

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).

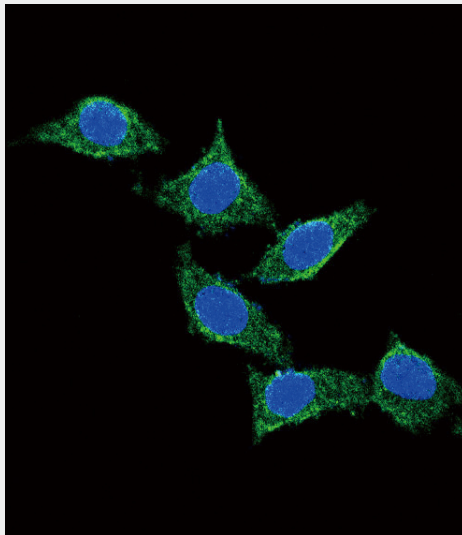
Cellular Location

Secreted.

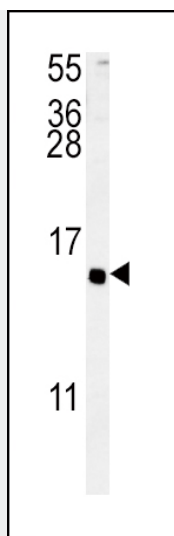
ADCYAP1 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

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

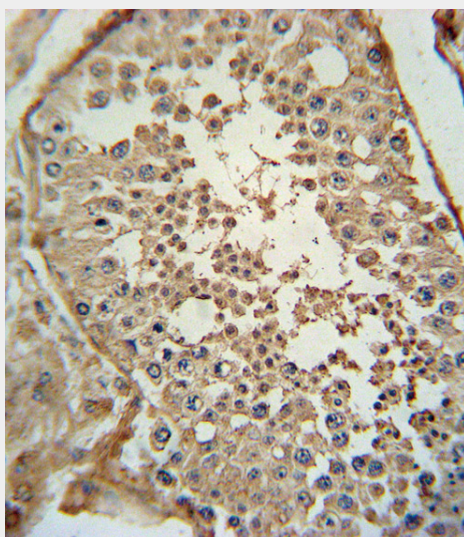
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

ADCYAP1 Antibody (C-term) - Images

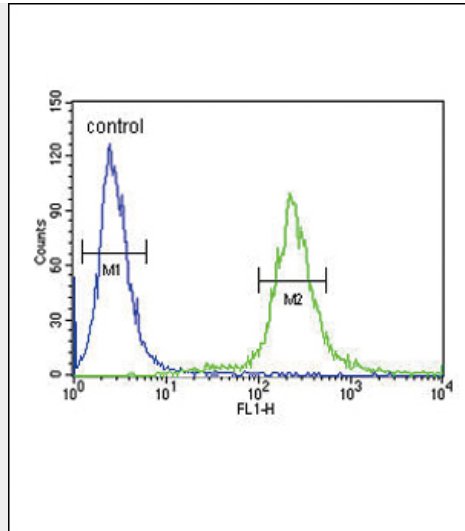
Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of ADCYAP1 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP5668b) with 293 cell followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).



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)