



Rabbit Anti-Natriuretic Peptide Receptor A antibody

SL10405R

Product Name:	Natriuretic Peptide Receptor A
Chinese Name:	利钠肽受体A抗体
Alias:	NPRA; ANP A; ANP-A; ANPa; ANPR-A; ANPRA; ANPRA_HUMAN; Atrial natriuretic peptide A type receptor; Atrial natriuretic peptide receptor 1; Atrial natriuretic peptide receptor A; Atrial natriuretic peptide receptor type A; Atrionatriuretic peptide receptor A; GC A; GC-A; Guanylate cyclase A; Guanylate cyclase; GUC2A; GUCY2A; Natriuretic peptide A type receptor; Natriuretic peptide receptor A/guanylate cyclase A; NPR 1; NPR A; NPR-A; NPR1; NPRA.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	113kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Natriuretic Peptide Receptor A:331-430/1061<Extracellular>
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

PubMed:[PubMed](#)

Guanylyl cyclases, catalyzing the production of cGMP from GTP, are classified as soluble and membrane forms (Garbers and Lowe, 1994 [PubMed 7982997]). The membrane guanylyl cyclases, often termed guanylyl cyclases A through F, form a family of cell-surface receptors with a similar topographic structure: an extracellular ligand-binding domain, a single membrane-spanning domain, and an intracellular region that contains a protein kinase-like domain and a cyclase catalytic domain. GC-A and GC-B function as receptors for natriuretic peptides; they are also referred to as atrial natriuretic peptide receptor A (NPR1) and type B (NPR2; MIM 108961). Also see NPR3 (MIM 108962), which encodes a protein with only the ligand-binding transmembrane and 37-amino acid cytoplasmic domains. NPR1 is a membrane-bound guanylate cyclase that serves as the receptor for both atrial and brain natriuretic peptides (ANP (MIM 108780) and BNP (MIM 600295), respectively).[supplied by OMIM, May 2009]

Function:

Receptor for the atrial natriuretic peptide NPPA/ANP and the brain natriuretic peptide NPPB/BNP which are potent vasoactive hormones playing a key role in cardiovascular homeostasis. Has guanylate cyclase activity upon binding of the ligand.

Subunit:

Homodimer.

Product Detail:**Subcellular Location:**

Membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein.

Post-translational modifications:

Phosphorylation of the protein kinase-like domain is required for full activation by ANP.

Similarity:

Belongs to the adenylyl cyclase class-4/guanylyl cyclase family.

Contains 1 guanylate cyclase domain.

Contains 1 protein kinase domain.

SWISS:

P16066

Gene ID:

4881

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 4881](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 24603](#)Rat

[Omid: 108960](#)Human

[SwissProt: P16066](#)Human

[SwissProt: P18910](#)Rat

[Unigene: 490330](#)Human

[Unigene: 10463](#)Rat

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

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