

Product datasheet for **TA328713**

Adra2a Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB: 1:200-1:2000
Reactivity:	Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Peptide (C)DAGNSSWNGTEAPG, corresponding to amino acid residues 7-20 of rat a2A-Adrenoceptor. Extracellular, N-terminus.
Formulation:	Lyophilized. Concentration before lyophilization ~0.8mg/ml (lot dependent, please refer to CoA along with shipment for actual concentration). Buffer before lyophilization: Phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4, 1% BSA, 0.05% NaN ₃ .
Reconstitution Method:	Add 50 ul double distilled water (DDW) to the lyophilized powder.
Purification:	Affinity purified on immobilized antigen.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	adrenoceptor alpha 2A
Database Link:	NP_036871 Entrez Gene 11551 Mouse Entrez Gene 25083 Rat P22909



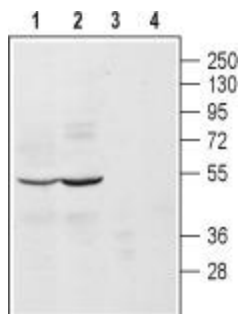
[View online »](#)

Background:

Adrenoceptors (also called Adrenergic receptors) are the receptors for the catecholamines adrenaline and noradrenaline (called epinephrine and norepinephrine in the United States). Adrenaline and noradrenaline play important roles in the control of blood pressure, myocardial contractile rate and force, airway reactivity, and a variety of metabolic and central nervous system functions. The Adrenoceptors are members of the G-Protein Coupled Receptor (GPCR) superfamily of membrane proteins. They share a common structure of seven putative transmembrane domains, an extracellular N-terminus, and a cytoplasmic C-terminus. The Adrenoceptors are divided into three types: α 1, α 2 and β -Adrenoceptors. Each type is further divided into at least three subtypes: α 1A, α 1B, α 1D, α 2A, α 2B, α 2C, β 1, β 2, β 3. The Adrenoceptors are expressed in nearly all peripheral tissues and in the central nervous system. In general, the pharmacological properties of each subtype are quite homogenous across different species. However, this is not the case for the α 2A subtype which was first isolated from human platelets³. This subtype shows different pharmacological properties from that of mouse and rat. For this reason, until molecular techniques significantly advanced, it was believed that human α 2A and that of mouse and rat (termed α 2D) were two different subtypes. Today, it is accepted that these two subtypes are in fact one gene product and is generally termed α 2A. One of the main differences between this subtype from the different organisms is its affinity for yohimbine and rauwolscine; rat and mouse α 2A displays less affinity compared to human.

Synonyms:

ADRA2; ADRA2R; ADRAR; Alpha-2AAR; ALPHA2AAR; ZNF32

Product images:

Western blot analysis of mouse (lanes 1 and 3) and rat (lanes 2 and 4) brain lysates: 1, 2. Anti- α 2A-Adrenoceptor (extracellular) antibody, (1:200). 3, 4. Anti- α 2A-Adrenoceptor (extracellular) antibody, preincubated with the control peptide antigen.