

## AVP Receptor V2 Polyclonal Antibody

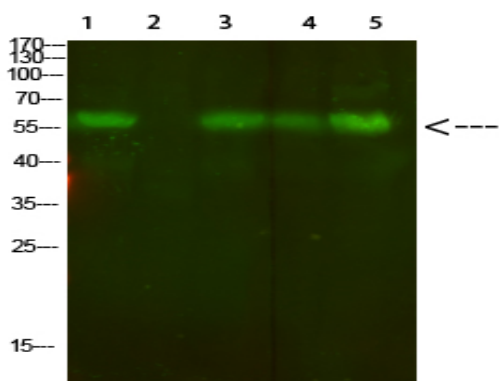
<b>Catalog No :</b>	YT6077
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;Mouse
<b>Applications :</b>	WB;ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	AVP Receptor V2
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Phospholipase D signaling pathway;>>Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;>>Vasopressin-regulated water reabsorption
<b>Gene Name :</b>	AVPR2
<b>Protein Name :</b>	AVP Receptor V2
<b>Human Gene Id :</b>	554
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P30518
<b>Mouse Gene Id :</b>	12000
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	O88721
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human AVP Receptor V2. at AA range: 1-50
<b>Specificity :</b>	AVP Receptor V2 Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of AVP Receptor V2
<b>Formulation :</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
<b>Source :</b>	Polyclonal, Rabbit,IgG
<b>Dilution :</b>	WB 1:500-2000, ELISA 1:10000-20000
<b>Purification :</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
<b>Concentration :</b>	1 mg/ml

---

<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
<b>Observed Band :</b>	57kD
<b>Cell Pathway :</b>	Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction;
<b>Background :</b>	<p>This gene encodes the vasopressin receptor, type 2, also known as the V2 receptor, which belongs to the seven-transmembrane-domain G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) superfamily, and couples to Gs thus stimulating adenylate cyclase. The subfamily that includes the V2 receptor, the V1a and V1b vasopressin receptors, the oxytocin receptor, and isotocin and mesotocin receptors in non-mammals, is well conserved, though several members signal via other G proteins. All bind similar cyclic nonapeptide hormones. The V2 receptor is expressed in the kidney tubule, predominantly in the distal convoluted tubule and collecting ducts, where its primary property is to respond to the pituitary hormone arginine vasopressin (AVP) by stimulating mechanisms that concentrate the urine and maintain water homeostasis in the organism. When the function of this gene is lost, the disease Nephrogenic Diabetes Insipidus</p>
<b>Function :</b>	<p>disease:Defects in AVPR2 are the cause of diabetes insipidus nephrogenic X-linked (XNDI) [MIM:304800]; also known as diabetes insipidus nephrogenic type 1. XNDI 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.,disease:Defects in AVPR2 are the cause of nephrogenic syndrome of inappropriate antidiuresis (NSIAD) [MIM:300539]. This disorder is characterized by an inability to excrete a free water load, with inappropriately concentrated urine and resultant hyponatremia, hypoosmolality, and natriuresis.,function:Receptor for arginine vasopressin. The activity of this receptor is mediated by G proteins which activate adenylate cyclase.,online information:AVPR2 pages,similarity:Belongs to the</p>
<b>Subcellular Location :</b>	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .
<b>Expression :</b>	Kidney.
<b>Sort :</b>	2525
<b>No4 :</b>	1
<b>Host :</b>	Rabbit
<b>Modifications :</b>	Unmodified

---

## Products Images



Western Blot analysis of 1,mouse-lung 2,mouse-spleen 3,mouse-kidney 4,mouse-heart 5,293 cells using primary antibody diluted at 1:500(4 °C overnight). Secondary antibody:Goat Anti-rabbit IgG IRDye 800( diluted at 1:5000, 25 °C, 1 hour)