

Product datasheet for **TA328804**

Ednrb 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 CEMLRKKSGMQIALND, corresponding to amino acid residues 298-314 of rat ET-B. 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:	endothelin receptor type B
Database Link:	NP_059029 Entrez Gene 1910 Human Entrez Gene 13618 Mouse Entrez Gene 50672 Rat P21451



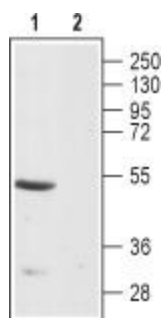
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Background:

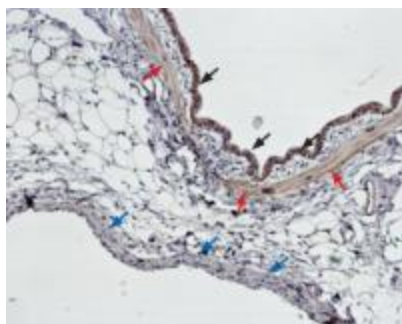
Endothelins (ET-1, 2, and 3) are considered to be very powerful vasoconstrictive substances. In humans, endothelins mediate their actions via two specific G-Protein coupled receptors, ETAR and ETBR. Both ETAR and ETBR are present in the heart and in human myocardium at similar levels. The endothelin receptors differ in their ligand specificity. While ETAR has varying affinities for the endothelin isoforms (ET-1 >ET-2>ET-3), ETBR shows no selective affinity. Subsequent studies have demonstrated the presence of endothelins in vascular as well as in non-vascular cells and tissues, having multiple biological activities. Currently there is increasing evidence that ET-1 may modulate mitogenesis, apoptosis, angiogenesis tumor invasion and the development of metastases. Until recently, it was thought that all cellular activities of the endothelins were mediated through their interactions with their cell surface receptors. However, a recent study demonstrated that cardiac nuclei also possess both ETAR and ETBR subtypes, which are functional and coupled to signaling mechanisms within the nuclear membrane. Hypermethylation of the ETBR correlated with transcriptional down-regulation and reduced expression of ETB receptor was observed in several prostate, bladder and colon cancer cell lines.

Synonyms:

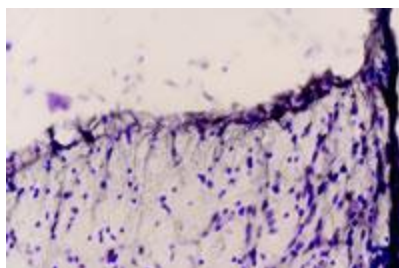
ABCDS; ET-B; ETB; ETBR; ETRB; HSCR; HSCR2

Product images:


Western blot analysis of rat brain membranes: 1. Anti-Endothelin Receptor B antibody, (1:200). 2. Anti-Endothelin Receptor B antibody, preincubated with the control peptide antigen.



Expression of ET-B in rat lung. Immunohistochemical staining of paraffin embedded section of rat lung using Anti-Endothelin Receptor B antibody (1:100). ET-B is expressed both in respiratory epithelium (black arrows) and in respiratory smooth muscle (red arrows). Note that vascular smooth muscle is not stained (blue arrows). Hematoxylin is used as the counterstain.



Expression of ET-B in rat thalamus.
Immunohistochemical staining of rat dorsal periventricular thalamus using Anti-Endothelin Receptor B antibody. Cresyl violet is used as the counterstain.