (T384) - Protein Information

**Name** [ADRB2 \(HGNC:286\)](#)

**Synonyms** ADRB2R, B2AR

**Function** G protein-coupled receptor for catecholamines that couples to both G(s) and G(i) proteins, activating bifurcated signaling pathways (PubMed:[2831218](#), PubMed:[7915137](#)). ADRB2 binds epinephrine (Epi) with an approximately 30-fold greater affinity than norepinephrine (NE) (PubMed:[2831218](#), PubMed:[33093660](#), PubMed:[7915137](#)). In the heart, Epi- and NE-activated ADRB2 induces rapid and slow cardiomyocyte contraction rate, respectively (By similarity). Both NE and Epi promote coupling to G(s)/PKA pathway to regulate myocyte contraction rate (By similarity). Epi also promotes ADRB2 coupling to G(i) proteins to exert cardioprotective effects especially in the conditions of hypoxia and oxidative stress through the G(i)/PI3K/Akt signaling pathway (By similarity). ADRB2-G(s) signaling delivers proapoptotic signals in cardiomyocytes although G(i)-mediated survival effect appears to predominate (By similarity). ADRB2 also transduces signals independently of PKA to regulate cellular pH by modulating Na(+)/H(+) exchanger SLC9A3 function (PubMed:[9560162](#)).

#### Cellular Location

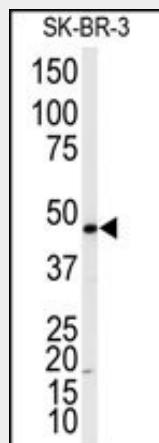
Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Golgi apparatus. Note=Colocalizes with VHL at the cell membrane (PubMed:19584355). Activated receptors are internalized into endosomes prior to their degradation in lysosomes (PubMed:20559325). Activated receptors are also detected within the Golgi apparatus (PubMed:27481942).

#### ADRB2 Antibody (T384) - 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](#)

#### ADRB2 Antibody (T384) - Images



Western blot analysis of anti-ADRB2 Antibody (T384) (Cat.#AP7263f) in SK-BR-3 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). ADRB2 (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.

#### ADRB2 Antibody (T384) - Background

ADRB2, beta-2-adrenergic receptor which is a member of the G protein-coupled receptor

superfamily. This receptor is directly associated with one of its ultimate effectors, the class C L-type calcium channel Ca(V)1.2. This receptor-channel complex also contains a G protein, an adenylyl cyclase, cAMP-dependent kinase, and the counterbalancing phosphatase, PP2A. The assembly of the signaling complex provides a mechanism that ensures specific and rapid signaling by this G protein-coupled receptor. This protein is intronless.

#### **ADRB2 Antibody (T384) - References**

Kobilka B.K., Dixon R.A.F. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 84:46-50(1987)  
Emorine L.J., Marullo S. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 84:6995-6999(1987)  
Kobilka B.K., Frielle T.J. Biol. Chem. 262:7321-7327(1987)