

AQP1 Antibody (C-term)

Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab) Catalog # AP17893b

Specification

AQP1 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Other Accession

Reactivity Predicted Host Clonality Isotype Calculated MW Antigen Region WB,E P29972 P29975, 002013, P47865, NP_932766.1, P56401 Human, Mouse Bovine, Rat, Sheep Rabbit Polyclonal Rabbit IgG 28526 241-269

AQP1 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information

Gene ID 358

Other Names

Aquaporin-1, AQP-1, Aquaporin-CHIP, Urine water channel, Water channel protein for red blood cells and kidney proximal tubule, AQP1, CHIP28

Target/Specificity

This AQP1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 241-269 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human AQP1.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

AQP1 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

AQP1 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information



Name AQP1 (HGNC:633)

Function Forms a water channel that facilitates the transport of water across cell membranes, playing a crucial role in water homeostasis in various tissues (PubMed:<u>1373524</u>, PubMed:<u>23219802</u>). Could also be permeable to small solutes including hydrogen peroxide, glycerol and gases such as amonnia (NH3), nitric oxide (NO) and carbon dioxide (CO2) (PubMed:<u>16682607</u>, PubMed:<u>17012249</u>, PubMed:<u>19273840</u>, PubMed:<u>33028705</u>, PubMed:<u>8584435</u>). Recruited to the ankyrin-1 complex, a multiprotein complex of the erythrocyte membrane, it could be part of a CO2 metabolon, linking facilitated diffusion of CO2 across the membrane, anion exchange of Cl(-)/HCO3(-) and interconversion of dissolved CO2 and carbonic acid in the cytosol (PubMed:<u>17012249</u>, PubMed:<u>35835865</u>). In vitro, it shows non-selective gated cation channel activity and may be permeable to cations like K(+) and Na(+) in vivo (PubMed:<u>36949749</u>, PubMed:<u>8703053</u>).

Cellular Location Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Tissue Location

Detected in erythrocytes (at protein level). Expressed in a number of tissues including erythrocytes, renal tubules, retinal pigment epithelium, heart, lung, skeletal muscle, kidney and pancreas. Weakly expressed in brain, placenta and liver

AQP1 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- <u>Blocking Peptides</u>
- Dot Blot
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

AQP1 Antibody (C-term) - Images



AQP1 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP17893b) western blot analysis in A549 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the AQP1 antibody detected the AQP1 protein (arrow).





AQP1 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP17893b) western blot analysis in mouse brain tissue lysates (35ug/lane).This demonstrates the AQP1 antibody detected the AQP1 protein (arrow).

AQP1 Antibody (C-term) - Background

Aquaporins are a family of small integral membrane proteins related to the major intrinsic protein (MIP or AQP0). This gene encodes an aquaporin which functions as a molecular water channel protein. It is a homotetramer with 6 bilayer spanning domains and N-glycosylation sites. The protein physically resembles channel proteins and is abundant in erythrocytes and renal tubes. The gene encoding this aquaporin is a possible candidate for disorders involving imbalance in ocular fluid movement. Several transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.

AQP1 Antibody (C-term) - References

Chen, L.M., et al. Am. J. Physiol. Regul. Integr. Comp. Physiol. 299 (5), R1163-R1174 (2010) : Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care 33(10):2250-2253(2010) Shankardas, J., et al. Mol. Vis. 16, 1538-1548 (2010) : Halverson, G.R., et al. Immunohematology 26(1):22-26(2010) Sui, H., et al. Nature 414(6866):872-878(2001)