

Product datasheet for **TA328719**

BDKRB2 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:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Peptide GKRFRKKSWEVYQG(C), corresponding to amino acid residues 336-349 of human BKRB2. Intracellular, C-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:	bradykinin receptor B2
Database Link:	NP_000614 Entrez Gene 12062 Mouse Entrez Gene 25245 Rat Entrez Gene 624 Human P30411



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Background:

Kinins are small peptides produced rapidly 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) seem 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). BKR2 is activated by BK and Lys-BK while desArg-BK and Lys-desArg-BK activate BKR1. Activation of BKR2 liberates mediators of vascular tone, fibrinolysis, and pain. BKR2, which mediates most of the physiological effects of kinins, as well as BKR1, represent potential therapeutic targets for treatment of inflammatory disorders and cardiovascular diseases. 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 carboxy terminus. BKR2 is constitutively and widely expressed throughout the CNS and peripheral nervous system and on various cell types including endothelial cells, nerve fibers, leukocytes, and mast cells.

Synonyms:

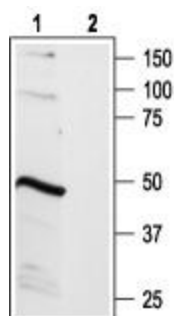
B2R; BK-2; BK2; BKR2; BRB2

Protein Families:

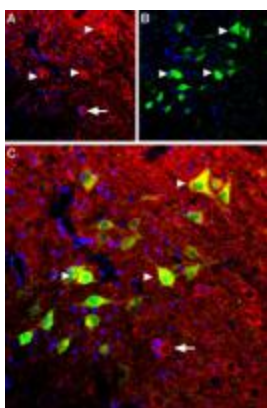
Druggable Genome, GPCR, Transmembrane

Protein Pathways:

Calcium signaling pathway, Complement and coagulation cascades, Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction, Regulation of actin cytoskeleton

Product images:

Western blot analysis of rat brain lysate: 1. Anti-B2 Bradykinin Receptor antibody, (1:1000). 2. Anti-B2 Bradykinin Receptor antibody, preincubated with the control peptide antigen.



Expression of B2 Bradykinin Receptor in mouse spinal cord. Immunohistochemical staining of mouse spinal cord using Anti-B2 Bradykinin Receptor antibody. A. B2 Bradykinin Receptor (red) appears in several spinal cord neurons (triangles). B. Parvalbumin (green) appears in neurons. C. Merge of B2 Bradykinin Receptor and parvalbumin shows co-expression in several neurons (triangles) but not all (arrow in C). DAPI is used as the counterstain.