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Datasheet for ABIN7538127  
**beta 2 Adrenergic Receptor Protein**

### Overview

Quantity:	50 µg
Target:	beta 2 Adrenergic Receptor (ADRB2)
Origin:	Human
Source:	Mammalian Cells
Protein Type:	Synthetic Nanodisc

### Product Details

Purpose:	Human ADRB2 full length protein-synthetic nanodisc
Characteristics:	Unlike other membrane scaffold protein (MSP) Nanodisc on the market, our synthetic Nanodisc can be prepared directly from the cells. The polymers used during this process have a dual function. It dissolves the cell membranes, like the detergent, and uses cellular phospholipids to form Nanodisc around the membrane proteins. The target protein embedded Nanodiscs can then be purified.

### Target Details

Target:	beta 2 Adrenergic Receptor (ADRB2)
Alternative Name:	ADRB2 ( <a href="#">ADRB2 Products</a> )
Background:	This gene encodes beta-2-adrenergic receptor which is a member of the G protein-coupled receptor superfamily. This receptor is directly associated with one of its ultimate effectors, the class C L-type calcium channel Ca(V)1.2. This receptor-channel complex also contains a G protein, an adenylyl cyclase, cAMP-dependent kinase, and the counterbalancing phosphatase, PP2A. The assembly of the signaling complex provides a mechanism that ensures specific and

## Target Details

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rapid signaling by this G protein-coupled receptor. This receptor is also a transcription regulator of the alpha-synuclein gene, and together, both genes are believed to be associated with risk of Parkinson's Disease. This gene is intronless. Different polymorphic forms, point mutations, and/or downregulation of this gene are associated with nocturnal asthma, obesity, type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular disease. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2019]

Molecular Weight: The human full length ADRB2 protein has a MW of 46.5kDa

UniProt: [P07550](#)

Pathways: [cAMP Metabolic Process](#), [Synaptic Membrane](#), [Regulation of G-Protein Coupled Receptor Protein Signaling](#), [Brown Fat Cell Differentiation](#)

## Application Details

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Comment: Advantages of Synthetic Nanodiscs:

- Highly purified membrane proteins
- High solubility in aqueous solutions
- High stability
- Proteins are in a native membrane environment and remain biologically active
- No detergent and can be used for cell-based assays
- No MSP backbone proteins

Limitations of Synthetic Nanodiscs:

- Intolerant to acids and high concentrations of divalent metal ions

Restrictions: For Research Use only

## Handling

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Format: Lyophilized

Buffer: Lyophilized from nanodisc solubilization buffer (20 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl, pH 8.0). Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose is added as protectants before lyophilization.

Storage: -20 °C,-80 °C

Storage Comment: Store at -20°C to -80°C for 12 months in lyophilized form. After reconstitution, if not intended for use within a month, aliquot and store at -80°C (Avoid repeated freezing and thawing). Lyophilized proteins are shipped at ambient temperature.

Expiry Date: 12 months