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Product datasheet for TA329053

Sstr2 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)GSNQTEPYYDMTSN, corresponding to amino acid residues 30-43 of rat SSTR2 (Accession number P30680). 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% NaN3.
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:	somatostatin receptor 2
Database Link:	NP_062221 Entrez Gene 20606 MouseEntrez Gene 54305 Rat P30680

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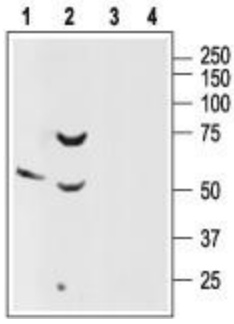
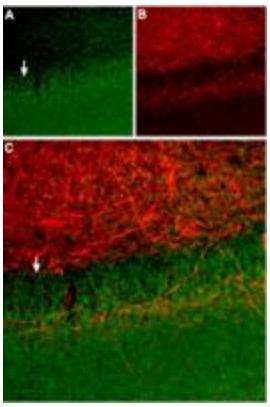
Background: Somatostatin is a small cyclic peptide that is widely expressed throughout the central nervous system and peripheral tissues. In peripheral tissues, somatostatin exerts inhibitory effects on secretion processes, whereas in the brain, it acts as a neurotransmitter in both a stimulatory and an inhibitory manner. Somatostatin mediates its action via six high affinity G-protein-coupled receptors (SSTR1, SSTR2a, SSTR2b, SSTR3, SSTR4, and SSTR5), which are encoded by five genes. Expression of the different receptors is developmentally regulated in a time- and tissue-specific manner. Somatostatin receptors have been found on a variety of neuroendocrine tumors, such as paragangliomas, carcinoids, and breast tumors. Synthetic peptide derivatives of somatostatin have been successfully used in the treatment of neuroendocrine malignancies and in vivo imaging of tumors that are positive to somatostatin receptors. In general, SSTR2 is the most common SSTR subtype found in human tumors, followed by SSTR1, with SSTR3 and SSTR4 being less common.

Synonyms: SRIF-1; SS2R

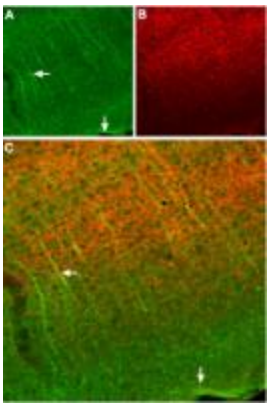
Product images:



Western blot analysis of rat brain (lanes 1 and 3) and rat pancreas (lanes 2 and 4) lysates: 1. Anti-Somatostatin Receptor Type 2 (extracellular) antibody, (1:200). 2. Anti-Somatostatin Receptor Type 2 (extracellular) antibody, preincubated with the control peptide antigen.



IHC staining of rat hippocampus using Anti-Somatostatin Receptor Type 2 (extracellular) antibody. A. SSTR2 appears in neural processes (green) that are perpendicular to dentate granule layer (arrow). B. Staining of axons with mouse anti Neurofilament 200 (NF200, red). C. Confocal merge of SSTR2 and NF200 images suggests that SSTR2 is not present in axons that run through the granule layer and hilus, but rather in neuronal dendrites that ascend toward the dentate hilus (arrow).



IHC staining of mouse cortex section using Anti-SSTR2 (extracellular) antibody, (1:100). A. SSTR2 appears in neural processes (green, horizontal arrow) that are perpendicular to the cortical surface (vertical arrow). B. Staining of axons with mouse anti-Neurofilament 200 (NF200, red) appears mostly in the deep layers. C. Confocal merge of SSTR2 and NF200 images suggests that SSTR2 is in neuronal dendrites that ascend toward upper layers of cortex (vertical arrow).