



Rabbit Anti-Arginine vasopressin antibody

SL37002R

Product Name:	Arginine vasopressin
Chinese Name:	抗利尿激素/血管升压素/加压素/血管加压素抗体
Alias:	Vasopressin; Antidiuretic Hormone; Arginine Vasopressin; ADH; Arginine vasopressin neurophysin II; ARVP; AVP; AVP NPII; AVRP; Vasopressin neurophysin 2 copeptin precursor; Vasopressin neurophysin II copeptin; VP; NEU2_HUMAN.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
Applications:	ELISA=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:	1.084kDa
Cellular localization:	Secretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/1ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated Arginine vasopressin:
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, also known as arginine vasopressin (AVP) or antidiuretic hormone (ADH), is a posterior pituitary hormone that is synthesised in the hypothalamus. Vasopressin is synthesised as a precursor protein that consists of arginine vasopressin and two associated proteins, neurophysin 2 and the glycopeptide copeptin. Vasopressin,

together with its carrier protein neurophysin II, is packaged into neurosecretory vesicles and transported axonally to the nerve endings in the neurohypophysis, where it is either stored or secreted into the bloodstream. Vasopressin acts as a growth factor by enhancing pH regulation through acid-base transport systems. It has a direct antidiuretic action on the kidney and also causes vasoconstriction of the peripheral vessels. Vasopressin can also contract smooth muscle during parturition and lactation. It also plays a role in cognition, tolerance, adaptation and complex sexual and maternal behaviour, as well as in the regulation of water excretion and cardiovascular functions. Mutations in the vasopressin precursor cause autosomal dominant neurohypophyseal diabetes insipidus (ADNDI), which is characterised by persistent thirst, polydipsia and polyuria.

Function:

Neurophysin 2 specifically binds vasopressin. Vasopressin has a direct antidiuretic action on the kidney, it also causes vasoconstriction of the peripheral vessels.

Subcellular Location:

Secreted.

DISEASE:

Defects in AVP are the cause of autosomal dominant neurohypophyseal diabetes insipidus (ADNDI) [MIM:125700]. ADNDI is characterized by persistent thirst, polydipsia and polyuria. The disease is transmitted in an autosomal dominant mode and appears to be largely if not completely penetrant.

Defects in AVP are the cause of autosomal recessive neurohypophyseal diabetes insipidus (ARNDI) [MIM:125700]. ARNDI is characterized by persistent thirst, polydipsia and polyuria. Most mutations are hypothesized to trigger neurodegeneration via disruption of preproAVP-NPII processing.

Similarity:

Belongs to the vasopressin/oxytocin family.

SWISS:

P01185

CAS:

551

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 551](#)Human

[Omim: 192340](#)Human

[SwissProt: P01185](#)Human

[Unigene: 89648](#)Human

Important Note:

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

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