
AQP9 Antibody Blocking Peptide

Catalog Number: bs-2060P

Activity: Not tested

Purification: HPLC

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

Background:

Water is a critical component of all living cells. Interestingly, tissue membranes show a great degree of water permeability. Mammalian red cells, renal proximal tubules, and descending thin limb of Henle are extraordinarily permeable to water. Water crosses hydrophobic plasma membranes either by simple diffusion or through a facilitative transport mechanism mediated by special protein "aquaporin". A new member of AQP family, Aquaporin-9 (AQP9), has been cloned from human leukocytes by homology cloning (Ishibashi et al. 1997). It is mostly homologous with AQP3 and AQP7 (54-48% identity). AQP9 (295 AA) is primarily expressed in peripheral leukocytes, and lesser amounts in liver, lung and spleen. AQP9 is permeable to water and urea. Unlike AQP3 and AQP7, it did not facilitate glycerol transport. AQP families of proteins are predicted to contain six transmembrane domains. The N and C-terminus are predicted to be cytoplasmic. A new member of the AQP family, AQP9, has been cloned from human leukocytes. It is homologous with AQP3 and AQP7 (54-48% identity). AQP9 (295aa) is primarily expressed in peripheral leukocytes, and in lesser amounts in liver, lung and spleen. AQP9 is permeable to water and urea. Unlike AQP3 and AQP7, it does not facilitate glycerol transport. AQP families of proteins are predicted to contain six transmembrane domains. The N and C-terminus are predicted to be cytoplasmic.

Other Aliases:

aquaporin Protein -9; AQP 9; AQP9; Aquaporin9; HsT 17287; HsT17287; Small solute channel 1; SSC 1; SSC1.