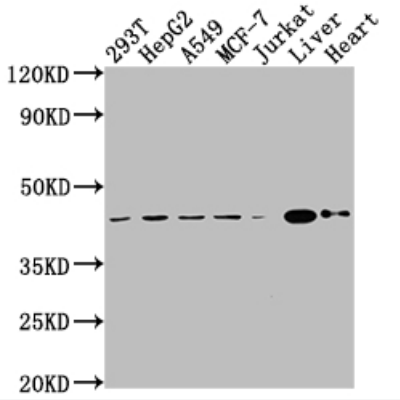
AGTR2 Antibody

Product Code	CSB-RA944053A0HU
Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.
Uniprot No.	P50052
Immunogen	A synthesized peptide derived from human AGTR2
Species Reactivity	Human, Mouse
Tested Applications	ELISA, WB; Recommended dilution: WB:1:500-1:5000
Relevance	Receptor for angiotensin II. Cooperates with MTUS1 to inhibit ERK2 activation and cell proliferation.
Form	Liquid
Conjugate	Non-conjugated
Storage Buffer	Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline, pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Purification Method	Affinity-chromatography
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clonality	Monoclonal
Product Type	Recombinant Antibody
Immunogen Species	Homo sapiens (Human)
Research Area	Cardiovascular; Signal transduction
Gene Names	AGTR2
Accession NO.	6C7

Image



Western Blot
Positive WB detected in: 293T whole cell lysate, HepG2 whole cell lysate, A549 whole cell lysate, MCF-7 whole cell lysate, Jurkat whole cell lysate, Mouse liver tissue, Mouse heart tissue
All lanes: AGTR2 antibody at 1:2000
Secondary
Goat polyclonal to rabbit IgG at 1/50000 dilution
Predicted band size: 42 kDa
Observed band size: 42 kDa

Description

The production of the recombinant AGTR2 antibody depended on Single B Cell technology. There are 3 main steps in the production: 1, Isolation of single B cells. High-throughput methods could be used to obtain the efficient identification and desired specificity of B cells. 10, Single B cell antibody

sequencing and cloning. In this step, the antibody gene sequence of AGTR2 was obtained and introduced to plasmids, which then would be transferred to mammalian cells for in vitro expression of the AGTR2 antibody. 3, Screening of antibodies. The target antibody was obtained in this step. And it has been validated in ELISA, WB.

AGTR2, also called AT2R, is a G-protein coupled receptor. AT2R expression rises in response to damage and pathological remodeling, implying that AT2R plays a role in tissue repair and regeneration. AT2R activation by AngII is thought to directly counter AT1R signaling, resulting in vasodilation and blood pressure reduction. Furthermore, AT2R activation by Ang(1-9) and, potentially by Ang(1-7), exerts protective, antifibrotic, and anti-inflammatory activities in a number of tissues, including the heart, lung, kidney, and brain, according to numerous studies. AT2R can regulate sympathoexcitation in animals with hypertension and heart failure.