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Anti-VIP Receptor 1 Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO13028

Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P32241
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for VIP Receptor 1 detection. Tested with WB in Human;Mouse;Rat.
Reconstitution	Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	7433
Other Names	Vasoactive intestinal polypeptide receptor 1, VIP-R-1, Pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide type II receptor, PACAP type II receptor, PACAP-R-2, PACAP-R2, VPAC1, VIPR1
Calculated MW	51547
Application Details	Western blot, 0.1-0.5 □g/ml
Subcellular Localization	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
Tissue Specificity	In lung, HT-29 colonic epithelial cells, Raji B-lymphoblasts. Lesser extent in brain, heart, kidney, liver and placenta. Not expressed in CD4+ or CD8+ T-cells. Expressed in the T-cell lines HARRIS, HuT 78, Jurkat and SUP-T1, but not in the T- cell lines Peer, MOLT-4, HSB and YT.
Source	Eukaryota
Contents	Each vial contains 4mg Trehalose, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na_2HPO_4, 0.05mg NaN_3.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence of human VIP Receptor 1 (QAELRRKWRRWHLQGVLGWNPKYRH).
Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins.
Storage	At -20˚C; for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C; for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C; for a longer time. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Protein Information

Name	VIPR1 (HGNC:12694)
Function	G protein-coupled receptor activated by the neuropeptides vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP) and pituitary adenylate cyclase- activating polypeptide (ADCYAP1/PACAP) (PubMed:35477937, PubMed:36385145, PubMed:8179610). Binds VIP and both PACAP27 and PACAP38 bioactive peptides with the following order of ligand affinity VIP = PACAP27 > PACAP38 (PubMed:35477937, PubMed:8179610). Ligand binding causes a conformation change that triggers signaling via guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) and modulates the activity of downstream effectors. Activates cAMP-dependent pathway (PubMed:35477937, PubMed:36385145, PubMed:8179610).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein
Tissue Location	In lung, HT-29 colonic epithelial cells, Raji B- lymphoblasts. Lesser extent in brain, heart, kidney, liver and placenta. Not expressed in CD4+ or CD8+ T-cells. Expressed in the T- cell lines HARRIS, HuT 78, Jurkat and SUP-T1, but not in the T-cell lines Peer, MOLT-4, HSB and YT.

Background

VIPR1(Vasoactive intestinal polypeptide receptor 1),also known as VIPR,HVR1, is a protein that in humans is encoded by the VIPR1 gene. Distinct subsets of neural, respiratory, gastrointestinal, and immune cells bear specific high-affinity G protein-coupled receptors for VIP, such as VIPR1. The VIPR1 gene is mapped on 3p22.1. The VIPR1 gene was found to span approximately 22 kb and to be comprised of 13 exons (ranging from 42 to 1,400 bp) and 12 introns (ranging from 0.3 to 6.1 kb). One encodes a VIP receptor consisting of 460 amino acids and having 7 putative transmembrane domains, as do other G protein-coupled receptors. Patients with idiopathic achalasia show a significant difference in the distribution of SNPs affecting VIPR1.

Images

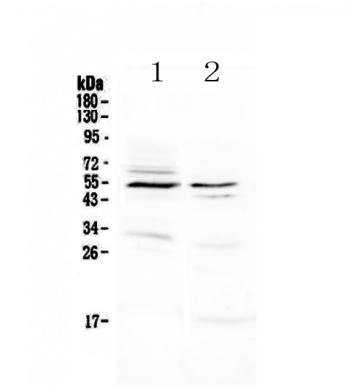


Figure 1. Western blot analysis of VIP Receptor 1 using anti-VIP Receptor 1 antibody (ABO13028).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.