

Datasheet for ABIN286067

anti-Vasopressin antibody



Alternative Name:

Background:



Overview	
Quantity:	100 μL
Target:	Vasopressin (AVP)
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Conjugate:	This Vasopressin antibody is un-conjugated
Application:	Western Blotting (WB), Immunohistochemistry (IHC), Immunocytochemistry (ICC)
Product Details	
Immunogen:	Vasopressin antibody was raised in rabbit using arginine vasopressin-thyroglobulin as the immunogen.
Specificity:	This monoclonal antibody reacts with both free and conjugated FITC.
Cross-Reactivity (Details):	This antibody reacts with rat, mouse, human, sheep and rabbit. Less than 1% cross-reactivity with oxytocin.
Target Details	
Target:	Vasopressin (AVP)

Arginine vasopressin (AVP) is a neurohypophysial hormone found in most mammals, including humans. Vasopressin is a peptide hormone that controls the reabsorption of molecules in the

tubules of the kidneys by affecting the tissue's permeability. It also increases peripheral

Vasopressin (AVP Products)

Target Details

rarget Details	
	vascular resistance, which in turn increases arterial blood pressure. It plays a key role in
	homeostasis, and the regulation of water, glucose, and salts in the blood.
Pathways:	cAMP Metabolic Process
Application Details	
Application Notes:	ICC: 1:1,000-1:200,000, IHC: 1:5,000-1:10,000, WB: 1:1,000
	Optimal conditions should be determined by the investigator.
Restrictions:	For Research Use only
Handling	
Format:	Liquid
Concentration:	Lot specific
Buffer:	Serum, with 0.1 % NaN3.
Preservative:	Sodium azide
Precaution of Use:	This product contains Sodium Azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, which
	should be handled by trained staff only.
Handling Advice:	Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
	Dilute only prior to immediate use.
Storage:	-20 °C
Storage Comment:	Aliquot and store at -20 °C.
Publications	
Product cited in:	Aujla, Bora, Monahan, Sweedler, Raetzman: "The Notch effector gene Hes1 regulates migration
	of hypothalamic neurons, neuropeptide content and axon targeting to the pituitary." in:
	Developmental biology, Vol. 353, Issue 1, pp. 61-71, (2011) (PubMed).