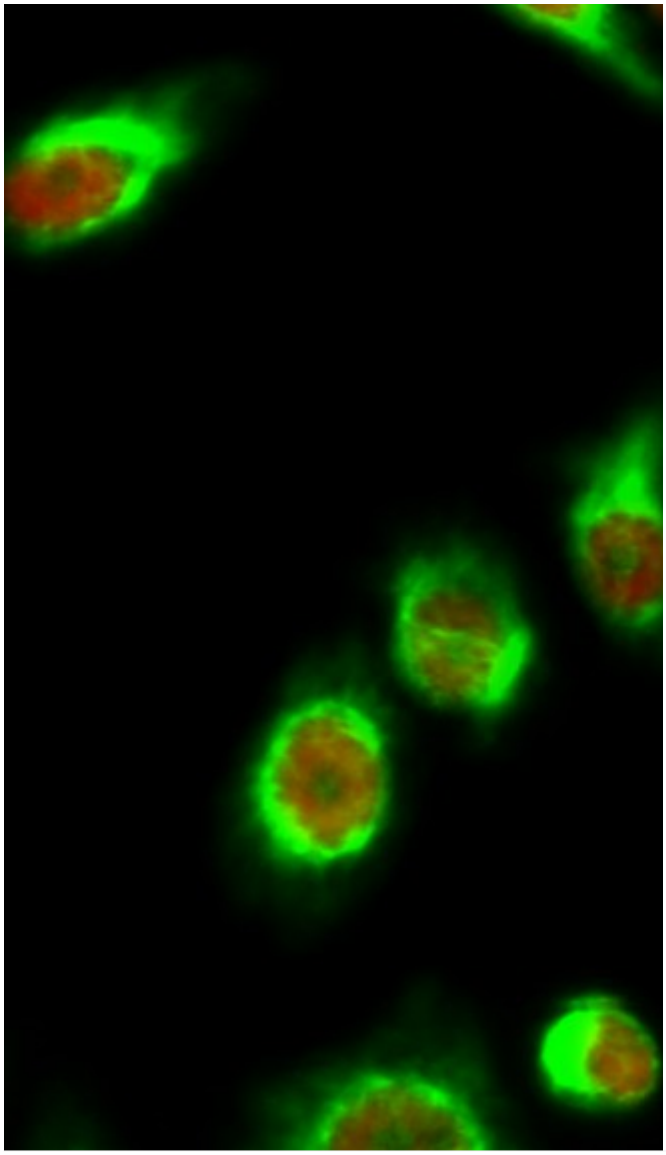
AQP2 Polyclonal Antibody

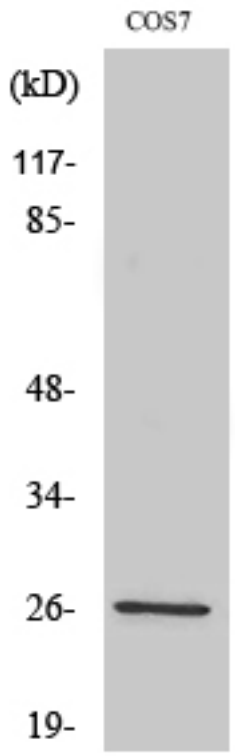
Catalog No	BYab-31986
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Mouse;Rat;Monkey;Dog
Applications	WB;IHC;IF;ELISA
Gene Name	AQP2
Protein Name	Aquaporin-2
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human Aquaporin 2. AA range:222-271
Specificity	AQP2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of AQP2 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/10000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	AQP2; Aquaporin-2; AQP-2; ADH water channel; Aquaporin-CD; AQP-CD; Collecting duct water channel protein; WCH-CD; Water channel protein for renal collecting duct
Observed Band	29kD
Cell Pathway	Apical cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Basolateral cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Golgi apparatus, trans-Golgi network membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein . Shuttles from vesicles to the apical membrane (PubMed:15509592). Vasopressin-regulated phosphorylation is required for translocation to the apical cell membrane (PubMed:15509592). PLEKHA8/FAPP2 is required to transport AQP2 from the TGN to sites where AQP2 is phosphorylated (By similarity). .
Tissue Specificity	Expressed in collecting tubules in kidney medulla (at protein level) (PubMed:7510718). Detected in kidney (PubMed:7510718).

Function	disease:Defects in AQP2 are the cause of diabetes insipidus nephrogenic autosomal (ANDI) [MIM:125800]; also known as diabetes insipidus nephrogenic type 2. ANDI is caused by the inability of the renal collecting ducts to absorb water in response to arginine vasopressin. It is characterized by excessive water drinking (polydypsia), excessive urine excretion (polyuria), persistent hypotonic urine, and hypokalemia. Inheritance can be autosomal dominant or recessive.,domain:Aquaporins contain two tandem repeats each containing three membrane-spanning domains and a pore-forming loop with the signature motif Asn-Pro-Ala (NPA).,function:Forms a water-specific channel that provides the plasma membranes of renal collecting duct with high permeability to water, thereby permitting water to move in the direction of an osmotic gradient.,online information:AQP2 pages,PTM:Ser-256 phosphorylation is nec
Background	This gene encodes a water channel protein located in the kidney collecting tubule. It belongs to the MIP/aquaporin family, some members of which are clustered together on chromosome 12q13. Mutations in this gene have been linked to autosomal dominant and recessive forms of nephrogenic diabetes insipidus. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2008],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

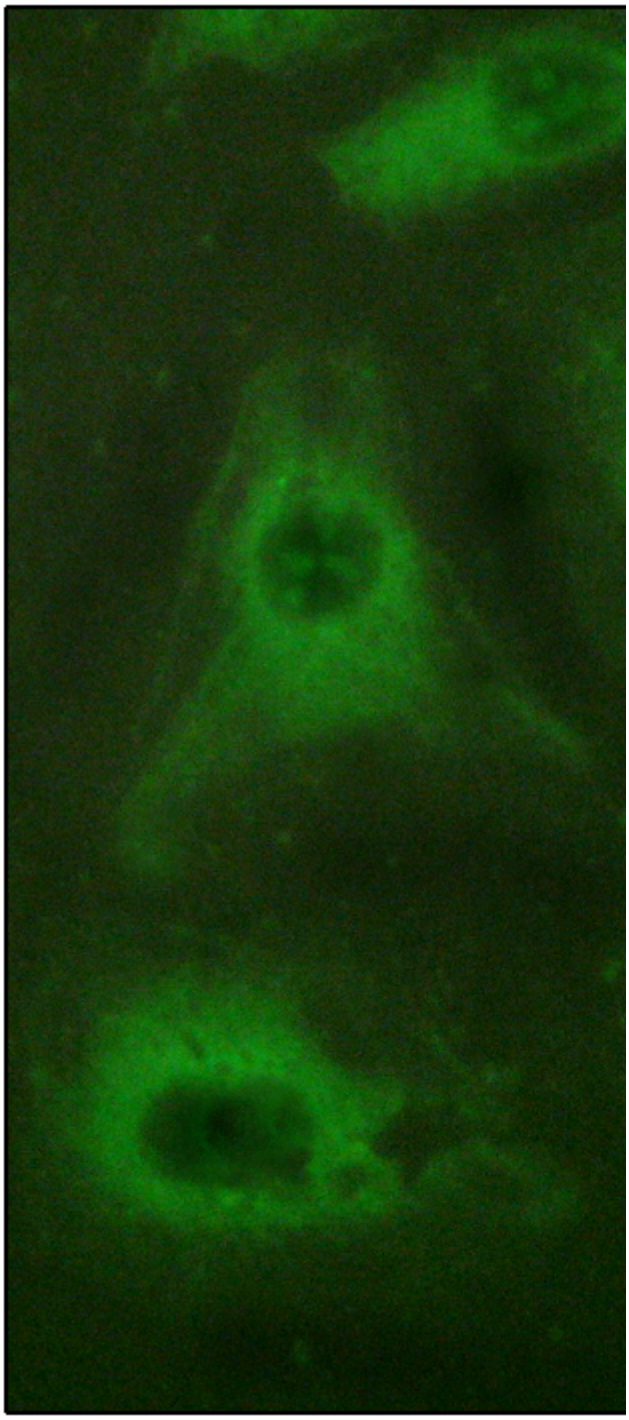
Products Images



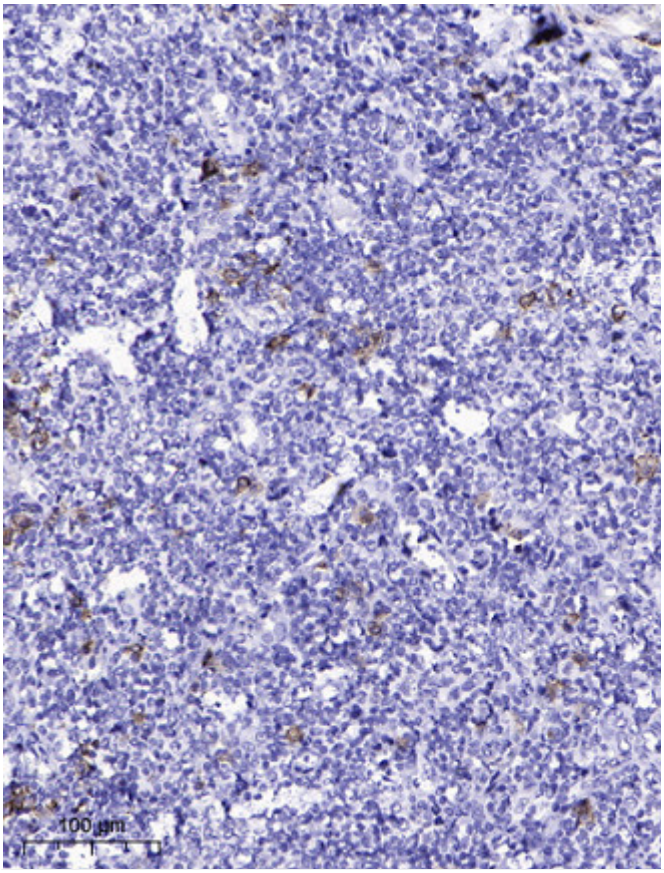
Immunofluorescence analysis of Hela cell. 1,AQP2 Polyclonal Antibody(green) was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). (red) was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Goat Anti Rabbit Alexa Fluor 488 Catalog:RS3211 was diluted at 1:1000(room temperature, 50min). Goat Anti Mouse Alexa Fluor 594 Catalog:RS3608 was diluted at 1:1000(room temperature, 50min).



Western Blot analysis of various cells using AQP2 Polyclonal Antibody



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using Aquaporin 2 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human tonsil. 1, Antibody was diluted at 1:200(4° overnight). 2, Tris-EDTA,pH9.0 was used for antigen retrieval. 3,Secondary antibody was diluted at 1:200(room temperature, 45min).