Product Datasheet

ADRBK1 Antibody

Catalog No: #32373

Package Size: #32373-1 50ul #32373-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

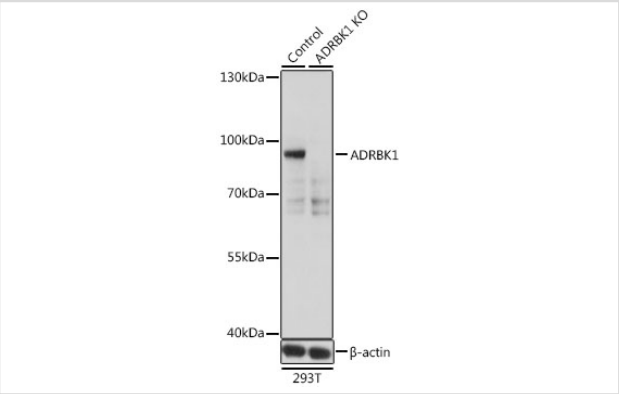
Description

Product Name	ADRBK1 Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antibodies were purified by affinity purification using immunogen.
Applications	WB,IHC
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous level of total ADRBK1 protein.
Immunogen Type	Recombinant Protein
Immunogen Description	Recombinant protein of human ADRBK1.
Target Name	ADRBK1
Other Names	BARK1; BETA-ARK1; FLJ16718; GRK2;
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:P25098NCBI Gene ID:156
Uniprot	P25098
GeneID	156;
SDS-PAGE MW	80KD
Concentration	1.0mg/ml
Formulation	Supplied at 1.0mg/mL in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg2+ and Ca2+), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

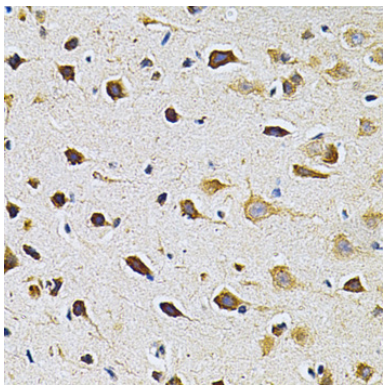
Application Details

WB□1:500 - 1:2000IHC□1:50 - 1:200

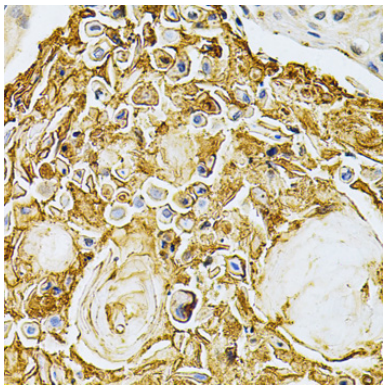
Images



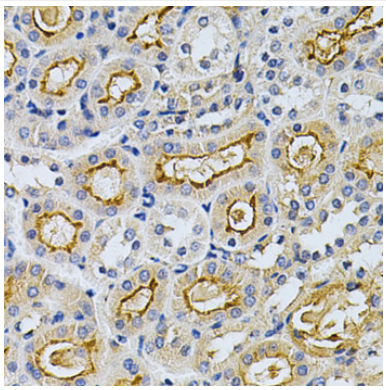
Western blot analysis of extracts from normal (control) and ADRBK1 knockout (KO) 293T cells, using ADRBK1 at 1:500 dilution.



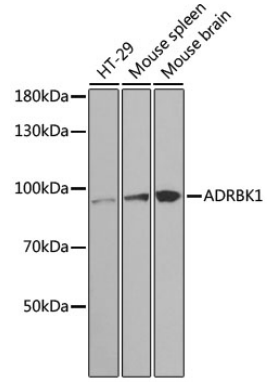
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded rat brain using ADRBK1 at dilution of 1:200 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human esophageal cancer using ADRBK1 at dilution of 1:200 (40x lens).



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded mouse kidney using ADRBK1 at dilution of 1:200 (40x lens).



Western blot analysis of extracts of various cell lines, using ADRBK1 at 1:1000 dilution.

Background

G-protein-coupled receptor kinase 2 (GRK2), also known as beta-adrenergic receptor kinase 1 (beta-ARK1), is a member of the GRK family, which phosphorylates the activated form of G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs) and initiates the desensitization process of GPCR (1). GRK2 kinase activity and cellular localization are tightly regulated by interactions with activated receptors, G-beta and G-gamma subunits, adaptor proteins, phospholipids, caveolin and calmodulin, as well as by phosphorylation (1). PKC phosphorylation enhances GRK2 activity by promoting its membrane localization and by abolishing the inhibitory association of calmodulin (2,3). PKA phosphorylates GRK2 at Ser685, which facilitates the association of GRK2 with a beta-adrenergic receptor (4). Erk inhibits GRK2 activity via phosphorylation at Ser670 (5). Src phosphorylates GRK2 at multiple tyrosine residues (Tyr13, 86 and 92), which activates GRK2 activity and promotes GRK2 degradation (6,7).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only