SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY, INC.

NPR-C (L-23): sc-130830

SANTA CRUZ BIOTECHNOLOGY

The Power to Question

BACKGROUND

The natriuretic peptides are a group of structurally similar peptides that are genetically distinct and play a role in several processes, including cardiovascular, renal and endocrine homeostasis. The atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP) and brain natriuretic peptide (BNP) are derived from myocardial cell origin and are cardiac hormones secreted from the atrium and ventricle of the heart, respectively. The C-type natriuretic peptide (CNP) is derived from endothelial cell origin and acts as an endothelium-derived relaxing factor (EDRF). These peptides mediate their effects through three receptors. NPR-A (also designated GC-A) binds both ANP and BNP, which stimulates 3',5'-cyclic guanosine monophosphate (cGMP) to mediate natriuresis, vasodilation, Renin inhibition, antimitogenesis and lusitropic properties. NPR-B (also designated GC-B) binds CNP and also stimulates cGMP to facilitate vasodilation and growth inhibition. NPR-C, also designated the "clearance" receptor, clears all three peptides, which are subsequently degraded by the ectoenzyme neutral endopeptidase. The natriuretic peptide system plays an important role in hypertension, congestive heart failure, atherosclerosis and renal diseases, and may be a therapeutic target in the treatment of these diseases.

REFERENCES

1. Itoh, H., et al. 1993. Molecular biology and pharmacology of natriuretic peptide system. Nippon Rinsho 51: 1548-1556.
2. Anand-Srivastava, M.B. 1997. Atrial natriuretic peptide-C receptor and membrane signalling in hypertension. J. Hypertens. 15: 815-826.
3. Itoh, H., et al. 1997. Natriuretic peptide system. Nippon Rinsho 55: 1923-1936.
4. Chen, H.H., et al. 1999. The natriuretic peptides in heart failure: diagnostic and therapeutic potentials. Proc. Assoc. Am. Physicians 111: 406-416.
5. Chen, H.H., et al. 2000. Natriuretic peptides in the patho-physiology of congestive heart failure. Curr. Cardiol. Rep. 2: 198-205.
6. Muller, D., et al 2000. Guanylyl cyclase-B represents the predominant natriuretic peptide receptor expressed at exceptionally high levels in the pineal gland. Brain Res. Mol. Brain Res. 75: 321-339.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: NPR3 (human) mapping to 5p13.3.

SOURCE

NPR-C (L-23) is a purified rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a peptide mapping near the N-terminus of NPR-C of human origin.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG in 1.0 ml PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, **DO NOT FREEZE**. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

APPLICATIONS

NPR-C (L-23) is recommended for detection of NPR-C of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500), immunohistochemistry (including paraffin-embedded sections) (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500) and solid phase ELISA (starting dilution 1:30, dilution range 1:30-1:3000).

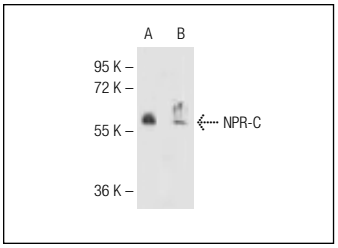
Suitable for use as control antibody for NPR-C siRNA (h): sc-40129, NPR-C shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-40129-SH and NPR-C shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-40129-V.

Molecular Weight of NPR-C: 64-66 kDa.

RECOMMENDED SECONDARY REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support (secondary) reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2004 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:100,000) or Cruz Marker™ compatible goat anti-rabbit IgG-HRP: sc-2030 (dilution range: 1:2000-1:5000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, TBS Blotto A Blocking Reagent: sc-2333 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunofluorescence: use goat anti-rabbit IgG-FITC: sc-2012 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) or goat anti-rabbit IgG-TR: sc-2780 (dilution range: 1:100-1:400) with UltraCruz™ Mounting Medium: sc-24941. 3) Immunohistochemistry: use ImmunoCruz™: sc-2051 or ABC: sc-2018 rabbit IgG Staining Systems.

DATA



NPR-C (L-23): sc-130830. Western blot analysis of NPR-C expression in NCI-H460 (**A**) and HL-60 (**B**) whole cell lysates.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com or our catalog for detailed protocols and support products.