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Anti-VIP Antibody
Catalog # ABO12784

Specification

Anti-VIP Antibody - Product Information

Application	**IHC-P**
Primary Accession	P01282
Host	**Rabbit**
Reactivity	**Human, Mouse, Rat**
Clonality	**Polyclonal**
Format	**Lyophilized**

Description
Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for VIP peptides(VIP) detection. Tested with IHC-P in Human;Mouse;Rat.

Reconstitution
Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Anti-VIP Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 7432

Other Names
VIP peptides, Intestinal peptide PHV-42, Peptide histidine valine 42, Intestinal peptide PHM-27, Peptide histidine methioninamide 27, Vasoactive intestinal peptide, VIP, Vasoactive intestinal polypeptide, VIP

Calculated MW
19169 MW KDa

Application Details
Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat, By Heat

Subcellular Localization
Secreted.

Protein Name
VIP peptides

Contents
Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na2HPO4, 0.05mg NaN3.

Immunogen
A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence in the middle region of human VIP (81-107aa HADGVFTSDFSKLLGQLSAKKYLESLM), different from the related mouse and rat sequences by four amino acids.

Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

Cross Reactivity
No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage	**At -20˚C for one year. After r˚Constitution, at 4˚C for one month. It˚Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20˚C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.**

Anti-VIP Antibody - Protein Information

Name VIP (HGNC:12693)

Function
[Vasoactive intestinal peptide]: VIP is a neuropeptide involved in a diverse array of physiological processes through activating the PACAP subfamily of class B1 G protein-coupled receptors: VIP receptor 1 (VPR1) and VIP receptor 2 (VPR2) (PubMed:1318039, PubMed:36385145, PubMed:8933357). Abundantly expressed throughout the CNS and peripheral nervous systems where they primarily exert neuroprotective and immune modulatory roles (PubMed:3456568). Also causes vasodilation, lowers arterial blood pressure, stimulates myocardial contractility, increases glycogenolysis and relaxes the smooth muscle of trachea, stomach and gall bladder (PubMed:15013843).

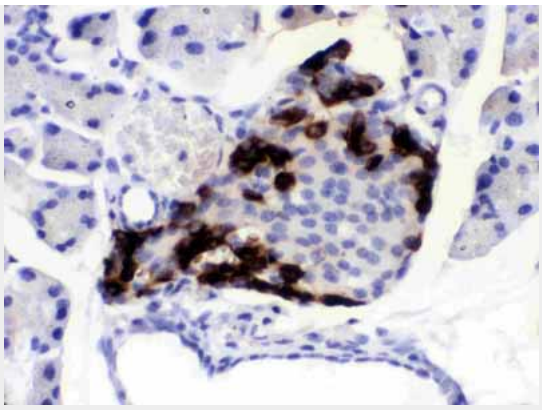
Cellular Location
Secreted.

Anti-VIP Antibody - Protocols

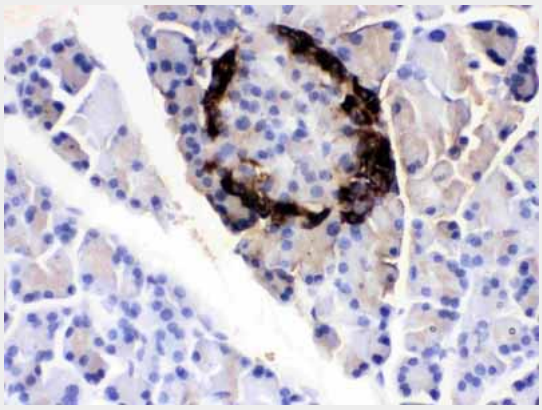
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- Western Blot
- Blocking Peptides
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- Cell Culture

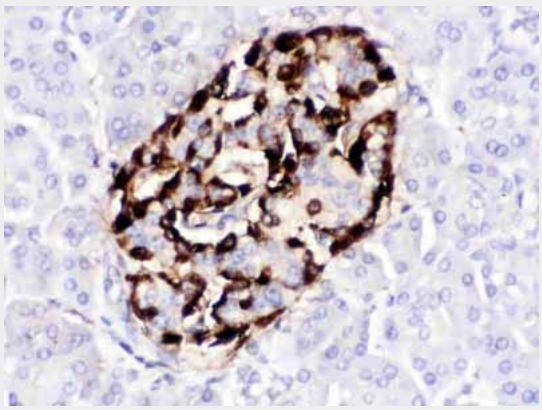
Anti-VIP Antibody - Images



VIP was detected in paraffin-embedded sections of mouse pancreas tissues using rabbit anti- VIP Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO12784) at 1 Î¼g/mL. The immunohistochemical section was developed using SABC method .



VIP was detected in paraffin-embedded sections of rat pancreas tissues using rabbit anti- VIP Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO12784) at 1 Î¼g/mL. The immunohistochemical section was developed using SABC method .



VIP was detected in paraffin-embedded sections of human pancreatic cancer tissues using rabbit anti- VIP Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO12784) at 1 ??g/mL. The immunohistochemical section was developed using SABC method .

Anti-VIP Antibody - Background

Vasoactive intestinal peptide, also known as PHM27 or VIP, is a peptide hormone containing 28 amino acid residues. This gene is mapped to 6q25. The protein encoded by this gene belongs to the glucagon family. It stimulates myocardial contractility, causes vasodilation, increases glycogenolysis, lowers arterial blood pressure and relaxes the smooth muscle of trachea, stomach

and gall bladder. The protein also acts as an antimicrobial peptide with antibacterial and antifungal activity. Alternative splicing occurs at this locus and two transcript variants encoding distinct isoforms have been identified.