

Qty: 100 μg/200 μl Mouse anti-PAR2 Catalog No. 35-2300

Lot No.

Mouse anti-PAR2

FORM

This monoclonal antibody is supplied as a 200 µl aliquot at a concentration of 0.5 mg/ml in PBS, pH 7.4, containing 0.1% sodium azide. This antibody is highly purified from mouse ascites by protein A chromatography.

CLONE: SAM11 ISOTYPE: Mouse IgG_{2a}

IMMUNOGEN

A synthetic peptide corresponding to the N-terminal of the human PAR2 receptor.

SPECIFICITY

This antibody reacts with the N-terminus of the human PAR2 receptor.

REACTIVITY

Reactivity is confirmed with ELISA against the native peptide. This antibody does not cross react with PAR1.

Sample	ELISA	Immuno- fluorescence	Western Blotting
Human	+++	++	+

(Excellent +++, Good++, Poor +, No reactivity 0, Not applicable NA)

USAGE

Working concentrations for specific applications should be determined by the investigator. Appropriate concentrations will be affected by several factors, including secondary antibody affinity, antigen concentration, sensitivity of detection method, temperature and length of incubations, etc. The suitability of this antibody for applications other than those listed below has not been determined. The following concentration ranges are recommended starting points for this product.

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{Immunofluorescence}^{\mbox{\scriptsize }:} & 1-3~\mu\mbox{\scriptsize g/ml} \\ \textbf{Western Blotting:} & 1-3~\mu\mbox{\scriptsize g/ml} \\ \textbf{ELISA:} & 0.1-1.0~\mu\mbox{\scriptsize g/ml} \\ \end{tabular}$

STORAGE

Store at 2-8°C for up to one month. Store at -20°C for long term storage. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

(cont'd)

BACKGROUND

Serine proteases comprise a large family of enzymes that are characterized by a uniquely reactive Ser side chain. They are ubiquitous in prokaryotes and eukaryotes and serve important and diverse biological functions. Although serine proteases are usually considered to act principally as degradative enzymes, certain proteases are signaling molecules that specifically regulate cells by cleaving and triggering members of a new family of Proteinase Activated Receptors (PARs). There are three members of this family, PAR-1 and PAR-3, which are receptors for thrombin, and PAR-2, a receptor for trypsin and mast cell tryptase. Proteases cleave within the extracellular NH2-terminus of their receptors to expose a new NH2-terminus. In common with many G protein-coupled receptors, PARs couple to multiple G proteins and thereby activate many parallel many mechanisms of signal transduction. PARs are expressed in multiple tissues by a wide variety of cells, where they are involved on several pathophysiological processes, including growth and development, mitogenesis, and inflammation.

REFERENCES

1. Dery, O. et al. AJP-Cell Physiology 274(6): C1429 (1998).

RELATED PRODUCTS

Product	Clone/PAD*	Cat. No.
Mouse anti-PAR1	ATAP2	35-2200
Mouse anti-GPCR-K2	5D5	35-0100
Polyfast Rabbit anti-H3L Receptor	ZMD.61	52-5457
Polyfast Rabbit anti-H3S Receptor	ZMD.62	52-5467
Protein A	Sepharose [®] 4B	10-1041
	Combarace® 4D	
rec-Protein G	Sepharose® 4B	<u> 10-1241</u>

^{*}PAD: Polyclonal Antibody Designation

Conjugate	ZyMAX™ Goat x Rabbit IgG (H+L)	ZyMAX™ Goat x Mouse IgG (H+L)
Purified	81-6100	81-6500
FITC	81-6111	81-6511
TRITC	81-6114	81-6514
Су™3	81-6115	81-6515
Су™5	81-6116	81-6516
HRP	81-6120	81-6520
AP	81-6122	81-6522
Biotin	81-6140	81-6540

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