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Arginine vasopressin Rabbit pAb

Catalog # AP97393

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, E
Predicted	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	1 KDa
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated Arginine vasopressin
Epitope Specificity	CYFQNCPRG-NH_2 (Disulfide bond 1,6)
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the vasopressin/oxytocin family.
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.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	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 persistant thirst, polydipsia and polyuria.

Additional Information

Other Names	ADH; ARVP; AVP-NPII; AVRP; VP; NEU2_HUMAN; AVP; arginine vasopressin; antidiuretic hormone; neurophysin II; diabetes insipidus; neurohypophyseal; prepro-AVP-NP II; prepro-arginine-vasopressin-neurophysin II; copeptin; argipressin
Dilution	IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,ICC/IF=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500,ELISA=1:5000-10000
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. 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.
Name	Arginine vasopressin Rabbit pAb
Function	Neurophysin 2 specifically binds vasopressin. Vasopressin has a direct antidiuretic action on the kidney, it also causes vasoconstriction of the peripheral vessels.

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.