

ADH AVP ARVP Antibody FITC Conjugated

Catalog No: #C03804F

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.comSupport: tech@signalwayantibody.com

Description

Product Name	ADH AVP ARVP Antibody FITC Conjugated
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Purified by Protein A.
Applications	IF
Species Reactivity	Hu
Immunogen Description	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ADH (CYAEDCPRG-NH ₂)
Conjugates	FITC
Target Name	ADH AVP ARVP
Other Names	Antidiuretic Hormone; Arginine Vasopressin; ADH; Arginine vasopressin neurophysin II; ARVP; AVP; AVP NPII; AVRP; Vasopressin neurophysin 2 copeptin precursor; Vasopressin neurophysin II copeptin; VP.
Accession No.	NCBI Gene ID551
Uniprot	P01185
GeneID	551;
Excitation Emission	494nm 518nm
Concentration	1mg ml
Formulation	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Application Details

IF=1:50-200

Background

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.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only