

VIP Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP6554b**Specification**

VIP Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [P01282](#)

VIP Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - 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

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP6554b](/products/AP6554b) was selected from the C-term region of human VIP. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

VIP Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name VIP

Function

VIP causes vasodilation, lowers arterial blood pressure, stimulates myocardial contractility, increases glycogenolysis and relaxes the smooth muscle of trachea, stomach and gall bladder.

Cellular Location

Secreted.

VIP Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

VIP Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

VIP Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

VIP 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.

VIP Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Lu,Y., Neurogastroenterol. Motil. 21 (7), 754-E47 (2009)Zhu,L., Int J Gynaecol Obstet 105 (3), 223-225 (2009)