



Anti-Vasopressin polyclonal antibody (CABTB8644)

This product is for research use only and is not intended for diagnostic use.

PRODUCT INFORMATION

Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human ADH (CYAEDCPRG-NH2)
Isotype	IgG
Source/Host	Rabbit
Species Reactivity	Human
Purification	Affinity purified by Protein A
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Applications	WB, ELISA, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF
Format	Lyophilized or Liquid
Buffer	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	None
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C.

BACKGROUND

Introduction	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 persistent thirst, polydipsia and polyuria.
