

NPY5R Antibody (aa221-270)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS14461**Specification**

NPY5R Antibody (aa221-270) - Product Information

Application	IF
Primary Accession	Q15761
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	51kDa KDa

NPY5R Antibody (aa221-270) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 4889**Other Names**

Neuropeptide Y receptor type 5, NPY5-R, NPY-Y5 receptor, NPY5-R, Y5 receptor, NPY5R, NPYR5

Target/Specificity

Detects endogenous levels of total NPY5R protein.

Reconstitution & Storage

Store at -20°C for up to one year.

Precautions

NPY5R Antibody (aa221-270) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

NPY5R Antibody (aa221-270) - Protein Information**Name** NPY5R**Synonyms** NPYR5**Function**

Receptor for neuropeptide Y and peptide YY. The activity of this receptor is mediated by G proteins that inhibit adenylate cyclase activity. Seems to be associated with food intake. Could be involved in feeding disorders.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Location

Brain; hypothalamus.

Volume

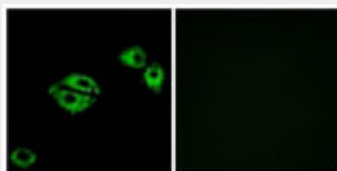
50 µl

NPY5R Antibody (aa221-270) - 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](#)

NPY5R Antibody (aa221-270) - Images



Immunofluorescence of A549 cells, using NPY5R Antibody.

NPY5R Antibody (aa221-270) - Background

Receptor for neuropeptide Y and peptide YY. The activity of this receptor is mediated by G proteins that inhibit adenylate cyclase activity. Seems to be associated with food intake. Could be involved in feeding disorders.

NPY5R Antibody (aa221-270) - References

Hu Y.,et al.J. Biol. Chem. 271:26315-26319(1996).
Gerald C.,et al.Nature 382:168-171(1996).
Herzog H.,et al.Genomics 41:315-319(1997).
Kopatz S.A.,et al.Submitted (JUN-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Hillier L.W.,et al.Nature 434:724-731(2005).