

www.bioss.com.cn sales@bioss.com.cn techsupport@bioss.com.cn 400-901-9800

AVPR1B Rabbit pAb

Catalog Number: bs-11800R

Target Protein: AVPR1B Concentration: 1mg/ml

Form: Liquid

Host: Rabbit
Clonality: Polyclonal

Isotype: IgG

Applications: WB (1:500-2000), IHC-P (1:100-500), IHC-F (1:100-500), IF (1:100-500), ICC/IF (1:100-500),

ELISA (1:5000-10000)

Reactivity: (predicted:Human, Mouse, Rat, Pig, Cow, Dog, Horse)

Predicted MW: 47 kDa

Subcellular Cell membrane

Locations:

Entrez Gene: 553 Swiss Prot: P47901

Source: KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human AVP Receptor V3: 23-120/424.

Purification: affinity purified by Protein A

Storage: 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

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 adrenocorticotropic 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).

PRODUCT SPECIFIC PUBLICATIONS

