

Product Information

Anti- α_{2C} Adrenergic Receptor

produced in rabbit, affinity isolated antibody

Catalog Number **A8606**

Product Description

Anti- α_{2C} Adrenergic Receptor is produced in rabbit using as immunogen a synthetic peptide corresponding to the internal residues of human α_{2C} Adrenergic Receptor (GeneID 152). The antibody is affinity-purified.

Anti- α_{2C} Adrenergic Receptor recognizes human α_{2C} Adrenergic Receptor. Applications include the detection of α_{2C} Adrenergic Receptor by immunoblotting and immunohistochemistry.

The α_2 -Adrenergic Receptor is a member of the G protein-coupled receptor superfamily. There are 3 highly homologous subtypes: α_{2A} , α_{2B} , and α_{2C} . These receptors have a critical role in regulating neurotransmitter release from sympathetic nerves and from adrenergic neurons in the central nervous system. α_{2C} is required for normal presynaptic control of transmitter release from sympathetic nerves in the heart and from central noradrenergic neurons.

Reagent

Supplied as a solution in phosphate buffered saline, containing 0.02% sodium azide.

Antibody concentration: ~1.0 mg/mL

Precautions and Disclaimer

This product is for R&D use only, not for drug, household, or other uses. Please consult the Material Safety Data Sheet for information regarding hazards and safe handling practices.

Storage/Stability

For continuous use, store at 2-8 °C for up to three months. For extended storage, freeze in working aliquots. Repeated freezing and thawing, or storage in "frost-free" freezers, is not recommended.

Product Profile

Immunoblotting: a working dilution of 1:500 to 1:1,000 is recommended.

Immunohistochemistry: a working dilution of 1:100 to 1:300 is recommended.

Note: In order to obtain the best results using various techniques and preparations, we recommend determining the optimal working dilutions by titration.

References

1. Eason, M. G., and Liggett, S. B., Human α_2 -adrenergic receptor subtype distribution: widespread and subtype-selective expression of α_2 -C10, α_2 -C4, and α_2 -C2 mRNA in multiple tissues. *Molec. Pharm.* **44**: 70-75 (1993).
2. Hein, L., et al., Two functionally distinct α_2 -adrenergic receptors regulate sympathetic neurotransmission. *Nature* **402**: 181-184 (1999).
3. Regan, J. W., et al., Cloning and expression of a human kidney cDNA for an α_2 -adrenergic receptor subtype. *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* **85**: 6301-6305 (1988).

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