

## Product datasheet for **TP501524**

### Adcyap1 (NM\_009625) Mouse Recombinant Protein

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Recombinant Proteins
Description:	Purified recombinant protein of Mouse adenylate cyclase activating polypeptide 1 (Adcyap1), with C-terminal MYC/DDK tag, expressed in HEK293T cells, 20ug
Species:	Mouse
Expression Host:	HEK293T
Expression cDNA Clone or AA Sequence:	>MR201524 protein sequence <b>Red</b> =Cloning site <b>Green</b> =Tags(s)
	MTMCSGARLALLVYGIIMHSSVSCSPAAGLSFPGIRPEDEAYDQDGNPLQDFYDWDPPGVGSPASALRDAYALYYPADRRDVAHEILNEAYRKVLDQLSARKYLQSVVARGAGENLGGSAVDDPAPLTKRHS DGIFTDSY SRYRKQMAVKKYLA AVL GKRYKQRVK NKGRRIAYL
	<b>TRTRPLEQKLISEEDLAANDILDYKDDDDKV</b>
Tag:	C-MYC/DDK
Predicted MW:	19.4 kDa
Concentration:	>0.05 µg/µL as determined by microplate BCA method
Purity:	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Buffer:	25 mM Tris-HCl, 100 mM glycine, pH 7.3, 10% glycerol
Note:	For testing in cell culture applications, please filter before use. Note that you may experience some loss of protein during the filtration process.
Storage:	Store at -80°C after receiving vials.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from the date of receipt of the product under proper storage and handling conditions. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
RefSeq:	<u><a href="#">NP_033755</a></u>
Locus ID:	11516
UniProt ID:	<u><a href="#">O70176</a></u> , <u><a href="#">Q3UYH8</a></u> , <u><a href="#">Q8BJT8</a></u>
RefSeq Size:	2108
Cytogenetics:	17 E5



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RefSeq ORF: 528

Synonyms: P; PACAP

**Summary:** This gene encodes a member of the glucagon superfamily of hormones that have important roles in growth and metabolism. The encoded protein undergoes proteolytic processing to generate mature peptides that function as hypophysiotropic hormones, neurotransmitters, neuromodulators and vasoregulators. Mice lacking the encoded protein exhibit a high rate of early mortality. The surviving adult animals lacking the encoded protein exhibit decreased anxiety, hyperactive behavior and impaired steroidogenesis. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2015]