

## ARRB2

**Reactivity:**Human Mouse Rat

**Tested applications:**WB IHC IF

**Recommended Dilution:**WB 1:500 - 1:2000 IHC 1:50 - 1:200 IF 1:50 - 1:200

**Calculated MW:**46kDa

**Observed MW:**Refer to Figures

**Immunogen:**

A synthetic Peptide of human ARRB2

**Storage Buffer:**

Store at -20. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles. Buffer: PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.

**Concentration:**

m

**Synonym:**

ARRB2;ARB2;ARR2;BARR2;DKFZp686L0365 ;Beta Arrestin 2

**Catalog #:**A1171

**Antibody Type:**

Polyclonal Antibody

**Species:**Rabbit

**Gene ID:**409

**Isotype:**IgG

**Swiss Prot:**P32121

**Purity:**Affinity purification

For research use only.

**Background:**

Arrestin proteins function as negative regulators of G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) signaling. Cognate ligand binding stimulates GPCR phosphorylation, which is followed by binding of arrestin to the phosphorylated GPCR and the eventual internalization of the receptor and desensitization of GPCR signaling (1). Four distinct mammalian arrestin proteins are known. Arrestin 1 (also known as S-arrestin) and arrestin 4 (X-arrestin) are localized to retinal rods and cones, respectively. Arrestin 2 (also known as -arrestin 1) and arrestin 3 (-arrestin 2) are ubiquitously expressed and bind to most GPCRs (2). -arrestins function as adaptor and scaffold proteins and play important roles in other processes, such as recruiting c-Src family proteins to GPCRs in Erk activation pathways (3,4). -arrestins are also involved in some receptor tyrosine kinase signaling pathways (5-8). Additional evidence suggests that -arrestins translocate to the nucleus and help regulate transcription by binding transcriptional cofactors (9,10).

**To place an order, please [Click HERE](#).**