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Datasheet for ABIN1393399  
**anti-AVPR1B antibody (AA 23-120) (Biotin)**

### Overview

Quantity:	100 µL
Target:	AVPR1B
Binding Specificity:	AA 23-120
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This AVPR1B antibody is conjugated to Biotin
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), ELISA, Immunohistochemistry (Paraffin-embedded Sections) (IHC (p)), Immunohistochemistry (Frozen Sections) (IHC (fro))

### Product Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human AVP Receptor V3
Isotype:	IgG
Predicted Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Cow, Pig, Horse
Purification:	Purified by Protein A.

### Target Details

Target:	AVPR1B
Alternative Name:	AVPR1B/AVP Receptor V3 ( <a href="#">AVPR1B Products</a> )
Background:	Synonyms: Antidiuretic hormone receptor 1b, Arginine vasopressin receptor 1B, Arginine

## Target Details

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vasopressin receptor 3, AVPR V1b, AVPR V3, Avpr1b, AVPR3, Pituitary vasopressin receptor 3, V1bR, V1BR\_HUMAN, Vasopressin V1b receptor, Vasopressin V3 receptor, VPR3.

Background: 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).

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Pathways: [Regulation of Systemic Arterial Blood Pressure by Hormones](#)

## Application Details

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Application Notes: WB 1:300-5000  
IHC-P 1:200-400  
IHC-F 1:100-500

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Restrictions: For Research Use only

## Handling

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Format: Liquid

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Concentration: 1 µg/µL

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Buffer: Aqueous buffered solution containing 0.01M TBS (pH 7.4) with 1 % BSA, 0.03 % Proclin300 and 50 % Glycerol.

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Preservative: ProClin

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Precaution of Use: This product contains ProClin: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, which should be

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## Handling

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handled by trained staff only.

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Storage: -20 °C

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Storage Comment: Store at -20°C for 12 months.

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Expiry Date: 12 months