

AR-α1A Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog No: YT0354

Reactivity: Human; Mouse; Rat

Applications: WB;IF;ELISA

Target: AR-α1A

Fields: >>Calcium signaling pathway;>>cGMP-PKG signaling pathway;>>Neuroactive

ligand-receptor interaction;>>AMPK signaling pathway;>>Adrenergic signaling in cardiomyocytes;>>Vascular smooth muscle contraction;>>Salivary secretion

Protein Name: Alpha-1A adrenergic receptor

P35348

P97718

ADRA1A

Human Gene Id: 148

Human Swiss Prot

Gene Name:

No:

Mouse Gene Id: 11549

Mouse Swiss Prot

No:

Rat Gene ld: 29412

Rat Swiss Prot No: P43140

Immunogen : The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human

ADRA1A. AA range:136-185

Specificity: AR-a1A Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of AR-a1A protein.

Formulation : Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.

Source: Polyclonal, Rabbit, IgG

Dilution: WB 1:500 - 1:2000. IF 1:200 - 1:1000. ELISA: 1:10000. Not yet tested in other

1/3



applications.

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-

chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

Concentration: 1 mg/ml

Storage Stability: -15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)

Observed Band: 51kD

Cell Pathway: Calcium; Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction; Vascular smooth muscle

contraction;

Background: Alpha-1-adrenergic receptors (alpha-1-ARs) are members of the G protein-

coupled receptor superfamily. They activate mitogenic responses and regulate growth and proliferation of many cells. There are 3 alpha-1-AR subtypes: alpha-1A, -1B and -1D, all of which signal through the Gq/11 family of G-proteins and different subtypes show different patterns of activation. This gene encodes alpha-1A-adrenergic receptor. Alternative splicing of this gene generates four transcript variants, which encode four different isoforms with distinct C-termini but

having similar ligand binding properties. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

Function: function: This alpha-adrenergic receptor mediates its action by association with

G proteins that activate a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system. Its effect is mediated by G(q) and G(11) proteins.,PTM:Carboxyl-terminal Ser or Thr residues may be phosphorylated.,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,tissue specificity:Heart, brain, liver and prostate, but not in kidney, lung, adrenal, aorta and pituitary. Isoform 4 is the most abundant

isoform expressed in the prostate with high levels also detected in liver and heart.,

Subcellular Location:

Nucleus membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cytoplasm . Membrane, caveola . Location at the nuclear

membrane facilitates heterooligomerization and regulates ERK-mediated signaling in cardiac myocytes. Colocalizes with GNAQ, PLCB1 as well as LAP2

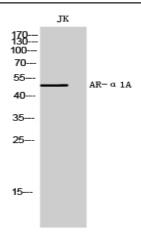
at the nuclear membrane of cardiac myocytes.

Expression: Expressed in heart, brain, liver and prostate, but not in kidney, lung, adrenal,

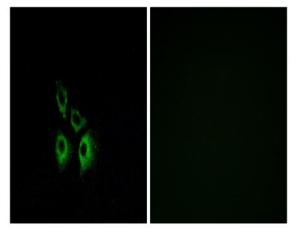
aorta and pituitary. Within the prostate, expressed in the apex, base, periurethral and lateral lobe. Isoform 4 is the most abundant isoform expressed in the prostate

with high levels also detected in liver and heart.

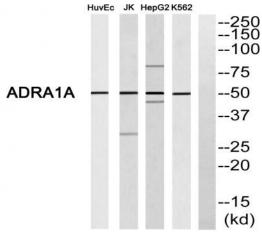
Products Images



Western Blot analysis of JK cells using AR- $\alpha 1A$ Polyclonal Antibody



Immunofluorescence analysis of A549 cells, using ADRA1A Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Western blot analysis of ADRA1A Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the ADRA1A peptide.