10320 Camino Santa Fe, Suite G San Diego, CA 92121 Tel: 858.875.1900 Fax: 858.875.1999



Natriuretic Peptides A Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP77803

Product Information

ApplicationWB, IPPrimary AccessionP01160ReactivityHumanHostRabbit

Clonality Monoclonal Antibody

Isotype IgG

Conjugate Unconjugated

Immunogen A synthesized peptide derived from human ANP

Purification Affinity Chromatography

Calculated MW 16396

Additional Information

Gene ID 4878

Other Names NPPA

Dilution WB~~1/500-1/1000 IP~~N/A

Format Liquid in 10mM PBS, pH 7.4, 150mM sodium chloride, 0.05% BSA, 0.02%

sodium azide and 50% glycerol.

Storage Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid

freeze/thaw cycles.

Protein Information

Name NPPA

Synonyms ANP, PND

Function [Atrial natriuretic peptide]: Hormone that plays a key role in mediating

cardio-renal homeostasis, and is involved in vascular remodeling and regulating energy metabolism (PubMed: 15741263, PubMed: 16875975,

PubMed: 18835931, PubMed: 21672517, PubMed: 22307324, PubMed: 2532366, PubMed: 2825692, PubMed: 7595132, PubMed: 7720651, PubMed: 8087923, PubMed: 8653797). Acts by specifically binding and stimulating NPR1 to produce cGMP, which in turn activates effector proteins, such as PRKG1, that drive various biological responses (PubMed: 1660465, PubMed: 1672777, PubMed: 21098034, PubMed: 2162527, PubMed: 22307324, PubMed: 25401746, PubMed: 2825692, PubMed: 7720651, PubMed: 8384600, PubMed: 9893117). Regulates vasodilation, natriuresis, diuresis and aldosterone synthesis and is therefore essential for regulating blood pressure, controlling the extracellular

fluid volume and maintaining the fluid-electrolyte balance (PubMed: 2532366, PubMed: 2825692, PubMed: 7595132, PubMed: 7720651, PubMed: 8087923, PubMed:8653797). Also involved in inhibiting cardiac remodeling and cardiac hypertrophy by inducing cardiomyocyte apoptosis and attenuating the growth of cardiomyocytes and fibroblasts (PubMed: 16875975). Plays a role in female pregnancy by promoting trophoblast invasion and spiral artery remodeling in uterus, and thus prevents pregnancy-induced hypertension (By similarity). In adipose tissue, acts in various cGMP- and PKG-dependent pathways to regulate lipid metabolism and energy homeostasis (PubMed: 15741263, PubMed:<u>18835931</u>, PubMed:<u>21672517</u>, PubMed:<u>22307324</u>). This includes up-regulating lipid metabolism and mitochondrial oxygen utilization by activating the AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK), and increasing energy expenditure by acting via MAPK11 to promote the UCP1-dependent thermogenesis of brown adipose tissue (PubMed: 15741263, PubMed: 18835931, PubMed: 21672517, PubMed: 22307324). Binds the clearance receptor NPR3 which removes the hormone from circulation (PubMed:1672777).

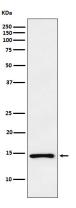
Cellular Location

[Long-acting natriuretic peptide]: Secreted. Note=Detected in blood. [Kaliuretic peptide]: Secreted. Note=Detected in blood [Atrial natriuretic peptide]: Secreted. Perikaryon. Cell projection. Note=Detected in blood (PubMed:15741263, PubMed:18835931, PubMed:2532366, PubMed:7955907, PubMed:7984506, PubMed:8351194, PubMed:8653797, PubMed:8779891). Detected in urine in one study (PubMed:8351194). However, in another study, was not detected in urine (PubMed:7984506). Detected in cytoplasmic bodies and neuronal processes of pyramidal neurons (layers II-VI) (PubMed:30534047) Increased secretion in response to the vasopressin AVP (By similarity) Likely to be secreted in response to an increase in atrial pressure or atrial stretch (PubMed:2532366). In kidney cells, secretion increases in response to activated guanylyl cyclases and increased intracellular cAMP levels (PubMed:9893117). Plasma levels increase 15 minutes after a high-salt meal, and decrease back to normal plasma levels 1 hr later (PubMed:8779891). {ECO:0000250 | UniProtKB:P01161, ECO:0000269 | PubMed:15741263, ECO:0000269 | PubMed:18835931, ECO:0000269 | PubMed:2532366, ECO:0000269 | PubMed:30534047, ECO:0000269 | PubMed:7955907, ECO:0000269 | PubMed:7984506, ECO:0000269 | PubMed:8351194, ECO:0000269 | PubMed:8653797, ECO:0000269 | PubMed:8779891, ECO:0000269 | PubMed:9893117}

Tissue Location

[Urodilatin]: Detected in the kidney distal tubular cells (at protein level) (PubMed:8384600, PubMed:9794555). Present in urine (at protein level) (PubMed:2972874, PubMed:8351194, PubMed:8779891, PubMed:9794555).

Images



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