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

Recombinant Anti-Alpha-1A Adrenergic Receptor Rabbit mAb

Catalog # AP94858

Product Information

Application	WB, FC, IF/IC
Primary Accession	P35348
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Calculated MW	51487

Additional Information

Gene ID	148
Other Names	ADRA1C; Alpha-1A adrenergic receptor; Alpha-1A adrenoreceptor; Alpha-1A adrenoceptor; Alpha-1C adrenergic receptor; Alpha-adrenergic receptor 1c
Target/Specificity	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within human Alpha-1A Adrenergic Receptor. The exact sequence is proprietary.
Dilution	WB~~WB (1/500 - 1/1000) FC~~1:10~50 IF/IC~~N/A
Format	Liquid in PBS, pH 7.4, containing 50% glycerol, 0.2% BSA and 0.01% sodium azide.
Storage	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

Protein Information

Name	ADRA1A (HGNC:277)
Synonyms	ADRA1C
Function	Alpha-1 adrenergic receptors are G protein-coupled receptors for catecholamines that signal through the G(q) family of G proteins, including G(q) and G(11). Upon activation, they stimulate the phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger pathway, leading to calcium release from intracellular stores and activation of protein kinase C (PubMed:37563160). ADRA1A binds the catecholamine ligands norepinephrine and epinephrine (PubMed:18802028, PubMed:37563160, PubMed:7815325, PubMed:8024574, PubMed:8183249, PubMed:8832064). Can also couple to G(14) protein (By similarity). Nuclear ADRA1A forms heterooligomers with ADRA1B to regulate phenylephrine(PE)-stimulated ERK signaling in cardiac myocytes (PubMed:18802028, PubMed:22120526). At the

plasma membrane, ADRA1A interacts with CAVIN4/MURC to regulates ERK activation in cardiomyocytes, contributing to the regulation of cardiac hypertrophy (PubMed:24567387). Additionally, functions as a vasopressor in resistance arteries and plays a role in maintaining normal arterial blood pressure (By similarity).

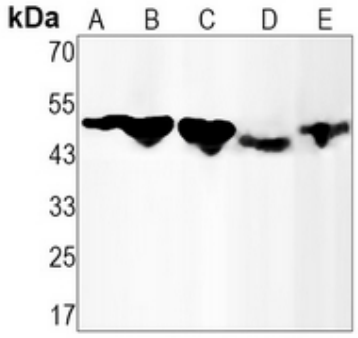
Cellular Location

Nucleus membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasm. Membrane, caveola. Note=Location at the nuclear membrane facilitates heterooligomerization and regulates ERK-mediated signaling in cardiac myocytes (PubMed:18802028, PubMed:22120526) Colocalizes with GNAQ, PLCB1 as well as LAP2 at the nuclear membrane of cardiac myocytes (PubMed:18802028, PubMed:22120526). Colocalizes with CAVIN4 and CAV3 at the plasma membrane and partly within the cytoplasm in cardiomyocytes (PubMed:24567387).

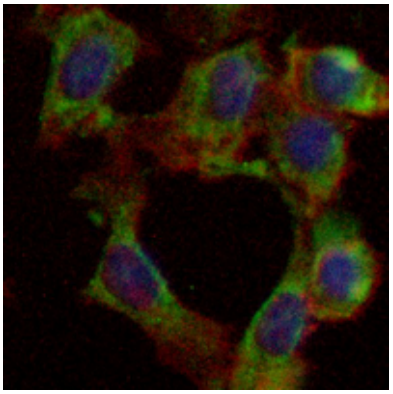
Tissue Location

Expressed in heart, brain, liver and prostate, but not in kidney, lung, adrenal, aorta and pituitary. Within the prostate, expressed in the apex, base, periurethral and lateral lobe. Isoform 4 is the most abundant isoform expressed in the prostate with high levels also detected in liver and heart.

Images



Western blot analysis of Alpha-1A Adrenergic Receptor expression in Hela (A), H9C2 (B), H1792 (C), mouse heart (D), rat heart (E) whole cell lysates. (Predicted band size: 51, 47, 40, 35, 32 kD; Observed band size: 52, 40, 35 kD)



Immunofluorescent analysis of Alpha-1A Adrenergic Receptor staining in HepG2 cells. Formalin-fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 5-10 minutes and blocked with 3% BSA-PBS for 30 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody in 3% BSA-PBS and incubated overnight at 4 °C in a hidified chamber. Cells were washed with PBST and incubated with a AF488-conjugated secondary antibody (green) in PBS at room temperature in the dark. Phalloidin - AF594 was used to stain Actin filaments (red). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclei (blue).