

# **APLNR Polyclonal Antibody**

**Catalog # AP68448** 

# **Specification**

# **APLNR Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application WB
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.

#### **Format**

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

### **Storage Conditions**

-20°C

## **APLNR Polyclonal Antibody - 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11090199" target="\_blank">11090199</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25639753" target="\_blank">25639753</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28137936" target="\_blank">28137936</a>). 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:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25639753"



target="\_blank">25639753</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/28137936" target=" blank">28137936</a>).

#### **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**

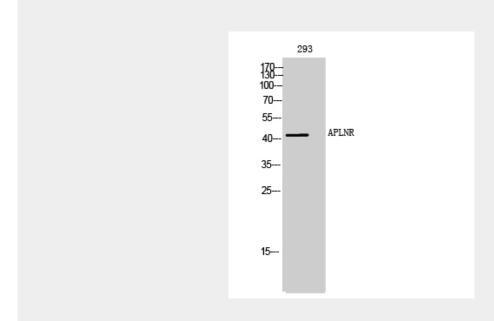
Expressed in heart, brain, kidney, stomach, spleen, thymus, lung, ovary, small intestine and colon, adipose tissues and pancreas (PubMed:8294032, PubMed:25639753). Expressed in glial cells, astrocytes and neuronal subpopulations (PubMed:8294032). Expressed in embryonic (ESCs) and induced (iPSCs) pluripotent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

## **APLNR Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols**

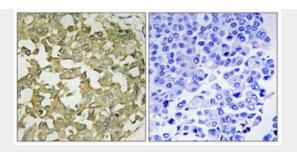
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

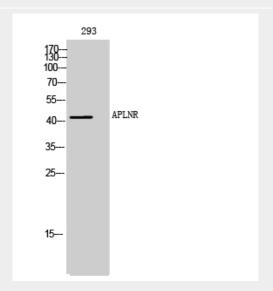
- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- <u>Immunoprecipitation</u>
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

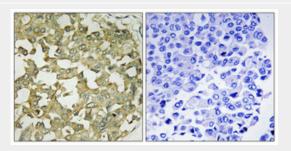
## **APLNR Polyclonal Antibody - Images**











# **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).