

## Product datasheet for **TA329021**

### Aqp9 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB: 1:200-1:2000; IHC: 1:100-1:3000
Reactivity:	Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Peptide (C)EKDGAKKSLMQRLALK, corresponding to amino acid residues 4-19 of rat AQP-9. Intracellular, N-terminus.
Formulation:	Lyophilized. Concentration before lyophilization ~0.8mg/ml (lot dependent, please refer to CoA along with shipment for actual concentration). Buffer before lyophilization: Phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4, 0.025% NaN <sub>3</sub> .
Reconstitution Method:	Add 50 ul double distilled water (DDW) to the lyophilized powder.
Purification:	Affinity purified on immobilized antigen.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	aquaporin 9
Database Link:	<a href="#">NP_075249</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 64008 Mouse</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 65054 Rat</a> <a href="#">P56627</a>



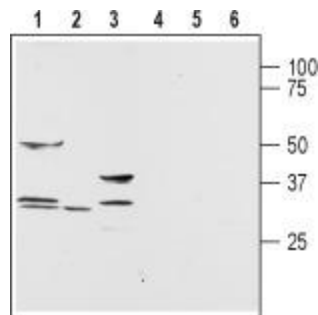
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**Background:**

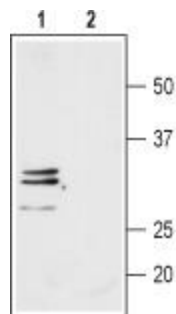
Aquaporin 9 (AQP-9) belongs to a family of membrane proteins that allow passage of water and certain other solutes through biological membranes. The family is composed of 13 members (AQP-0 to AQP-12). Little is known about the function of the two newest members, AQP-11 and AQP-12. The aquaporins can be divided into two functional groups based on their permeability characteristics: the aquaporins that are permeated primarily by water and include AQP-1, AQP-2, AQP4, AQP-5, AQP-6 and AQP-8, and the aquaglyceroporins that are permeated by water and other small solutes such as glycerol. This last group includes AQP-3, AQP-7, AQP-9 and AQP-10. The proteins present a conserved structure of six transmembrane domains with intracellular N- and C-termini. The functional channel is a tetramer but each subunit has a separate pore and therefore the functional channel unit contains four pores. AQP-9 is expressed in several tissues including brain, liver, testis and spleen. In the liver AQP-9 has a central role in glycerol metabolism as demonstrated in experiments using AQP-9 knockout mice: mice deficient in AQP-9 expression showed enhanced plasma levels of glycerol and triglycerides.

**Synonyms:**

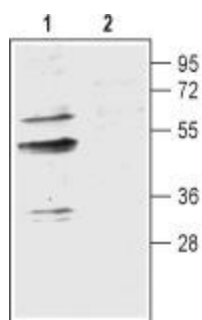
AQP-9; HsT17287; SSC1

**Product images:**


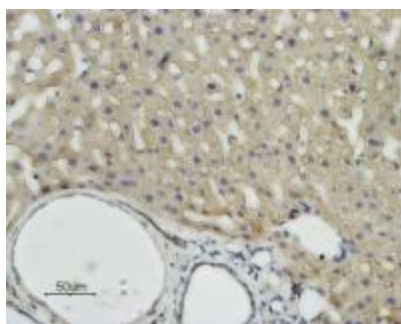
Western blot analysis of rat brain (lanes 1 and 4), testis (lanes 2 and 5) and liver (lanes 3 and 6) membranes: 1, 2, 3. Anti-Aquaporin 9 antibody, (1:200). 4, 5, 6. Anti-Aquaporin 9 antibody, preincubated with the control peptide antigen.



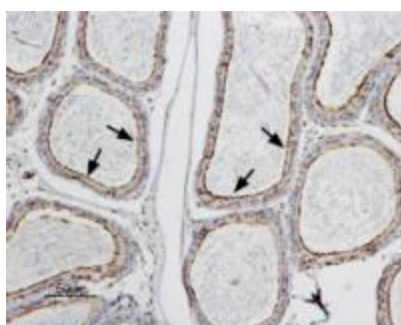
Western blot analysis of rat H4-II-E-C3 hepatoma cell line lysate: 1. Anti-Aquaporin 9 antibody, (1:200). 2. Anti-Aquaporin 9 antibody, preincubated with the control peptide antigen.



Western blot analysis of mouse brain membranes: 1. Anti-Aquaporin 9 antibody, (1:200). 2. Anti-Aquaporin 9 antibody, preincubated with the control peptide antigen.



Expression of Aquaporin 9 in rat liver. Immunohistochemical staining of rat liver paraffin embedded sections using Anti-Aquaporin 9 antibody (1:100). Aquaporin 9 (brown staining) is expressed in hepatocytes of the liver parenchyma. Hematoxylin is used as the counterstain.



Expression of Aquaporin 9 in rat epididymus. Immunohistochemical staining of rat testis paraffin embedded section using Anti-Aquaporin 9 antibody, (1:100). Aquaporin 9 (brown staining) is expressed in the columnar epithelium of the epididymus (arrows). Hematoxylin is used as the counterstain.