

Datasheet for ABIN6989039  
**anti-NR1I2 antibody (AA 37-100)**



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## Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	NR1I2
Binding Specificity:	AA 37-100
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This NR1I2 antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p))

## Product Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human PAR-2
Isotype:	IgG
Cross-Reactivity:	Human
Purification:	Purified by Protein A.

## Target Details

Target:	NR1I2
Alternative Name:	PAR-2 ( <a href="#">NR1I2 Products</a> )
Background:	Synonyms: Coagulation factor II receptor like 1, Coagulation factor II receptor-like 1, Coagulation factor II thrombin receptor like 1, F2RL1, G protein coupled receptor 11, G-protein

coupled receptor 11, GPR11, PAR 2, PAR-2, PAR2\_HUMAN, Protease activated receptor 2, Proteinase activated receptor 2, Proteinase-activated receptor 2, Thrombin receptor like 1, Thrombin receptor-like 1.

Background: Receptor for trypsin and trypsin-like enzymes coupled to G proteins. Its function is mediated through the activation of several signaling pathways including phospholipase C (PLC), intracellular calcium, mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK), I-kappaB kinase/NF-kappaB and Rho. Can also be transactivated by cleaved F2R/PAR1. Involved in modulation of inflammatory responses and regulation of innate and adaptive immunity, and acts as a sensor for proteolytic enzymes generated during infection. Generally is promoting inflammation. Can signal synergistically with TLR4 and probably TLR2 in inflammatory responses and modulates TLR3 signaling. Has a protective role in establishing the endothelial barrier, the activity involves coagulation factor X. Proposed to have a bronchoprotective role in airway epithelium, but also shown to compromise the airway epithelial barrier by interrupting E-cadherin adhesion. Involved in the regulation of vascular tone, activation results in hypotension presumably mediated by vasodilation. Associates with a subset of G proteins alpha subunits such as G alpha-q, G alpha-11, G alpha-14, G alpha-12 and G alpha-13, but probably not with G(o) alpha, G(i) subunit alpha-1 and G(i) subunit alpha-2. However, according to PubMed:21627585 can signal through G(i) subunit alpha. Believed to be a class B receptor which internalizes as a complex with arrestin and traffic with it to endosomal vesicles, presumably as desensitized receptor, for extended periods of time. Mediates inhibition of TNF-alpha stimulated JNK phosphorylation via coupling to G alpha-q/11, the function involves dissociation of RIPK1 and TRADD from TNFR1. Mediates phosphorylation of nuclear factor NF-kappa-B RELA subunit at 'Ser-536', the function involves IKBKB and is predominantly independent of G proteins. Involved in cellular migration. Involved in cytoskeletal rearrangement and chemotaxis through beta-arrestin-promoted scaffolds, the function is independent of G alpha-q/11 and involves promotion of cofilin dephosphorylation and actin filament severing. Induces redistribution of COPS5 from the plasma membrane to the cytosol and activation of the JNK cascade is mediated by COPS5. Involved in the recruitment of leukocytes to the sites of inflammation and is the major PAR receptor capable of modulating eosinophil function such as proinflammatory cytokine secretion, superoxide production and degranulation. During inflammation promotes dendritic cell maturation, trafficking to the lymph nodes and subsequent T-cell activation. Involved in antimicrobial response of innate immune cells, activation enhances phagocytosis of Gram-positive and killing of Gram-negative bacteria. Acts synergistically with interferon-gamma in enhancing antiviral responses. Implicated in a number of acute and chronic inflammatory diseases such as of the joints, lungs, brain, gastrointestinal tract, periodontium, skin, and vascular systems, and in autoimmune disorders.

## Target Details

Gene ID:	2150
UniProt:	<a href="#">P55085</a>
Pathways:	<a href="#">Nuclear Receptor Transcription Pathway</a> , <a href="#">Steroid Hormone Mediated Signaling Pathway</a>

## Application Details

Application Notes:	IHC-P 1:200-400
Restrictions:	For Research Use only

## Handling

Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	1 µg/µL
Buffer:	0.01M TBS( pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.02 % Proclin300 and 50 % Glycerol.
Preservative:	ProClin
Precaution of Use:	This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, which should be handled by trained staff only.
Storage:	4 °C,-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Expiry Date:	12 months