

**DESCRIPTION**

<b>Source</b>	Human embryonic kidney cell, HEK293-derived human VIPR2 protein		
	Recombinant Human VIPR2 (Arg26-Val126) Accession # P41587.2	IEGRMD	Human IgG <sub>1</sub> (Pro100-Lys330)
	N-terminus		C-terminus
<b>N-terminal Sequence Analysis</b>	Arg26		
<b>Structure / Form</b>	Disulfide-linked homodimer		
<b>Predicted Molecular Mass</b>	38 kDa		

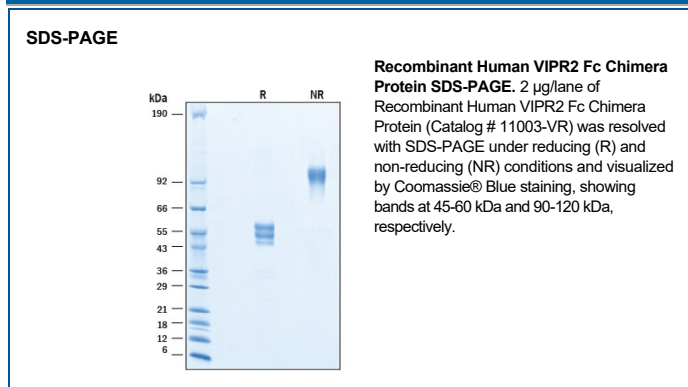
**SPECIFICATIONS**

<b>SDS-PAGE</b>	45-60 kDa, under reducing conditions.
<b>Activity</b>	Measured by its binding ability in a functional ELISA. When Recombinant Human Growth Hormone-Releasing Factor is immobilized at 2.00 µg/mL, 100 µL/well, Recombinant Human VIPR2 Fc Chimera binds with an ED <sub>50</sub> of 7.00-42.0 µg/mL.
<b>Endotoxin Level</b>	<0.10 EU per 1 µg of the protein by the LAL method.
<b>Purity</b>	>95%, by SDS-PAGE visualized with Silver Staining and quantitative densitometry by Coomassie® Blue Staining.
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details.

**PREPARATION AND STORAGE**

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Reconstitute at 500 µg/mL in PBS.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<p><b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>• 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>• 3 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

**DATA**



**BACKGROUND**

Vasoactive intestinal polypeptide receptor 2 (VIPR2 or VPAC2) is a transmembrane receptor that belongs to the B class G protein coupled receptor family of proteins (1). Mature, human VIPR2 consists of an extracellular domain (ECD) with a hormone receptor region followed by seven transmembrane regions and a short cytoplasmic domain. The ECD of human VIPR2 shares 90% amino acid sequence identity with both mouse and rat VIPR2. Human VIPR2 is expressed predominantly in skeletal muscle, and to a lesser extent in the brain, heart, pancreas, and placenta (1). VIPR2 is coupled to a cAMP mediated signal transduction pathway and binds two homologous neuropeptides, vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP) and pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide (PACAP), with high affinity (1). VIP plays several roles during neural development, including stimulating neurogenesis, promoting survival of neurons, and assisting in neuron repair (1, 2). Additionally, VIP signaling via VIPR2 has been implicated in regulating immune responses (3). VIPR2 gene duplication and altered signaling of VIP has been associated with the pathogenesis of schizophrenia and may also play a role in autism (4-6). VIPR2 activation has been linked to disruption of cortical neuronal maturation in mice (7). Studies suggest that VIPR2 could be a potential target in the development of novel antipsychotic drugs (5).

**References:**

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2. Hill, J. *et al.* (2007) Curr. Pharm. Des. **13**:1079.
3. Abad, C. and Var Tan, Y. (2016) J Clin Exp Neuroimmunol **1**:104.
4. Vacic, V. *et al.* (2011) Nature. **471**:499.
5. Levinson, D. *et al.* (2011) Ameri. J. Psych. **168**:302.
6. Firouzabadi, S. G. *et al.* (2017) Molec. Neurobio. **54**:7019.
7. Takeuchi, S. *et al.* (2020) Front. Neurosci. **14**:521.