

## PAFAHB Protein, Human (His)

<b>Cat. No.:</b>	HY-P71185
<b>Synonyms:</b>	Platelet-Activating Factor Acetylhydrolase IB Subunit Beta; PAF Acetylhydrolase 30 kDa Subunit; PAF-AH 30 kDa Subunit; PAF-AH Subunit Beta; PAFAH Subunit Beta; PAFAH1B2; PAFAHB
<b>Species:</b>	Human
<b>Source:</b>	E. coli
<b>Accession:</b>	P68402 (S2-A229)
<b>Gene ID:</b>	5049
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	Approximately 31.0 kDa

### PROPERTIES

<b>AA Sequence</b>	<p>S Q G D S N P A A I      P H A A E D I Q G D      D R W M S Q H N R F      V L D C K D K E P D</p> <p>V L F V G D S M V Q      L M Q Q Y E I W R E      L F S P L H A L N F      G I G G D T T R H V</p> <p>L W R L K N G E L E      N I K P K V I V V W      V G T N N H E N T A      E E V A G G I E A I</p> <p>V Q L I N T R Q P Q      A K I I V L G L L P      R G E K P N P L R Q      K N A K V N Q L L K</p> <p>V S L P K L A N V Q      L L D T D G G F V H      S D G A I S C H D M      F D F L H L T G G G</p> <p>Y A K I C K P L H E      L I M Q L L E E T P      E E K Q T T I A</p>
<b>Appearance</b>	Solution.
<b>Formulation</b>	Supplied as a 0.2 µm filtered solution of 20 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl, pH 8.0.
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<1 EU/µg, determined by LAL method.
<b>Reconstitution</b>	N/A
<b>Storage &amp; Stability</b>	Stored at -80°C for 1 year. It is stable at -20°C for 3 months after opening. It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -80°C for extended storage. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	Shipping with dry ice.

### DESCRIPTION

<b>Background</b>	ADRA2A-VLPs, as a construct incorporating Alpha-2 adrenergic receptors, facilitate the catecholamine-induced inhibition of adenylate cyclase via G proteins. The receptor exhibits distinct agonist and antagonist pharmacological profiles. Among agonists, oxymetazoline demonstrates the highest potency, followed by clonidine, epinephrine, norepinephrine, phenylephrine, dopamine, p-synephrine, p-tyramine, serotonin, and p-octopamine. Conversely, antagonists show varying degrees of inhibitory activity, with yohimbine ranking as the most potent, followed by phentolamine, mianserine, chlorpromazine, spiperone, prazosin, propranolol, alprenolol, and pindolol. This delineation of agonist and antagonist effectiveness provides valuable insights into the pharmacological modulation of Alpha-2 adrenergic receptors mediated by
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**Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.**

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