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Anti-Human CNR2 Polyclonal Antibody

多克隆抗体

产品货号: PA02498

第三版

描述:The cannabinoid delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol is the principal psychoactive ingredient of marijuana. The proteins encoded by this gene and the cannabinoid receptor 1 (brain) (CNR1) gene have the characteristics of a guanine nucleotide-binding protein (G-protein)-coupled receptor for cannabinoids. They inhibit adenylate cyclase activity in a dose-dependent, stereoselective, and pertussis toxin-sensitive manner. These proteins have been found to be involved in the cannabinoid-induced CNS effects (including alterations in mood and cognition) experienced by users of marijuana. The cannabinoid receptors are members of family 1 of the G-protein-coupled receptors. CNR2 (Cannabinoid Receptor 2) is a Protein Coding gene. Diseases associated with CNR2 include Cannabis Abuse and Glycerol Kinase Deficiency. Among its related pathways are Peptide ligand-binding receptors and Ibuprofen Pathway, Pharmacodynamics. GO annotations related to this gene include G-protein coupled receptor activity and cannabinoid receptor activity. An important paralog of this gene is CNR1.

抗原:Synthesized peptide derived from the Internal region of human CB2

配方:

如何使用:加1ml超纯水重溶

稳定性: -20 ° C保存条件下，冻干粉,保质期为五年；液体，保质期为两年。

稀释液:PBS (pH7.4) ， 1% BSA

应用:WB 1 ~ 5 μ g/ml.

特异性:Preferentially expressed in cells of the immune system with higher expression in B cells and NK cells (at protein level). Expressed in skin in suprabasal layers and hair follicles (at protein level). Highly expressed in tonsil and to a lower extent in spleen, peripheral blood mononuclear cells, and thymus. PubMed:14657172 could not detect expression in normal brain. Expressed in brain by perivascular microglial cells and dorsal root ganglion sensory neurons (at protein level).