

Product datasheet for **AP09566SU-N**

VIP Guinea Pig Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IF, IHC
Recommended Dilution:	Immunofluorescence: 1/1000-1/2000 with overnight incubation at 2-8°C. Immunohistochemistry on Frozen and Paraffin Sections. <i>Recommended Positive Control:</i> Stefanini-fixed frozen sections of rat intestine.
Reactivity:	Feline, Guinea Pig, Human, Porcine, Rabbit, Rat
Host:	Guinea Pig
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Synthetic Human VIP (Peninsula, #7161).
Specificity:	Antibody AP09566SU-N recognizes VIP (Vasoactive intestinal peptide). Absorption with 10-100 µg immunogen per ml diluted antiserum abolishes the staining, while PHI does not.
Formulation:	State: Serum State: Lyophilized undiluted serum containing 0.09% sodium azide.
Reconstitution Method:	Dissolve the antiserum in 50-100 µl distilled water, and <u>dilute further</u> in 0.1 M PBS with 1% BSA and 0.1% Sodium Azide.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	vasoactive intestinal peptide
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 117064 Rat Entrez Gene 7432 Human P01282
Background:	VIP is localized in nerve fibers of the central and peripheral nervous system, and is probably acting as a neurotransmitter. Smooth muscle relaxation, vasodilation and secretion from exocrine glands are some of the effects of VIP. The Verner-Morrison or Watery Diarrhea Hypokaliemia and Achlorhydria (WDHA) syndrome is a characteristic clinical syndrome associated with overproduction of VIP from endocrine tumors. These VIP-producing tumors are usually neuroblastomas of endocrine tumors in the pancreas.



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Synonyms: VIP, Vasoactive intestinal peptide

Protein Families: Druggable Genome, Secreted Protein, Transmembrane