

ADCYAP1 Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP5668B

Specification

ADCYAP1 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application IF, WB, IHC-P, FC,E

Primary Accession P18509

Other Accession P13589, P41535, O70176, NP 001093203.1

Reactivity Human

Predicted Mouse, Pig, Rat

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Isotype Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region 148-176

ADCYAP1 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 116

Other Names

Pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide, PACAP, PACAP-related peptide, PRP-48, Pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide 27, PACAP-27, PACAP27, Pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide 38, PACAP-38, PACAP38, ADCYAP1

Target/Specificity

This ADCYAP1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 148-176 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human ADCYAP1.

Dilution

IF~~1:10~50 WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:10~50 FC~~1:10~50

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

ADCYAP1 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

ADCYAP1 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information





Name ADCYAP1

Function Binding to its receptor activates G proteins and stimulates adenylate cyclase in pituitary cells. Promotes neuron projection development through the RAPGEF2/Rap1/B-Raf/ERK pathway. In chromaffin cells, induces long-lasting increase of intracellular calcium concentrations and neuroendocrine secretion (By similarity). Involved in the control of glucose homeostasis, induces insulin secretion by pancreatic beta cells (By similarity).

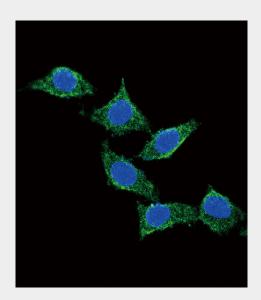
Cellular Location Secreted.

ADCYAP1 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- <u>Immunohistochemistry</u>
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

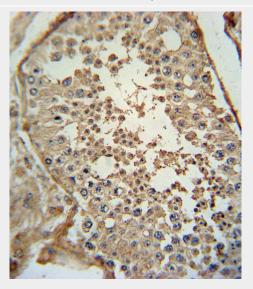
ADCYAP1 Antibody (C-term) - Images



Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of ADCYAP1 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP5668b) with 293 cell followed by Alexa Fluor□?488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green).DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).

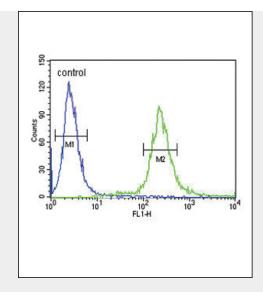


ADCYAP1 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP5668b) western blot analysis in 293 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the ADCYAP1 antibody detected the ADCYAP1 protein (arrow).



ADCYAP1 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP5668b) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human testis tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of the ADCYAP1 Antibody (C-term) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.





ADCYAP1 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP5668b) flow cytometric analysis of 293 cells (right histogram) compared to a negative control cell (left histogram).FITC-conjugated goat-anti-rabbit secondary antibodies were used for the analysis.

ADCYAP1 Antibody (C-term) - Background

ADCYAP1 is adenylate cyclase activating polypeptide
1. Mediated by adenylate cyclase activating polypeptide 1
receptors, this polypeptide stimulates adenylate cyclase and
subsequently increases the cAMP level in target cells. Adenylate
cyclase activating polypeptide 1 is not only a hypophysiotropic
hormone, but also functions as a neurotransmitter and
neuromodulator. In addition, it plays a role in paracrine and
autocrine regulation of certain types of cells. This gene encodes
three different mature peptides, including two isotypes, a shorter
form and a longer form.

ADCYAP1 Antibody (C-term) - References

Hosoya, M., et al. Biochim. Biophys. Acta 1129(2):199-206(1992) Ohkubo, S., et al. DNA Cell Biol. 11(1):21-30(1992) Kimura, C., et al. Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun. 166(1):81-89(1990)