

**APLNR Antibody (Center)**  
**Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)**  
**Catalog # AP14123c**

**Specification**

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**APLNR Antibody (Center) - Product Information**

Application	WB,E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P35414</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">O9JHG3</a> , <a href="#">O9WV08</a> , <a href="#">NP_005152.1</a>
Reactivity	Human
Predicted	Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	42660
Antigen Region	215-244

**APLNR Antibody (Center) - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 187

**Other Names**

Apelin receptor, Angiotensin receptor-like 1, G-protein coupled receptor APJ, G-protein coupled receptor HG11, APLNR, AGTRL1, APJ

**Target/Specificity**

This APLNR antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 215-244 amino acids from the Central region of human APLNR.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

**Format**

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

APLNR Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**APLNR Antibody (Center) - Protein Information**

**Name** APLNR

**Synonyms** AGTRL1, APJ

**Function** Receptor for apelin receptor early endogenous ligand (APELA) and apelin (APLN) hormones coupled to G proteins that inhibit adenylate cyclase activity (PubMed:[11090199](#), PubMed:[25639753](#), PubMed:[28137936](#)). Plays a key role in early development such as gastrulation, blood vessels formation and heart morphogenesis by acting as a receptor for APELA hormone (By similarity). May promote angioblast migration toward the embryonic midline, i.e. the position of the future vessel formation, during vasculogenesis (By similarity). Promotes sinus venosus (SV)-derived endothelial cells migration into the developing heart to promote coronary blood vessel development (By similarity). Also plays a role in various processes in adults such as regulation of blood vessel formation, blood pressure, heart contractility and heart failure (PubMed:[25639753](#), PubMed:[28137936](#)).

**Cellular Location**

Cell membrane. Note=After exposure to apelin (APLN), internalized from the cell surface into an endosomal recycling compartment, from where it is recycled to the cell membrane (By similarity). After exposure to apelin receptor early endogenous ligand (APELA), internalized from the cell surface into an endosomal recycling compartment, from where it is recycled to the cell membrane (PubMed:25639753) {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9JHG3, ECO:0000269|PubMed:25639753}

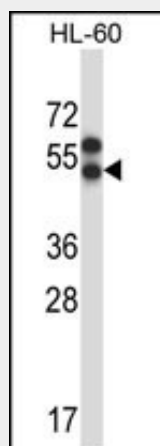
**Tissue Location**

Expressed in heart, brain, kidney, stomach, spleen, thymus, lung, ovary, small intestine and colon, adipose tissues and pancreas (PubMed:8294032, PubMed:25639753). Expressed in glial cells, astrocytes and neuronal subpopulations (PubMed:8294032). Expressed in embryonic (ESCs) and induced (iPSCs) pluripotent stem cells (PubMed:25639753).

**APLNR Antibody (Center) - 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](#)

**APLNR Antibody (Center) - Images**

APLNR Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP14123c) western blot analysis in HL-60 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the APLNR antibody detected the APLNR protein (arrow).

#### **APLNR Antibody (Center) - Background**

This gene encodes a member of the G protein-coupled receptor gene family. The encoded protein is related to the angiotensin receptor, but is actually an apelin receptor that inhibits adenylate cyclase activity and plays a counter-regulatory role against the pressure action of angiotensin II by exerting hypertensive effect. It functions in the cardiovascular and central nervous systems, in glucose metabolism, in embryonic and tumor angiogenesis and as a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV-1) coreceptor. Two transcript variants resulting from alternative splicing have been identified.

#### **APLNR Antibody (Center) - References**

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