

Anti-Aquaporin-9/AQP9 Polyclonal Antibody

Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human (predicted:Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Rabbit,Sheep,GuineaPig)
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 32 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

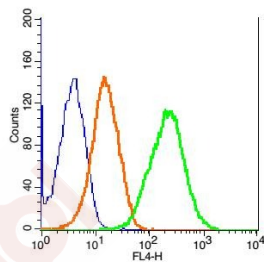
Applications

Blank control: A549 (blue). Primary Antibody: Rabbit Anti-AQP9/AF647 Conjugated antibody (TMAB-00143/AF647), Dilution: 1 µg in 100 µL 1X PBS containing 0.5% BSA; Isotype Control Antibody: Rabbit IgG/AF647 (orange), used under the same conditions.

Verified Activity:

Protocol

The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min). The cells were washed twice with 1 X PBS. The cells were incubated in 1 X PBS containing 0.5% BSA + 10% goat serum (15 min) to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the incubated with antibody (TMAB-00143/AF647, 1 µg/1x10⁶ cells) for 30 min on ice.



Application:	FCM
Recommended	FCM: 1µg /test

Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

Antigen Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human AQP9
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	366
Uniprot ID:	O43315
Synonyms:	AQP9;HsT17287;SSC 1;Aquaporin 9;SSC1;Aquaporin9;HsT 17287;Small solute channel 1; Aquaglyceroporin-9;AQP-9;AQP 9;aquaporin Protein-9
Biology Area:	Cancer,Channels

Research Background

Water is a critical component of all living cells. Interestingly, tissue membranes show a great degree of water permeability. Mammalian red cells, renal proximal tubules, and descending thin limb of Henle are extraordinarily permeable to water. Water crosses hydrophobic plasma membranes either by simple diffusion or through a facilitative transport mechanism mediated by special protein "aquaporin". A new member of AQP family, Aquaporin-9 (AQP9), has been cloned from human leukocytes by homology cloning (Ishibashi et al. 1997). It is mostly homologous with AQP3 and AQP7 (54-48% identity). AQP9 (295 AA) is primarily expressed in peripheral leukocytes, and lesser amounts in liver, lung and spleen. AQP9 is permeable to water and urea. Unlike AQP3 and AQP7, it did not facilitate glycerol transport. AQP families of proteins are predicted to contain six transmembrane domains. The N and C-terminus are predicted to be cytoplasmic. A new member of the AQP family, AQP9, has been cloned from human leukocytes. It is homologous with AQP3 and AQP7 (54-48% identity). AQP9 (295aa) is primarily expressed in peripheral leukocytes, and in lesser amounts in liver, lung and spleen. AQP9 is permeable to water and urea. Unlike AQP3 and AQP7, it does not facilitate glycerol transport. AQP families of proteins are predicted to contain six transmembrane domains. The N and C-terminus are predicted to be cytoplasmic.

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Tel:781-999-4286 E_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481