

**MULTISCREEN™ STABLE CELL LINE  
HUMAN RECOMBINANT BB1 RECEPTOR**

**Data sheet**

**PRODUCT INFORMATION**

**Catalog Number:** C1211

**Lot Number:** C1211-110409

**Quantity:** 1 vial (2 x 10<sup>6</sup>) frozen cells

**Freeze Medium:** Sigma Freezing Medium (C-6164)

**Host cell:** HEK293T

**Transfection:** Expression vector containing full-length human NMBR cDNA (GenBank Accession Number NM\_002511.1) with FLAG tag sequence at N-terminus

**Recommended Storage:** Liquid nitrogen upon receiving

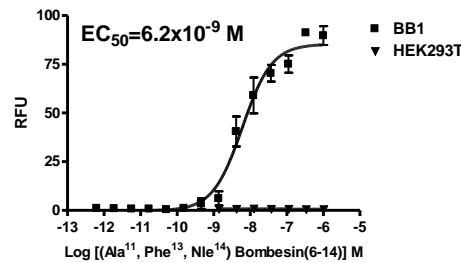
**Propagation Medium:** DMEM, 10% FBS, 1 µg/mL puromycin

**Stability:** Stable after minimum of two months continuous growth

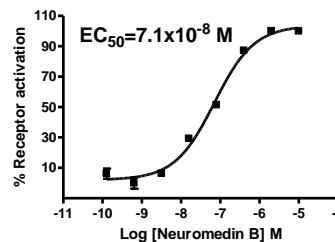
**Background:** The human BB1 receptor (or Neuromedin B receptor NMBR) is a receptor for neuromedin-B (NMB), which is a mammalian bombesin-like peptide distributed widely in the central nervous system. The BB1 pathway is involved in the regulation of a wide variety of behaviors, such as spontaneous activity, feeding and anxiety-related behavior. A study using BB1-deficient mice suggested that dysfunction in the BB1 pathway may constitute one of the risk factors of stress vulnerability.

**Application:** Functional assays

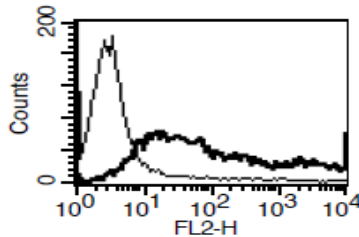
**Figure 1**



**Figure 2**



**Figure 3**



**Figure 1.** Dose-dependent stimulation of calcium flux upon treatment with ligand, measured with Multiscreen™ Calcium 1.0 No Wash Assay Kit (Multispan MSCA01). **Figure 2.** Dose-dependent accumulation of intracellular IP1 upon treatment with ligand, measured with IP-one Tb kit. **Figure 3.** Receptor expression on cell surface measured by flow cytometry (FACS) using an anti-FLAG antibody. Thin line: parental cells; thick line: receptor-expressing cells.

**References:**

Benya *et al.* (1995) Expression and characterization of cloned human bombesin receptors. *Mol Pharmacol* 47:10-20.

Moody *et al.* (2000) Nonpeptide neuromedin B receptor antagonists inhibit the proliferation of C6 cells. *Eur J Pharmacol* 409:133-142.

Yamada *et al.* (2002) Restraint stress impaired maternal behavior in female mice lacking the neuromedin B receptor (NMB-R) gene. *Neurosci Lett* 330:163-166.

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