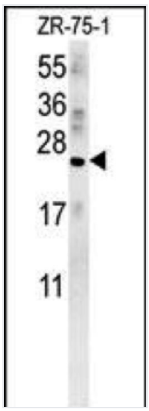
AVP Antibody – Rabbit Polyclonal

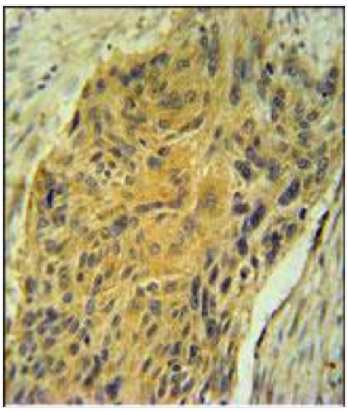
PRODUCT OVERVIEW

Product Name	AVP, Polyclonal Antibody
Full Product Name	AVP, ID (AVP, ARVP, VP, Vasopressin-neurophysin 2-copeptin, AVP-NPII, Arg-vasopressin, Arginine-vasopressin, Neurophysin 2, Neurophysin-II, Copeptin) (APC)
Product Gene Name	anti-AVP antibody
Product Synonym Names	AVP; ARVP; VP; Vasopressin-neurophysin 2-copeptin; AVP-NPII; Arg-vasopressin; Arginine-vasopressin; Neurophysin 2; Neurophysin-II; Copeptin
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Form/Format	Supplied as a liquid in PBS, pH 7.2. No preservative added. Labeled with Allophycocyanin (APC).
Purity/Purification	Purified by Protein A Affinity Chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	Store product at 4 degree C in the dark. DO NOT FREEZE! Stable at 4 degree C for 12 months after receipt as an undiluted liquid. Dilute required amount only prior to immediate use. Further dilutions can be made in assay buffer. Caution: APC conjugates are sensitive to light. For maximum recovery of product, centrifuge the original vial prior to removing the cap.
Molecular Weight	17,325 Da
OMIM	125700
3D Structure	ModBase 3D Structure for P01185
Immunogen	AVP antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 109-138 amino acids from the Central region of human AVP.
Conjugate	APC
Note	Preservative Free
Special Handling	Light sensitive
Product Categories/Family for anti-AVP antibody	Antibodies; Hormones; Steroids
Applications Tested/Suitable for anti-AVP antibody	Immunofluorescence (IF), FLISA, Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Western Blot (WB)
Application Notes for anti-AVP antibody	IF: 1:10-50 FLISA: 1:1,000 IHC: 1:50-100 WB: 1:100-500 Applications are based on unconjugated antibody.

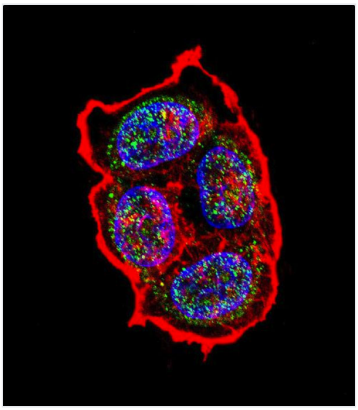
Related Product Information for anti-AVP antibody	This gene encodes a precursor protein consisting of arginine vasopressin and two associated proteins, neurophysin 2 and a glycopeptide, copeptin. Arginine vasopressin is a posterior pituitary hormone which is synthesized in the supraoptic nucleus and paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus. Along with its carrier protein, neurophysin 2, it 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. The precursor is thought to be activated while it is being transported along the axon to the posterior pituitary. Arginine 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. This hormone can contract smooth muscle during parturition and lactation. It is also involved in cognition, tolerance, adaptation and complex sexual and maternal behaviour, as well as in the regulation of water excretion and cardiovascular functions.
Product References and Citations for anti-AVP antibody	Abu Libdeh, A., et al. Eur. J. Endocrinol. 162(2):221-226(2010). Cirillo, M. Kidney Int. 77(1):5-6(2010). Meijer, E., et al. Kidney Int. 77(1):29-36(2010). Birk, J., et al. J. Cell. Sci. 122 (PT 21), 3994-4002 (2009).
Other Notes	Small volumes of anti-AVP antibody vial(s) may occasionally become entrapped in the seal of the product vial during shipment and storage. If necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the container`s cap. Certain products may require to ship with dry ice and additional dry ice fee may apply.
Searchable Terms for AVP purchase	MBS6276932 is an antibody targeting AVP. Also known as AVP, ID (AVP, ARVP, VP, Vasopressin-neurophysin 2-copeptin, AVP-NPII, Arg-vasopressin, Arginine-vasopressin, Neurophysin 2, Neurophysin-II, Copeptin) (APC). Reactive in Human. Host: Rabbit.



Western Blot (WB) of anti-AVP antibody
AVP Antibody (Center) western blot analysis in ZR-75-1 cell line lysates (15ug/lane).This demonstrates the AVP antibody detected the AVP protein (arrow).



Immunohistochemistry (IHC) of anti-AVP antibody
AVP Antibody (Center) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human lung carcinoma followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining.



Immunofluorescence (IF) of anti-AVP antibody
Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of AVP Antibody (Center) with ZR-75-1 cell followed by Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit lgG (green).Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor 555 phalloidin (red).DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).

ADDITIONAL DETAILS

NCBI/Uniprot data below describe general gene information for AVP. It may not necessarily be applicable to this product.

NCBI GI #	13259533

NCBI GeneID	551
NCBI Accession #	NP_000481.2
UniProt Primary Accession #	P01185
UniProt Secondary Accession #	O14935; A0AV35
UniProt Related Accession #	P01185
GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_000490.4
NCBI Official Full Name	vasopressin-neurophysin 2-copeptin preproprotein
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	arginine vasopressin
NCBI Official Symbol	AVP
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	VP; ADH; ARVP; AVRP; AVP-NPII
UniProt Protein Name	Vasopressin-neurophysin 2-copeptin
UniProt Synonym Protein Names	AVP-NPIICleaved into the following 3 chains:Arg-vasopressinAlternative name(s):Arginine-vasopressin
Protein Family	Neurophysin
UniProt Gene Name	AVP
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	ARVP; VP
UniProt Entry Name	NEU2_HUMAN
NCBI Protein Information	vasopressin-neurophysin 2-copeptin; antidiuretic hormone; neurohypophyseal; prepro-AVP-NP II; prepro-arginine-vasopressin-neurophysin II; vasopressin-neurophysin II-copeptin
NCBI Summary for AVP	This gene encodes a precursor protein consisting of arginine vasopressin and two associated proteins, neurophysin 2 and a glycopeptide, copeptin. Arginine vasopressin is a posterior pituitary hormone which is synthesized in the supraoptic nucleus and paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus. Along with its carrier protein, neurophysin 2, it 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. The precursor is thought to be activated while it is being transported along the axon to the posterior pituitary. Arginine 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. This hormone can contract smooth muscle during parturition and lactation. It is also involved in cognition, tolerance, adaptation and complex sexual and maternal behaviour, as well as in the regulation of water excretion and cardiovascular functions. Mutations in this gene cause autosomal dominant neurohypophyseal diabetes insipidus (ADNDI). [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2010]

UniProt Comments for AVP	AVP: Neurophysin 2 specifically binds vasopressin. Defects in AVP are the cause of diabetes insipidus, neurohypophyseal (NDI). A disease characterized by persistent thirst, polydipsia and polyuria. Affected individuals are apparently normal at birth, but characteristically develop symptoms of vasopression deficiency during childhood. Belongs to the vasopressin/oxytocin family. Protein type: Hormone; Secreted; Secreted, signal peptide Chromosomal Location of Human Ortholog: 20p13 Cellular Component: extracellular space; dendrite; extracellular region; cytosol; secretory granule Molecular Function: neuropeptide hormone activity; signal transducer activity; V1A vasopressin receptor binding; caspase inhibitor activity; neurohypophyseal hormone activity; V1B vasopressin receptor binding; receptor binding; protein kinase activity Biological Process: response to nicotine; circadian rhythm; water transport; positive regulation of glutamate secretion; positive regulation of cellular pH reduction; locomotory behavior; positive regulation of systemic arterial blood pressure; negative regulation of caspase activity; signal transduction; protein amino acid phosphorylation; elevation of cytosolic calcium ion concentration; cell-cell signaling; hyperosmotic salinity response; positive regulation of cAMP biosynthetic process; positive regulation of cell proliferation; transmembrane transport; positive regulation of prostaglandin biosynthetic process; penile erection; grooming behavior; vasoconstriction; sodium-independent organic anion transport; generation of precursor metabolites and energy; maternal behavior; response to testosterone stimulus; social behavior; positive regulation of cell growth; positive regulation of peptidyl-serine phosphorylation; negative regulation of female receptivity; response to ethanol; negative regulation of transmission of nerve impulse; positive regulation of vasoconstriction; renal water homeostasis; negative regulation of apoptosis Disease: Diabetes Insipidus, Neurohypophyseal
Research Articles on AVP	**1.** Serum levels of cortisol, copeptin, and their ratio could differentiate severe sickle cell anemia from mild or moderate disease.
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