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APLNR Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # AP68448

Specification

APLNR Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	**WB, IHC-P, IF**
Primary Accession	P35414
Reactivity	**Human**
Host	**Rabbit**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**

APLNR Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 187

Other Names
APLNR; AGTRL1; APJ; Apelin receptor; Angiotensin receptor-like 1; G-protein coupled receptor APJ; G-protein coupled receptor HG11

Dilution
WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
IHC-P~~N/A
IF~~1:50~200

Format
Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions
-20℃

APLNR Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name APLNR (HGNC:339)

Synonyms AGTRL1, APJ

Function
G protein-coupled receptor for peptide hormones apelin (APLN) and apelin receptor early endogenous ligand (APELA/ELA), that plays a role in the regulation of normal cardiovascular function and fluid homeostasis (PubMed:11090199, PubMed:22810587, PubMed:25639753, PubMed:28137936, PubMed:35817871, PubMed:38428423). When acting as apelin receptor, activates both G(i) protein pathway that inhibits adenylate cyclase activity, and the beta-arrestin pathway that promotes

internalization of the receptor (PubMed:11090199, PubMed:25639753, PubMed:28137936, PubMed:35817871, PubMed:38428423). APLNR/APJ also functions as mechanoreceptor that is activated by pathological stimuli in a G-protein-independent fashion to induce beta-arrestin signaling, hence eliciting cardiac hypertrophy (PubMed:22810587, PubMed:38428423). However, the presence of apelin ligand blunts cardiac hypertrophic induction from APLNR/APJ on response to pathological stimuli (PubMed:22810587, PubMed:38428423). Plays a key role in early development such as gastrulation, blood vessels formation and heart morphogenesis by acting as a APELA receptor (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:25639753, PubMed:8294032). Expressed in glial cells, astrocytes and neuronal subpopulations (PubMed:8294032). Expressed in embryonic (ESCs) and induced (iPSCs) pluripotent stem cells (PubMed:25639753).

APLNR Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

APLNR Polyclonal Antibody - Images

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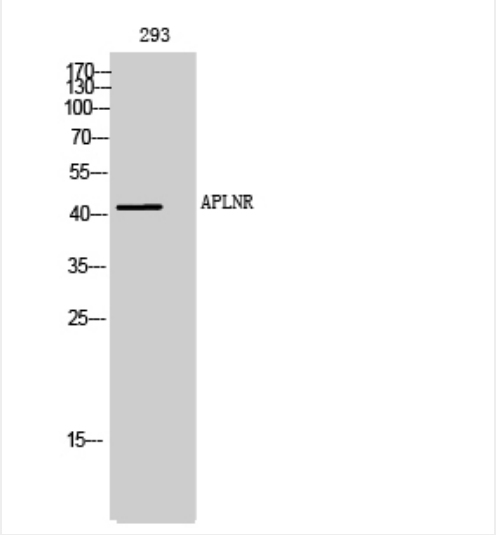

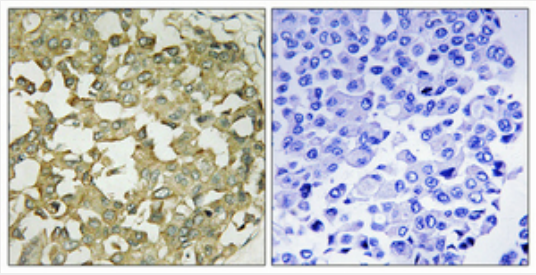

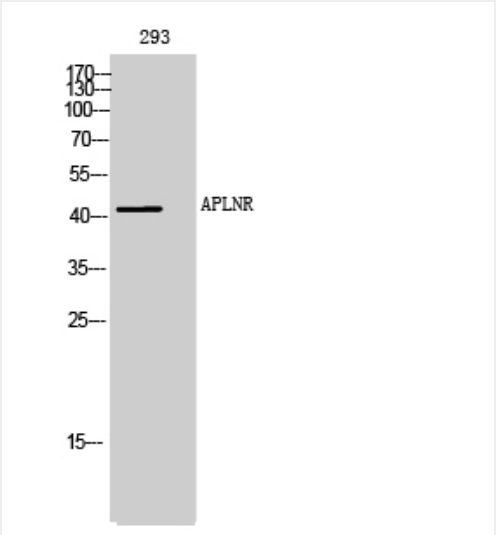

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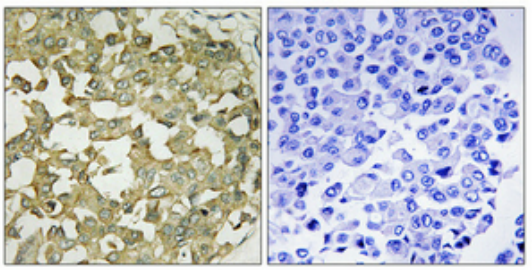

APLNR Polyclonal Antibody - Background

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). Plays also 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).