

AQP5 Antibody (C-term)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP12301b**Specification**

AQP5 Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	WB, FC,E
Primary Accession	P55064
Other Accession	NP_001642.1
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	227-256

AQP5 Antibody (C-term) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 362**Other Names**

Aquaporin-5, AQP-5, AQP5

Target/Specificity

This AQP5 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 227-256 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human AQP5.

Dilution

WB~~1:1000

FC~~1:25

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

AQP5 Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

AQP5 Antibody (C-term) - Protein Information**Name** AQP5

Function Forms a water-specific channel (PubMed:[8621489](#), PubMed:[18768791](#)). Plays an important role in fluid secretion in salivary glands (By similarity). Required for TRPV4 activation by

hypotonicity. Together with TRPV4, controls regulatory volume decrease in salivary epithelial cells (PubMed:[16571723](#)). Seems to play a redundant role in water transport in the eye, lung and in sweat glands (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Apical cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein Note=Hypotonicity increases location at the cell membrane Phosphorylation decreases location at the cell membrane

Tissue Location

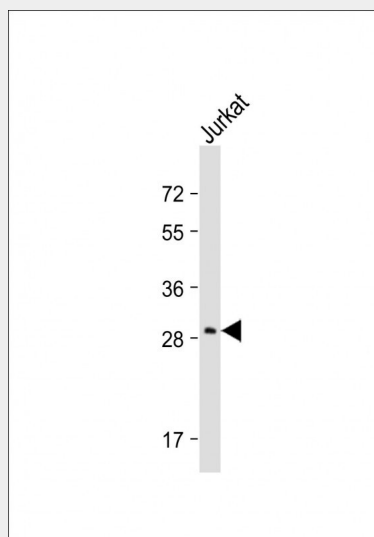
Detected in skin eccrine sweat glands, at the apical cell membrane and at intercellular canaliculi (at protein level).

AQP5 Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

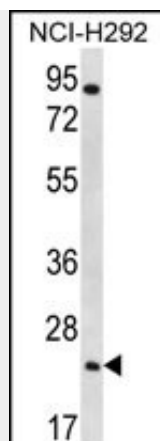
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

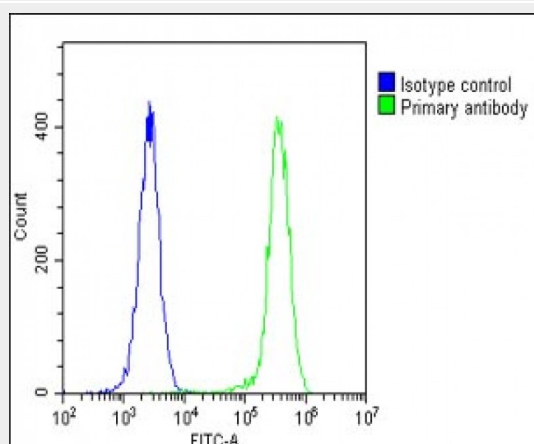
AQP5 Antibody (C-term) - Images



Anti-AQP5 Antibody (C-term) at 1:2000 dilution + Jurkat whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 28 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDm/TBST.



AQP5 Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP12301b) western blot analysis in NCI-H292 cell line lysates (35ug/lane). This demonstrates the AQP5 antibody detected the AQP5 protein (arrow).



Overlay histogram showing U-2 OS cells stained with AP12301b (green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde (10 min) and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then incubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (AP12301b, 1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37°C. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed(1583138) at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at 37°C. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG1 (1µg/1x10⁶ cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.

AQP5 Antibody (C-term) - Background

Aquaporin 5 (AQP5) is a water channel protein. Aquaporins are a family of small integral membrane proteins related to the major intrinsic protein (MIP or AQP0). Aquaporin 5 plays a role in the generation of saliva, tears and pulmonary secretions. AQP0, AQP2, AQP5, and AQP6 are closely related and all map to 12q13.

AQP5 Antibody (C-term) - References

Shen, Y., et al. Respir Physiol Neurobiol 171(3):212-217(2010)
Shen, L., et al. Biomed. Pharmacother. 64(5):313-318(2010)
Shankardas, J., et al. Mol. Vis. 16, 1538-1548 (2010) :
Dimasi, D.P., et al. Mol. Vis. 16, 562-569 (2010) :
Nejsum, L.N., et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 99(1):511-516(2002)