



Rabbit Anti-Human TACR2 Polyclonal Antibody (CABT-L2103)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Product Overview	Polyclonal Antibody to Tachykinin Receptor 2 (Knockout Validated)
Specificity	The antibody is a rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against TACR2. It has been selected for its ability to recognize TACR2 in immunohistochemical staining and western blotting.
Target	TACR2
Immunogen	Recombinant fragment corresponding to human TACR2 (Val92~Leu290)
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human, Pig
Purification	Antigen-specific affinity chromatography followed by Protein A affinity chromatography
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB
Format	Liquid
Concentration	Lot specific
Size	200 µg
Buffer	Supplied as solution form in 0.01M PBS with 50% glycerol, pH7.4.
Preservative	0.05% Proclin-300

Storage	Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Store at 4°C for frequent use. Aliquot and store at -20°C for 12 months.
Ship	4°C with ice bags

BACKGROUND

Introduction	This gene belongs to a family of genes that function as receptors for tachykinins. Receptor affinities are specified by variations in the 5-end of the sequence. The receptors belonging to this family are characterized by interactions with G proteins and 7 hydrophobic transmembrane regions. This gene encodes the receptor for the tachykinin neuropeptide substance K, also referred to as neurokinin A. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
Keywords	NK2-R;NK2R;NKNAR;SKR;TAC2R;Substance-K Receptor;Neurokinin A Receptor

GENE INFORMATION

Gene Name	TACR2 tachykinin receptor 2 [Homo sapiens (human)]
Official Symbol	TACR2
Synonyms	TACR2; tachykinin receptor 2; SKR; NK2R; NKNAR; TAC2R; substance-K receptor; NK-2R; NK-2 receptor; substance K receptor; neurokinin 2 receptor; neurokinin A receptor; seven transmembrane helix receptor;
Entrez Gene ID	6865
Protein Refseq	NP_001048
UniProt ID	P21452
Chromosome Location	10q22.1
Pathway	Calcium signaling pathway; Class A/1 (Rhodopsin-like receptors); Defective ACTH causes Obesity and Pro-opiomelanocortinin deficiency (POMCD); Disease; G alpha (q) signalling events; GPCR downstream signaling; GPCR ligand binding; Gastrin-CREB signalling pathway via PKC and MAPK;
Function	protein binding; substance K receptor activity; tachykinin receptor activity;