

Rabbit SSTR2 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-SSTR2 antibody

SSTR2 Antibody

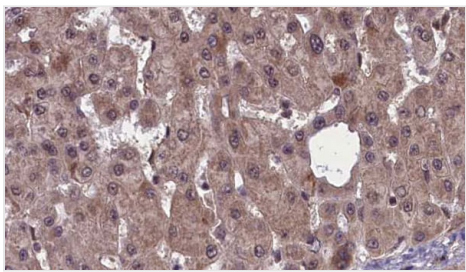
CATALOG # AAA326926	HOST Rabbit	REACTIVITY Human, Mouse, Rat	APPLICATIONS ELISA, Immunohistochemistry, Western Blot
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

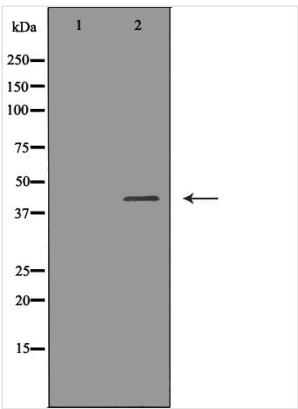
SSTR2; Polyclonal Antibody; SSTR2 Antibody; Somatostatin receptor type 2; SRIF-1; SRIF1; SS-2-R; SS2-R; SS2R; SSR2_HUMAN; SST2; anti-SSTR2 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

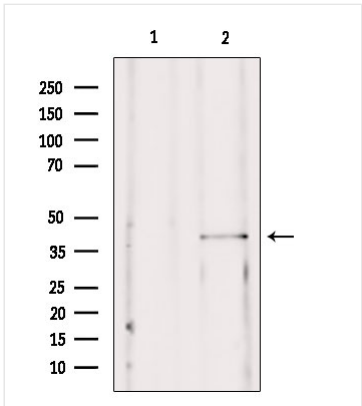
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Specificity	SSTR2 antibody detects endogenous levels of total SSTR2
Purity/Purification	The antiserum was purified by peptide affinity chromatography using SulfoLink Coupling Resin.
Form/Format	Liquid Phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Sequence Length	369
Applicable Applications for anti-SSTR2 antibody	ELISA, IHC (Immunohistochemistry), WB (Western Blot)
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human SSTR2
Subcellular Location	Cell Membrane
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in both pancreatic alpha-and beta-cells (at protein level). Expressed at higher levels in the pancreas than other somatostatin receptors. Also expressed in the cerebrum and kidney and, in lesser amounts, in the jejunum, colon and liver. In the developing nervous system, expressed in the cortex where it is located in the preplate at early stages and is enriched in the outer part of the germinal zone at later stages. In the cerebellum, expressed in the deep part of the external granular layer at gestational week 19. This pattern persists until birth but disappears at adulthood.
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20 degree C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.



IHC (Immunohistochemisry)
AAA326926 at 1/100 staining Human liver cancer tissue by IHC-P. The sample was formaldehyde fixed and a heat mediated antigen retrieval step in citrate buffer was performed. The sample was then blocked and incubated with the antibody for 1.5 hours at 22 degree C. An HRP conjugated goat anti-rabbit antibody was used as the secondary.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of extracts of mouse thymus tissue lysate, using SSTR2 antibody. The lane on the left is treated with the antigen-specific peptide.



WB (Western Blot)
Western blot analysis of extracts from mouse brain, using SSTR2 Antibody. Lane 1 was treated with the blocking peptide.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-SSTR2 antibody	Description: Somatostatin acts at many sites to inhibit the release of many hormones and other secretory proteins. The biologic effects of somatostatin are probably mediated by a family of G protein-coupled receptors that are expressed in a tissue-specific manner. SSTR2 is a member of the superfamily of receptors having seven transmembrane segments and is expressed in highest levels in cerebrum and kidney. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008] Function: Receptor for somatostatin-14 and-28. This receptor is coupled via pertussis toxin sensitive G proteins to inhibition of adenylyl cyclase. In addition it stimulates phosphotyrosine phosphatase and PLC via pertussis toxin insensitive as well as sensitive G proteins. Inhibits calcium entry by suppressing voltage-dependent calcium channels. Acts as the functionally dominant somatostatin receptor in pancreatic alpha-and beta-cells where it mediates the inhibitory effect of somatostatin-14 on hormone secretion. Inhibits cell growth through enhancement of MAPK1 and MAPK2 phosphorylation and subsequent up-regulation of CDKN1B. Stimulates neuronal migration and axon outgrowth and may participate in neuron development and maturation during brain development. Mediates negative regulation of insulin receptor signaling through PTPN6. Inactivates SSTR3 receptor function following heterodimerization. Subunit Structure: Homodimer and heterodimer with SSTR3 and SSTR5. Heterodimerization with SSTR3 inactivates SSTR3 receptor function. Heterodimerization with SSTR5 is enhanced by agonist stimulation of SSTR2 and increases SSTR2 cell growth inhibition activity. Following agonist stimulation, homodimers dissociate into monomers which is required for receptor internalization. Interacts with beta-arrestin; this interaction is necessary for receptor internalization and is destabilized by heterodimerization with SSTR5 which results in increased recycling of SSTR2 to the cell surface. Interacts (via C-terminus) with SHANK1 (via PDZ domain). Post-translational Modifications: Phosphorylated on serine and threonine residues in response to agonist stimulation, leading to receptor desensitization and rapid internalization. Phosphorylated to a greater extent on serine than threonine residues. Threonine phosphorylation is required for arrestin binding and receptor endocytosis but is not necessary for desensitization (By similarity). Similarity: Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4557859
NCBI GeneID	6752
NCBI Accession #	NP_001041.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_001050.2
UniProt Accession #	P30874; Q4VBP0; Q96GE0; Q96TF2; Q9BWH1; A8K3Y0; B2R9P7
Molecular Weight	Observed: 41 kDa Predicted: 42 kDa
NCBI Official Full Name	somatostatin receptor type 2
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	somatostatin receptor 2
NCBI Official Symbol	SSTR2
NCBI Protein Information	somatostatin receptor type 2
UniProt Protein Name	Somatostatin receptor type 2
UniProt Gene Name	SSTR2
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	SS-2-R; SS2-R; SS2R

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/ssr2-antibody-immunohistochemistry-western-blot-elisa/326926>