AP09566SU-N

**Polyclonal Antibody to VIP peptides - Serum**

Alternate names: VIP, Vasoactive intestinal peptide

Quantity: 50 µl

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.

Uniprot ID: [P01282](https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/P01282)

NCBI: [NP_003372](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/protein/NP_003372.1)

GeneID: [7432](https://www.uniprot.org/uniprot/7432)

Host: Guinea Pig

Immunogen: Synthetic Human VIP (Peninsula, #7161).

Format: **State:** Lyophilized undiluted serum containing 0.09% sodium azide.

**Reconstitution:** Dissolve the antiserum in 50-100 µl distilled water, and dilute further in 0.1 M PBS with 1% BSA and 0.1% Sodium Azide.

Applications: **Immunofluorescence:** 1/1000-1/2000 with overnight incubation at 2-8°C.

**Immunohistochemistry on Frozen and Paraffin Sections.**

**Recommended Positive Control:** Stefanini-fixed frozen sections of rat intestine.

Other applications not tested. Optimal dilutions are dependent on conditions and should be determined by the user.

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.

Species Reactivity: **Tested:** Human, Pig, Cat, Rabbit, Rat and Guinea Pig.

Storage: Store undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing. Shelf life: one year from despatch.

General Readings:


4. López-Figueroa MO, Ravault JP, Cozzi B, Møller M. Presence of nitric oxide synthase...
in the sheep pineal gland: an experimental immunohistochemical study.