Data Sheet (Cat.No.TMAB-06314)

Anti-GALR2 Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human,Mouse,Rat (predicted:Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Sheep)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 42 kDa. Actual: 42 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Sample: Brain (Mouse) Lysate at 40 µg Primary: Anti-GALR2 (TMAB-06314) at 1/300 dilution Secondary: HRP conjugated Goat-Anti-rabbit IgG at 1/5000 dilution Predicted band size: 42 kD Observed band size: 42 kD 2. Positive control: RSC96 Isotype Control Antibody: Rabbit IgG; Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC, Dilution: 1:100 in 1 X PBS containing 0.5% BSA; Primary Antibody Dilution: 1 µg in 100 µL1X PBS containing 0.5% BSA. 3. Positive control: H9C2 Isotype Control Antibody: Rabbit IgG; Secondary Antibody: Goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC, Dilution: 1:100 in 1 X PBS containing 0.5% BSA; Primary Antibody Dilution: 6µg in 100 µL1X PBS containing 0.5% BSA.
Application:	WB,FCM
Recommended	WB: 1:500-2000; FCM: 1µg/Test

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human GALR2
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	8811

Research Background

Galanin is an important neuromodulator present in the brain, gastrointestinal system, and hypothalamopituitary axis. It is a 30-amino acid non-C-terminally amidated peptide that potently stimulates growth hormone secretion, inhibits cardiac vagal slowing of heart rate, abolishes sinus arrhythmia, and inhibits postprandial gastrointestinal motility. The actions of galanin are mediated through interaction with specific membrane receptors that are members of the 7-transmembrane family of G protein-coupled receptors. GALR2 interacts with the N-terminal residues of the galanin peptide. The primary signaling mechanism for GALR2 is through the phospholipase C/protein

kinase C pathway (via Gq), in contrast to GALR1, which communicates its intracellular signal by inhibition of adenylyl cyclase through Gi. However, it has been demonstrated that GALR2 couples efficiently to both the Gq and Gi proteins to simultaneously activate 2 independent signal transduction pathways. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

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