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**Product Name: AR  $\alpha$ 2A Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody****Catalog #: APRab07083**

For research use only.

**Summary**

<b>Description</b>	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Application</b>	WB,IHC,ICC/IF,ELISA
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human,Mouse,Rat
<b>Conjugation</b>	Unconjugated
<b>Modification</b>	Unmodified
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Concentration</b>	1mg/ml
<b>Storage</b>	Aliquot and store at -20°C (valid for 12 months). Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bags
<b>Buffer</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
<b>Purification</b>	Affinity purification

**Application**

<b>Dilution Ratio</b>	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:100-1:300,ICC/IF 1:200-1:1000,ELISA 1:10000-1:20000
<b>Molecular Weight</b>	48kDa

**Antigen Information**

<b>Gene Name</b>	ADRA2A
<b>Alternative Names</b>	ADRA2A; ADRA2R; ADRAR; Alpha-2A adrenergic receptor; Alpha-2 adrenergic receptor subtype C10; Alpha-2A adrenoreceptor; Alpha-2A adrenoceptor; Alpha-2AAR
<b>Gene ID</b>	150.0
<b>SwissProt ID</b>	P08913
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Adrenergic Receptor alpha-2A. AA range:331-380

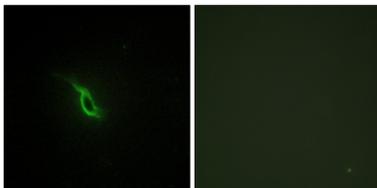
**Background**

Alpha-2-adrenergic receptors are members of the G protein-coupled receptor superfamily. They include 3 highly homologous subtypes: alpha2A, alpha2B, and alpha2C. These receptors have a critical role in regulating neurotransmitter release from sympathetic nerves and from adrenergic neurons in the central nervous system. Studies in mouse revealed that both the alpha2A and alpha2C subtypes were required for normal presynaptic control of transmitter release from sympathetic nerves in the heart and from central noradrenergic neurons; the alpha2A subtype inhibited transmitter release at high stimulation frequencies, whereas the alpha2C subtype modulated neurotransmission at lower levels of nerve activity. This gene encodes alpha2A subtype and it contains no introns in either its coding or untranslated sequences. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],function:Alpha-2 adrenergic receptors mediate the catecholamine-induced inhibition of adenylate cyclase through the action of G proteins. The rank order of potency for agonists of this receptor is oxymetazoline > clonidine > epinephrine > norepinephrine > phenylephrine > dopamine > p-synephrine > p-tyramine > serotonin = p-octopamine. For antagonists, the rank order is yohimbine > phentolamine = mianserine > chlorpromazine = spiperone = prazosin > propranolol > alprenolol = pindolol.,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family,.

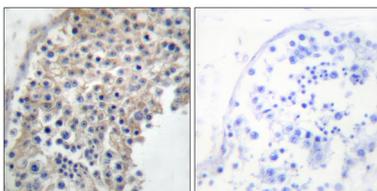
## Research Area

Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;

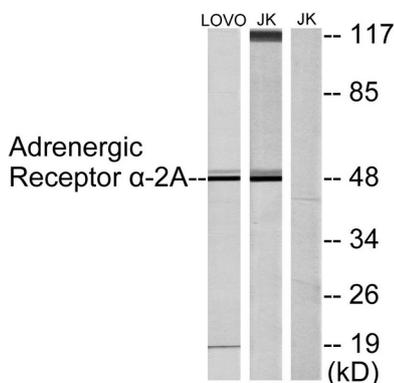
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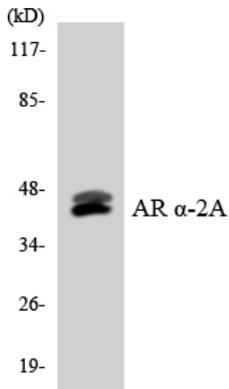
Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH/3T3 cells, using Adrenergic Receptor alpha-2A Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



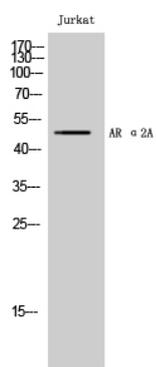
Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human testis tissue, using Adrenergic Receptor alpha-2A Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat and LOVO cells, using Adrenergic Receptor alpha-2A Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of the lysates from Jurkat cells using Adrenergic Receptor  $\alpha$ -2A antibody.



Western Blot analysis of Jurkat cells using AR  $\alpha$ 2A Polyclonal Antibody