

ADCYAP1R1 / PAC1 Receptor Antibody (N-Terminus)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS10215**Specification****ADCYAP1R1 / PAC1 Receptor Antibody (N-Terminus) - Product Information**

Application	IHC-P, E
Primary Accession	P41586
Reactivity	Human, Monkey
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	53kDa KDa
Dilution	IHC-P~~N/A E~~N/A

ADCYAP1R1 / PAC1 Receptor Antibody (N-Terminus) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 117**Other Names**

Pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide type I receptor, PACAP type I receptor, PACAP-R-1, PACAP-R1, ADCYAP1R1

Target/Specificity

Human ADCYAP1R1. BLAST analysis of the peptide immunogen showed no homology with other human proteins.

Reconstitution & Storage

Long term: -70°C; Short term: +4°C

Precautions

ADCYAP1R1 / PAC1 Receptor Antibody (N-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ADCYAP1R1 / PAC1 Receptor Antibody (N-Terminus) - Protein Information**Name** ADCYAP1R1 ([HGNC:242](#))**Function**

G protein-coupled receptor activated by the neuropeptide pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide (ADCYAP1/PACAP) (PubMed:<[a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32047270" target="_blank">32047270](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32047270), PubMed:<[a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33715378" target="_blank">33715378](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/33715378), PubMed:<[a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35477937" target="_blank">35477937](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35477937), PubMed:<[a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36385145" target="_blank">36385145](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36385145)). Binds both PACAP27 and PACAP38 bioactive peptides (PubMed:<[a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32047270" target="_blank">32047270](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/32047270), PubMed:<[a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35477937" target="_blank">35477937](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/35477937), PubMed:<[a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36385145" target="_blank">36385145](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/36385145)).

Ligand binding causes a conformation change that triggers signaling via guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) and modulates the activity of downstream effectors. Activates cAMP-dependent pathway (PubMed:32047270, PubMed:33715378, PubMed:35477937, PubMed:36385145). May regulate the release of adrenocorticotropin, luteinizing hormone, growth hormone, prolactin, epinephrine, and catecholamine. May play a role in spermatogenesis and sperm motility. Causes smooth muscle relaxation and secretion in the gastrointestinal tract (PubMed:32047270, PubMed:33715378).

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

Most abundant in the brain, low expression in the lung, liver, thymus, spleen, pancreas and placenta

Volume

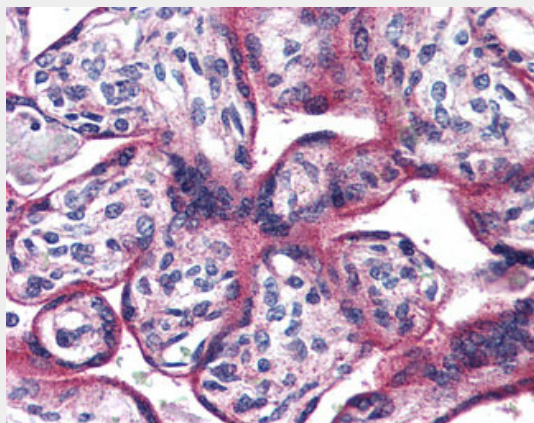
50 µl

ADCYAP1R1 / PAC1 Receptor Antibody (N-Terminus) - Protocols

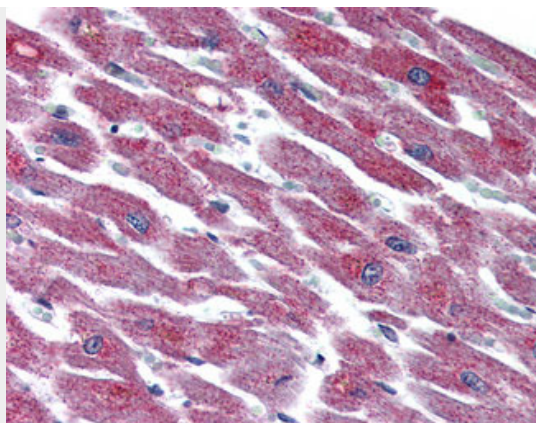
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

ADCYAP1R1 / PAC1 Receptor Antibody (N-Terminus) - Images



Anti-ADCYAP1R1 antibody ALS10215 IHC of human placenta.



Anti-ADCYAP1R1 antibody ALS10215 IHC of human heart.

ADCYAP1R1 / PAC1 Receptor Antibody (N-Terminus) - Background

This is a receptor for PACAP-27 and PACAP-38. The activity of this receptor is mediated by G proteins which activate adenylyl cyclase. May regulate the release of adrenocorticotropin, luteinizing hormone, growth hormone, prolactin, epinephrine, and catecholamine. May play a role in spermatogenesis and sperm motility. Causes smooth muscle relaxation and secretion in the gastrointestinal tract.

ADCYAP1R1 / PAC1 Receptor Antibody (N-Terminus) - References

Ogi K.,et al.Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 196:1511-1521(1993).
Suwa M.,et al.Submitted (JUL-2001) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
King M.,et al.Submitted (AUG-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Ota T.,et al.Nat. Genet. 36:40-45(2004).
Hillier L.W.,et al.Nature 424:157-164(2003).