



Rabbit Anti-AVPR1B antibody

SL11800R

Product Name:	AVPR1B
Chinese Name:	抗利尿激素受体1B抗体
Alias:	AVP Receptor V3; Antidiuretic hormone receptor 1b; Arginine vasopressin receptor 1B; Arginine vasopressin receptor 3; AVPR V1b; AVPR V3; Avpr1b; AVPR3; Pituitary vasopressin receptor 3; V1bR; V1BR_HUMAN; Vasopressin V1b receptor; Vasopressin V3 receptor; VPR3.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	47kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human AVP Receptor V3:23-120/424<Extracellular>
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Vasopressin (AVP), the antidiuretic hormone, is a cyclic nonpeptide that is involved in the regulation of body fluid osmolality (1-3). AVP mediates its effects through a family of G-protein coupled receptors, the vasopressin receptors type V1a, V2 and V3 (also

designated V1b) (1,2). The AVP receptor V1a is responsible for several functions, including blood vessel constriction, liver glycogenolysis and platelet adhesion (3). It is detected as a full length protein and a shorter protein, which results from proteolytic cleavage of its amino terminus (4). The V1a receptor is coupled to Gq/11 protein, which increases the intracellular calcium concentration (3). The human AVP receptor V2 gene maps to chromosome Xq28 and is expressed in lung and kidney (5,6). Mutations in the V2 receptor result in nephrogenic diabetes insipidus (NDI), a rare X-linked disorder characterized by the inability of the kidney to concentrate urine in response to AVP (5,7). The AVP Receptor V2 activates the Gs protein and the cyclic AMP second messenger system (7). The AVP receptor V3 is preferentially expressed in the pituitary and stimulates the release of adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) in response to AVP by mobilizing intracellular calcium stores (8). AVP receptor antagonists may have potential therapeutic effects in hypertension, congestive heart failure, nephrotic syndrome and ACTH-secreting tumors (2).

Function:

Receptor for arginine vasopressin. The activity of this receptor is mediated by G proteins which activate a phosphatidyl-inositol-calcium second messenger system.

Subcellular Location:

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Similarity:

Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family. Vasopressin/oxytocin receptor subfamily.

SWISS:

P47901

Gene ID:

553

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 553](#) Human

[Omim: 600264](#) Human

[SwissProt: P47901](#) Human

[Unigene: 1372](#) Human

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

