abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-Vasopressin antibody ab39363

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Overview

Product name Anti-Vasopressin antibody

Description Rabbit polyclonal to Vasopressin

Host species Rabbit

Tested applications
Suitable for: IHC-FoFr
Species reactivity
Reacts with: Rat, Pig

Immunogen Full length native protein (purified)

General notes

The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years.

Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets

your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be

found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form Liquid

Storage instructions Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Upon delivery aliquot. Store at -20°C long

term.

Storage buffer Preservative: 0.09% Sodium azide

Constituent: PBS

Purity Whole antiserum

Clonality Polyclonal

Isotype IgG

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab39363 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Application	Abreviews	Notes
IHC-FoFr		Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Target

Relevance

Vasopressin, also known as arginine vasopressin (AVP) or antidiuretic hormone (ADH), is a posterior pituitary hormone that is synthesised in the hypothalamus. Vasopressin is synthesised as a precursor protein that consists of arginine vasopressin and two associated proteins, neurophysin 2 and the glycopeptide copeptin. Vasopressin, together with its carrier protein neurophysin II, 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. 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. Vasopressin can also contract smooth muscle during parturition and lactation. It also plays a role in cognition, tolerance, adaptation and complex sexual and maternal behaviour, as well as in the regulation of water excretion and cardiovascular functions. Mutations in the vasopressin precursor cause autosomal dominant neurohypophyseal diabetes insipidus (ADNDI), which is characterised by persistant thirst, polydipsia and polyuria.

Cellular localization

Secreted

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