

Product datasheet for **TA328718**

Bdkrb1 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB: 1:200-1:2000; IHC: 1:100-1:3000
Reactivity:	Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Peptide (C)KEAS RTR*SG GPKGS K, corresponding to amino acid residues 243-257 of rat BKR1 with replacement of cysteine 250 (C250) with serine (*S). 3rd intracellular loop.
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:	bradykinin receptor B1
Database Link:	NP_110478 Entrez Gene 12061 Mouse Entrez Gene 81509 Rat P97583



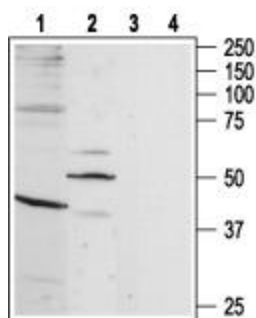
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Background:

Kinins are small peptides rapidly produced following tissue injury that serve as important modulators of inflammation and pain. In the periphery, the actions of kinins include vasodilatation, increased vascular permeability, stimulation of immune cells, and induction of pain. Kinins in the central nervous system (CNS) appear to initiate a similar cascade of events leading to neural tissue damage as well as long lasting disturbances affecting blood-brain barrier function. Kinins such as Bradykinin (BK), Lys-BK, desArg-BK, and Lys-desArg-BK exert their action via two distinct receptors: the B1 Bradykinin receptor (BKR1) and the B2 Bradykinin receptor (BKR2). The desArg9-BK and Lys-desArg9-BK peptides activate BKR1 while BK and Lys-BK operate by activating BKR2. Both BKR1 and BKR2 are members of the seven-transmembrane domain, G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) superfamily and share a common structure of seven putative transmembrane domains, an extracellular amino terminus, and a cytoplasmic carboxyl terminus. Expression of BKR1 is inducible upon various types of tissue injury and by inflammatory mediators such as bacterial lipopolysaccharide (LPS) and cytokines. BKR1 was long considered not to be expressed in healthy tissues. However, recent work has demonstrated a low level of expression of BKR1 in the CNS of rodent and primates. In contrast, BKR2 is constitutively expressed on various cell types. BKR1 represents a potential therapeutic target for treatment of inflammatory disorders and cardiovascular diseases.

Synonyms:

B1BKR; B1R; BKB1R; BKR1; bradyb1

Product images:


Western blot analysis of rat brain (1, 3) and rat heart (2, 4) lysates: 1. Anti-B1 Bradykinin Receptor antibody, (1:200). 2. Anti-B1 Bradykinin Receptor antibody, preincubated with the control peptide antigen.



Expression of B1 Bradykinin Receptor in rat CNS. Immunohistochemical staining of frozen rat brain section (A&B) and cerebellum (C) using Anti-B1 Bradykinin receptor antibody, (1:50). B1 Bradykinin receptor is expressed in neuronal cells of the amygdala (A) and hippocampus (CA1) (B) as well as in the axons of Purkinje cells in the cerebellum (arrowheads on C). Hoechst 33342 is used as the counterstain.