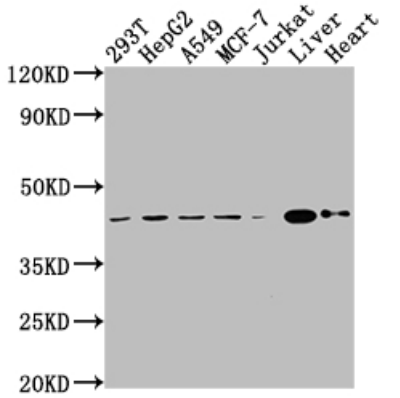
AGTR2 Recombinant Monoclonal Antibody

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
Clone 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 AGTR2 recombinant monoclonal antibody is produced using protein technology and DNA recombinant technology. Initially, a synthesized peptide derived from human AGTR2 was used to immunize mice, from which the spleen was isolated under aseptic conditions. The total RNA was extracted from the

spleen cells and transcribed into cDNA, which was utilized as a template for PCR amplification of the AGTR2 antibody gene. The obtained gene was introduced into a vector, which was then transfected into host cells for culturing. The AGTR2 recombinant monoclonal antibody was extracted from the supernatant of the cell culture through affinity chromatography. It has been thoroughly verified and can be employed for human and mouse AGTR2 protein detection in ELISA and WB experiments.

The AGTR2 protein is a G protein-coupled receptor that is activated by the hormone Angiotensin II (Ang II), which is a key regulator of blood pressure and cardiovascular function. AGTR2 has also been implicated in the regulation of vascular tone, or the degree of constriction or relaxation of blood vessels, which is a key factor in the regulation of blood pressure. It modulates the activity of the renin-angiotensin system. It is believed to play a role in regulating blood pressure, fluid and electrolyte balance, and cell growth and differentiation. AGTR2 has been shown to have both anti-proliferative and pro-apoptotic effects.