ARRB2 Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	ARRB2, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	ARRB2 Conjugated Antibody
Product Gene Name	anti-ARRB2 antibody
Product Synonym Names	ARRB2; ARB2; ARR2; BARR2; DKFZp686L0365; Beta Arrestin 2
Clonality	Polyclonal
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Form/Format	0.01M Sodium Phosphate, 0.25M NaCl, pH 7.6, 5mg/ml Bovine Serum Albumin, 0.02% Sodium Azide
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total ARRB2 antibody.
Preparation and Storage	Store at 4 degree C for 6 months.
Molecular Weight	409
OMIM	107941
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P32121
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human ARRB2.
Conjugation	Biotin AF350 AF405 AF488 AF555 AF594 AF647 AF680 AF750
Excitation Emission	AF350: 346nm/442nm
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-ARRB2 antibody	Most Applications
Application Notes for anti-ARRB2 antibody	Suggested Dilution: AF350 conjugated: most applications: 1:50-1:250 AF405 conjugated: most applications: 1:50-1:250 AF488 conjugated: most applications: 1:50-1:250 AF555 conjugated: most applications: 1:50-1:250 AF594 conjugated: most applications: 1:50-1:250 AF647 conjugated: most applications: 1:50-1:250 AF680 conjugated: most applications: 1:50-1:250 AF750 conjugated: most applications: 1:50-1:250 Biotin conjugated: working with enzyme-conjugated streptavidin, most applications: 1:50-1:1000
Related Product Information for anti-ARRB2 antibody	Arrestin proteins function as negative regulators of G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) signaling. Cognate ligand binding stimulates GPCR phosphorylation, which is followed by binding of arrestin to the phosphorylated GPCR and the eventual internalization of the receptor and desensitization of GPCR signaling (1). Four distinct mammalian arrestin proteins are known. Arrestin 1 (also known as S-arrestin) and arrestin 4 (X-arrestin) are localized to retinal rods and cones, respectively. Arrestin 2 (also known as beta-arrestin 1) and arrestin 3 (beta-arrestin 2) are ubiquitously expressed and bind to most GPCRs (2). beta-arrestins function as adaptor and scaffold proteins and play important roles in other processes, such as recruiting c-Src family proteins to GPCRs in Erk activation pathways (3, 4). beta-arrestins are also involved in some receptor tyrosine kinase signaling pathways (5-8). Additional evidence suggests that beta-arrestins translocate to the nucleus and help regulate transcription by binding transcriptional cofactors (9, 10).

Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-ARRB2 antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for ARRB2 purchase	MBS9448482 is an antibody targeting ARRB2. Also known as ARRB2 Conjugated Antibody. Reactive in Human, Mouse, Rat. Host: Rabbit.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for ARRB2. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	20141230
NCBI GeneID	409
NCBI Accession #	P32121.2
UniProt Primary Accession #	P32121
UniProt Secondary Accession #	Q0Z8D3; Q2PP19; Q6ICT3; Q8N7Y2; Q9UEQ6; B4DLW0; B5B0C0; B7WPL3; D3DTK2; H0Y688
UniProt Related Accession #	P32121
NCBI Official Full Name	Beta-arrestin-2
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	arrestin, beta 2
NCBI Official Symbol	ARRB2
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	ARB2; ARR2; BARR2
UniProt Protein Name	Beta-arrestin-2
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	Arrestin beta-2
Protein Family	Beta-arrestin
UniProt Gene Name	ARRB2
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	ARB2; ARR2
UniProt Entry Name	ARRB2_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	beta-arrestin-2; arrestin 3; arrestin beta-2
NCBI Summary for ARRB2	Members of arrestin/beta-arrestin protein family are thought to participate in agonist-mediated desensitization of G-protein-coupled receptors and cause specific dampening of cellular responses to stimuli such as hormones, neurotransmitters, or sensory signals. Arrestin beta 2, like arrestin beta 1, was shown to inhibit beta-adrenergic receptor function in vitro. It is expressed at high levels in the central nervous system and may play a role in the regulation of synaptic receptors. Besides the brain, a cDNA for arrestin beta 2 was isolated from thyroid gland, and thus it may also be involved in hormone-specific desensitization of TSH receptors. Multiple alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2012]

UniProt Comments for ARRB2	ARRB2: a member of the arrestin/beta-arrestin protein family. These proteins participate in agonist-mediated desensitization of G-protein-coupled receptors. Acts as a cofactor in the beta-adrenergic receptor kinase (BARK) mediated desensitization of beta-adrenergic receptors. Expressed at high levels in the CNS and peripheral blood leukocytes. Protein type: Adaptor/scaffold Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 17p13 Cellular Component: postsynaptic membrane; endocytic vesicle; basolateral plasma membrane; postsynaptic density; cytoplasm; plasma membrane; dendritic spine; coated pit; cytoplasmic vesicle; cytosol; nucleus Molecular Function: angiotensin receptor binding; protein domain specific binding; protein kinase B binding; type 2A serotonin receptor binding; follicle stimulating hormone receptor binding; alpha-1B adrenergic receptor binding; alpha-1A adrenergic receptor binding; protein binding; enzyme binding; G-protein-coupled receptor binding; ubiquitin protein ligase binding; protein complex binding; mitogen-activated protein kinase binding; type 1 angiotensin receptor binding; protein complex scaffold; D1 dopamine receptor binding; receptor binding Biological Process: transcription from RNA polymerase II promoter; proteasomal ubiquitin-dependent protein catabolic process; follicle-stimulating hormone signaling pathway; positive regulation of receptor internalization; protein ubiquitination; negative regulation of caspase activity; adult walking behavior; protein transport; receptor internalization; transforming growth factor beta receptor signaling pathway; negative regulation of interleukin-6 production; detection of temperature stimulus involved in sensory perception of pain; arrestin mediated desensitization of G-protein coupled receptor protein signaling pathway; platelet activation; negative regulation of interleukin-12 production; Notch signaling pathway; negative regulation of natural killer cell mediated cytotoxicity; positive regulation of synaptic transmission, dopaminergic; negative regulation of tumor necrosis factor production; negative regulation of interleukin-1 beta production; positive regulation of peptidyl-serine phosphorylation; positive regulation of protein kinase B signaling cascade; positive regulation of peptidyl-tyrosine phosphorylation; G-protein coupled receptor internalization; inhibition of NF-kappaB transcription factor; positive regulation of protein ubiquitination; negative regulation of toll-like receptor signaling pathway; negative regulation of protein ubiquitination; brain development; positive regulation of calcium ion transport; blood coagulation
Research Articles on ARRB2	**1.** Decreased beta-arrestin expression is associated with breast cancer.
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