10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

Corticotropin-releasing factor receptor 2 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP74043

Specification

Corticotropin-releasing factor receptor 2 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB**
Primary Accession	Q13324
Reactivity	**Human, Rat**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**

Corticotropin-releasing factor receptor 2 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 1395

Other Names
Corticotropin-releasing factor receptor 2 (CRF-R-2) (CRF-R2) (CRFR-2) (Corticotropin-releasing hormone receptor 2) (CRH-R-2) (CRH-R2)

Dilution
WB~~WB 1:500-2000, ELISA 1:10000-20000

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

Storage Conditions
-20℃

Corticotropin-releasing factor receptor 2 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name CRHR2

Synonyms CRF2R, CRH2R

Function
G-protein coupled receptor for CRH (corticotropin-releasing factor), UCN (urocortin), UCN2 and UCN3. Has high affinity for UCN. Ligand binding causes a conformation change that triggers signaling via guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) and down-stream effectors, such as adenylate cyclase. Promotes the activation of adenylate cyclase, leading to increased intracellular cAMP levels.

Cellular Location
Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

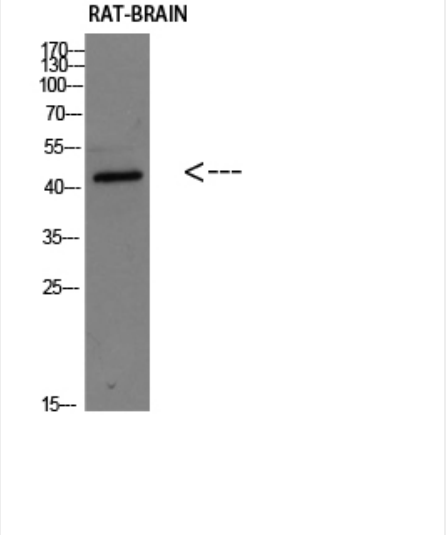
Corticotropin-releasing factor receptor 2 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G
San Diego, CA 92121
Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

Corticotropin-releasing factor receptor 2 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



Corticotropin-releasing factor receptor 2 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

G-protein coupled receptor for CRH (corticotropin- releasing factor), UCN (urocortin), UCN2 and UCN3. Has high affinity for UCN. Ligand binding causes a conformation change that triggers signaling via guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) and down-stream effectors, such as adenylate cyclase. Promotes the activation of adenylate cyclase, leading to increased intracellular cAMP levels.