Product Information Sheet

Polyclonal Anti-Alpha 2 Adrenergic Receptor, ***ADRA2***

Catalogue No. PA1003

Lot No. 09C01

Ig type: rabbit IgG

Size: 100µg/vial

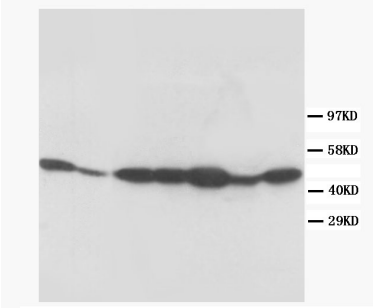
Specificity

Human, mouse, rat.

No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Recommended application

Western blot



Lane 1 : Rat Testicular tissue Lysate
Lane 2 : Rat brain tissue Lysate
Lane 3 : MCF7 Whole Cell Lysate
Lane 4 : MM453 Whole Cell Lysat
Lane 5 : SMMC Whole Cell Lysate
Lane 6 : HeLa Whole Cell Lysat
Lane 7 : colo320 Whole Cell Lysat

Immunogen

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence mapping near the C-terminal of human ADRA2, identical to the related rat and mouse sequence.

Purity

Immunogen affinity purified.

Application

Western blot

At 1µg/ml with the appropriate system to detect ADRA2 in cells and tissues.

Other applications have not been tested.

Optimal dilutions should be determined by end user.

Contents

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na_2HPO_4, 0.05mg Thimerosal, 0.05mg NaN_3.

Reconstitution

0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500µg/ml.

Storage

At -20˚C for one year. After reconstitution, at 4˚C for one month. It can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for longer time.

To reorder contact us at:
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BACKGROUND

Alpha-2-adrenergic receptor (ADRA2), also known as platelet type adrenoceptor alpha-2A ,is a member of G protein-coupled receptor superfamily. This gene, which can identify a DraI RFLP of the ADRAR gene, mapped to 10q23-q25, is found in the distal region of mouse chromosome 19 and abundantly expressed in giant cell. ADRA2 acts a critical role in regulating neurotransmitter release from sympathetic nerves and from adrenergic neurons in the central nervous system. It has 3 highly homologous subtypes: ADRA2A; ADRA2B and ADRA2C. Studies in mouse suggested that both the ADRA2A and ADRA2C subtypes are required for normal presynaptic control of transmitter release from sympathetic nerves in the heart and from central noradrenergic neurons. ADRA2A receptors inhibited transmitter release at high stimulation frequencies, whereas the ADRA2C subtype modulated neurotransmission at lower levels of nerve activity.

REFERENCE

1. Hoehe, M. R.; Berrettini, W. H.; Lentes, K.-U.:Dra I identifies a two allele DNA polymorphism in the human alpha-2-adrenergic receptor gene (ADRAR), using a 5.5 kb probe (p ADRAR). *Nucleic Acids Res.* 16: 9070 only, 1988.

2. Yang-Feng, T. L.; Kobilka, B. K.; Caron, M. G.; Lefkowitz, R. J.; Francke, U.:Chromosomal assignment of genes for an alpha-adrenergic receptor (ADRAR) and for another member of this receptor family coupled to guanine nucleotide regulatory proteins (RG21). (Abstract) *Cytogenet. Cell Genet.* 46: 722-723, 1987.

3. Hein, L.; Altman, J. D.; Kobilka, B. K. :Two functionally distinct alpha-2-adrenergic receptors regulate sympathetic neurotransmission. *Nature* 402: 181-184, 1999.