

DNAXPAb

Hard-to-Find  
Antibody

## AVP DNAXPab

Catalog # H00000551-W01P

Size 200 ug

## Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against a full-length human AVP DNA using DNAX™ Immune technology.
Technology	<a href="#">DNAX™ Immune</a>
Immunogen	Full-length human DNA
Sequence	CYFQNCPRGGKRAMSDLELRQCLPCGPGGKGRCFGPSICCADELGCFVGTAEALRCQEENYLP SPCQSGQKACGSGGRCAAFGVCCNDESCVTEPECREGFHRRARASDRSNATQLDGPAGALLL RLVQLAGAPEPFEPAPDAY
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against mammalian transfected lysate.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

## Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- Immunofluorescence (Transfected cell)
- Flow Cytometry (Transfected cell)

## Gene Info — AVP

Entrez GeneID [551](#)

GeneBank Accession# [NM\\_000490.4](#)

Protein Accession# [NP\\_000481.2](#)

Gene Name AVP

Gene Alias ADH, ARVP, AVP-NPIL, AVRP, VP

Gene Description arginine vasopressin

Omim ID [125700 192340](#)

Gene Ontology [Hyperlink](#)

**Gene Summary**

This gene encodes a precursor protein consisting of arginine vasopressin and two associated proteins, neurophysin II and a glycopeptide, copeptin. Arginine vasopressin is a posterior pituitary hormone which is synthesized in the supraoptic nucleus and paraventricular nucleus of the hypothalamus. Along with its carrier protein, neurophysin II, it 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. The precursor is thought to be activated while it is being transported along the axon to the posterior pituitary. Arginine 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. This hormone can contract smooth muscle during parturition and lactation. It is also involved in cognition, tolerance, adaptation and complex sexual and maternal behaviour, as well as in the regulation of water excretion and cardiovascular functions. Mutations in this gene cause autosomal dominant neurohypophyseal diabetes insipidus (ADNDI). [provided by RefSeq]

**Other Designations** OTTHUMP00000030089|antidiuretic hormone|arginine vasopressin-neurophysin II|neurohypophyseal|vasopressin-neurophysin II-copeptin

## Pathway

- [Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction](#)
- [Vascular smooth muscle contraction](#)

## Disease

- [Anorexia Nervosa](#)
- [Bulimia](#)

- [Depressive Disorder](#)
- [Diabetes Insipidus](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Mental Disorders](#)
- [Mood Disorders](#)
- [Panic Disorder](#)
- [Psychiatric Status Rating Scales](#)