



# AR α2A Polyclonal Antibody

<b>Catalog No</b>	YP-Ab-13142
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Applications</b>	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
<b>Gene Name</b>	ADRA2A
<b>Protein Name</b>	Alpha-2A adrenergic receptor
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Adrenergic Receptor alpha-2A. AA range:331-380
<b>Specificity</b>	AR α2A Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of AR α2A protein.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Dilution</b>	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Purity</b>	≥90%
<b>Storage Stability</b>	-20°C/1 year
<b>Synonyms</b>	ADRA2A; ADRA2R; ADRAR; Alpha-2A adrenergic receptor; Alpha-2 adrenergic receptor subtype C10; Alpha-2A adrenoreceptor; Alpha-2A adrenoceptor; Alpha-2AAR
<b>Observed Band</b>	48kD
<b>Cell Pathway</b>	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .
<b>Tissue Specificity</b>	Epithelium,Platelet,PNS,Testis,
<b>Function</b>	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.,
<b>Background</b>	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],

**matters needing attention**

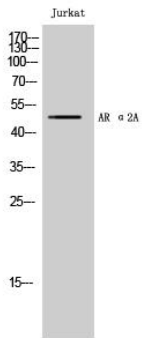
Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!

**Usage suggestions**

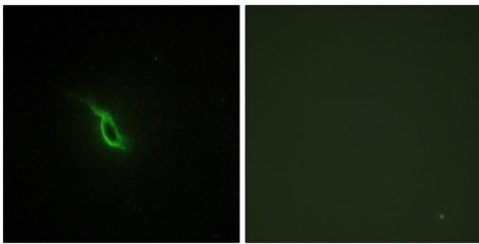
This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.



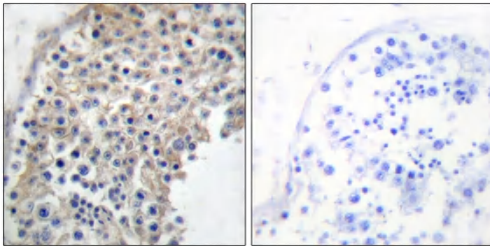
## Products Images



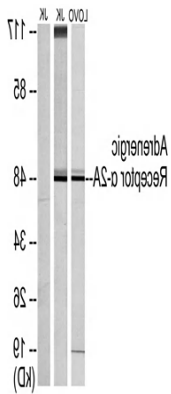
Western Blot analysis of Jurkat cells using AR  $\alpha$ 2A Polyclonal Antibody



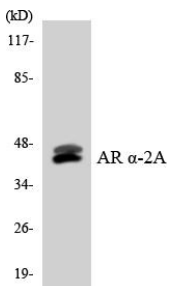
Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH/3T3 cells, using Adrenergic Receptor alpha-2A Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



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.