

ADRB2 Protein, Human (Cell-Free, His, SUMO)

Cat. No.:	HY-P702206
Synonyms:	Beta-2 adrenergic receptor; Beta-2 adrenoreceptor; Beta-2 adrenoceptor
Species:	Human
Source:	E. coli Cell-free
Accession:	P07550 (M1-L413, G16R, E27Q)
Gene ID:	154
Molecular Weight:	65 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence	<pre> MGQPGNGSAF LLAPNRSHAP DHDVTQQRDE VWVVGMGIVM SLIVLAIIVFG NVLVITAIK FERLQTVTNY FITSLACADL VMGLAVVPPFG AAHILMKMWT FGNFWCEFWT SIDVLCVTAS IETLCVIAVD RYFAITSPFK YQSLLTKNKA RVIILMVWIV SGLTSFLPIQ MHWYRATHQE AINCYANETC CDFFTNQAYA IASSIVSFYV PLVIMVSVYS RVFQEAKRQL QKIDKSEGRF HVQNLSQVEQ DGRGTGHGLRR SSKFCLKKEHK ALKTLGIMG TFTLCWLPFF IVNIVHVIQD NLIRKEVYIL LNWIGYVNSG FNPLIYCRSP DFRIAFQELL CLRRSSLKAY GNGYSSNGNT GEQSGYHVEQ EKENKLLCED LPGTEDFVGH QGTVPSDNID SQGRNCSTND SLL </pre>
Appearance	Lyophilized powder.
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.22 µm filtered solution of 20 mM Tris-HCl, 0.15 M NaCl, 0.05% FOS12, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0.
Endotoxin Level	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
Reconstitution	It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 µg/mL in ddH ₂ O. For long term storage it is recommended to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration). Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.
Storage & Stability	Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.
Shipping	Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background

The ADRB2 Protein, belonging to the beta-adrenergic receptor family, plays a pivotal role in mediating catecholamine-induced activation of adenylate cyclase through G protein action. With approximately 30-fold higher affinity for epinephrine compared to norepinephrine, ADRB2 is a key player in cellular responses to sympathetic nervous system stimulation. The protein engages in various molecular interactions, binding to NHERF1, GPRASP1, ARRB1, ARRB2, SRC, USP20, USP33, VHL, EGLN3, SNX27, CNIH4, ARRDC3, NEDD4, and MARCHF2. These interactions contribute to the intricate regulation of ADRB2 function, including its ubiquitination, degradation, and recycling processes, underscoring its importance in modulating cellular responses to adrenergic signaling.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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