Anti-AQP1 Antibody [JM10-98]

ET1703-34

Product Type:	Recombinant Rabbit monoclonal IgG, primary antibodies
Species reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications:	WB, IF-Cell, IF-Tissue, IHC-P, mIHC
Molecular Wt:	Predicted band size: 28 kDa
Clone number:	JM10-98

Description: Aquaporins (AQPs) are a large family of integral membrane water transport channel proteins that facilitate the transport of water through the cell membrane. This function is conserved in animals, plants and bacteria. Many isoforms of Aquaporin have been identified in mammals, designated AQP0 through AQP10. Aquaporins are widely distributed and it is not uncommon for more than one type of AQP to be present in the same cell. Although most Aquaporins are only permeable to water, AQP3, AQP7, AQP9 and one of the two AQP10 transcripts are also permeable to urea and glycerol. AQP2 is the only water channel that is activated by vasopressin to enhance water reabsorption in the kidney collecting duct. Aquaporins are involved in renal water absorption, generation of pulmonary secretions, lacrimation and the secretion and reabsorption of cerebrospinal fluid and aqueous humor. AQP1 is an integral membrane protein expressed in erythrocytes and renal tubule cells.

Immunogen: Synthetic peptide within Human AQP1 aa 245-269 / 269.

Positive control: Human lung tissue lysate, rat kidney tissue lysate, rat lung tissue lysate, mouse kidney tissue lysate, mouse lung tissue lysate, MCF-7, Hela, SW480, human spleen tissue, human kidney tissue, human pancreas tissue, mouse kidney tissue, rat kidney tissue.

Subcellular location: Cell membrane.

Database links: SwissProt: P29972 Human | Q02013 Mouse | P29975 Rat

Recommended Dilutions:

WB	1:2,000-1:5,000
IF-Cell	1:50-1:200
IF-Tissue	1:50-1:200
IHC-P	1:200-1:1,000
mIHC	1:5,000

Storage Buffer: 1*TBS (pH7.4), 0.05% BSA, 40% Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.

Storage Instruction: Store at +4℃ after thawing. Aliquot store at -20℃ or -80℃. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Purity: Protein A affinity purified.

Images

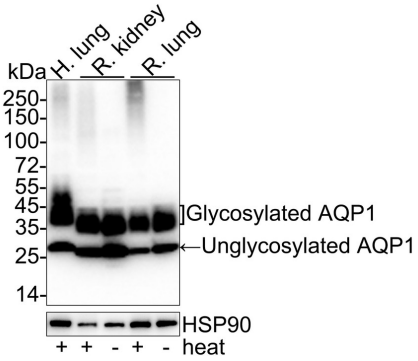

Fig1: Western blot analysis of AQP1 on different lysates with Rabbit anti-AQP1 antibody (ET1703-34) at 1/2,000 dilution.

Lane 1: Human lung tissue lysate
Lane 2: Rat kidney tissue lysate
Lane 3: Rat kidney tissue lysate (no heat)
Lane 4: Rat lung tissue lysate
Lane 5: Rat lung tissue lysate (no heat)

Lysates/proteins at 20 µg/Lane.

Predicted band size: 28 kDa
Observed band size: 28~40 kDa

Exposure time: 6 seconds; ECL: K1801;

4-20% SDS-PAGE gel.

Proteins were transferred to a PVDF membrane and blocked with 5% NFDM/TBST for 1 hour at room temperature. The primary antibody (ET1703-34) at 1/2,000 dilution was used in 5% NFDM/TBST at 4℃ overnight. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG - HRP Secondary Antibody (HA1001) at 1/50,000 dilution was used for 1 hour at room temperature.

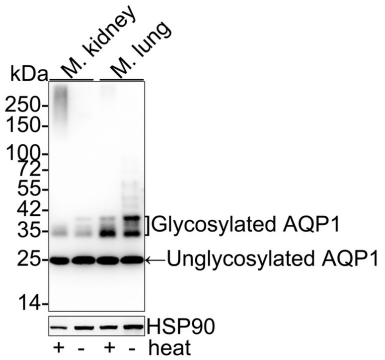

Fig2: Western blot analysis of AQP1 on different lysates with Rabbit anti-AQP1 antibody (ET1703-34) at 1/5,000 dilution.

Lane 1: Mouse kidney tissue lysate
Lane 2: Mouse kidney tissue lysate (no heat)
Lane 3: Mouse lung tissue lysate
Lane 4: Mouse lung tissue lysate (no heat)

Lysates/proteins at 20 µg/Lane.

Predicted band size: 28 kDa
Observed band size: 28~40 kDa

Exposure time: 24 seconds; ECL: K1801;

4-20% SDS-PAGE gel.

Proteins were transferred to a PVDF membrane and blocked with 5% NFDM/TBST for 1 hour at room temperature. The primary antibody (ET1703-34) at 1/5,000 dilution was used in 5% NFDM/TBST at 4℃ overnight. Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG - HRP Secondary Antibody (HA1001) at 1:50,000 dilution was used for 1 hour at room temperature.

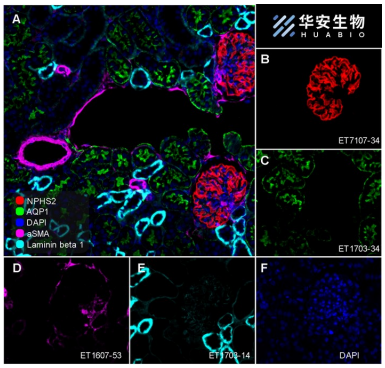

Fig3: Fluorescence multiplex immunohistochemical analysis of mouse kidney (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections). Panel A: the merged image of anti-NPHS2 (ET7107-34, Red), anti-AQP1 (ET1703-34, Green), anti-Laminin beta 1 (ET1703-14, Cyan) and anti-aSMA (ET1607-53, Magenta) on kidney. HRP Conjugated UltraPolymer Goat Polyclonal Antibody HA1119/HA1120 was used as a secondary antibody. The immunostaining was performed with the Sequential Immuno-staining Kit (IRISKit™MH010101, www.luminiris.cn). The section was incubated in four rounds of staining: in the order of ET7107-34 (1/1,000 dilution), ET1703-34 (1/5,000 dilution), ET1703-14 (1/1,000 dilution) and ET1607-53 (1/10,000 dilution) for 20 mins at room temperature. Each round was followed by a separate fluorescent tyramide signal amplification system. Heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 30 mins at 95℃. DAPI (blue) was used as a nuclear counter stain. Image acquisition was performed with Olympus VS200 Slide Scanner.

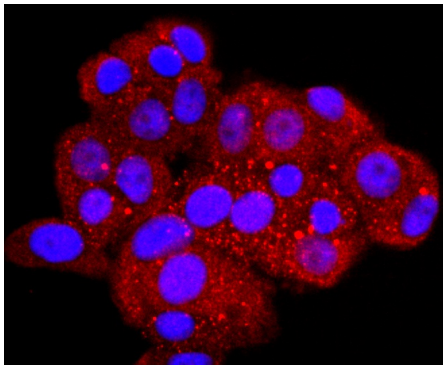

Fig4: ICC staining of AQP1 in MCF-7 cells (red). Formalin fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 10 minutes at room temperature and blocked with 1% Blocker BSA for 15 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody (ET1703-34, 1/50) for 1 hour at room temperature, washed with PBS. Alexa Fluor®594 Goat anti-Rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).

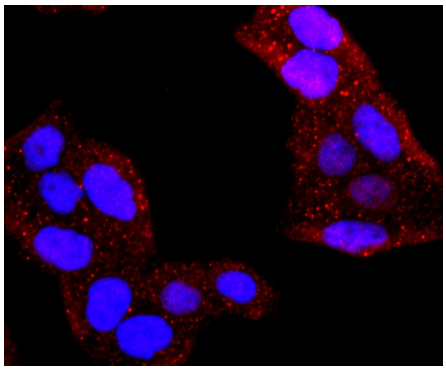

Fig5: ICC staining of AQP1 in Hela cells (red). Formalin fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 10 minutes at room temperature and blocked with 1% Blocker BSA for 15 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody (ET1703-34, 1/50) for 1 hour at room temperature, washed with PBS. Alexa Fluor®594 Goat anti-Rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).

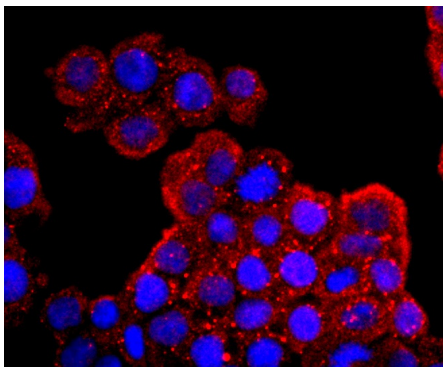

Fig6: ICC staining of AQP1 in SW480 cells (red). Formalin fixed cells were permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in TBS for 10 minutes at room temperature and blocked with 1% Blocker BSA for 15 minutes at room temperature. Cells were probed with the primary antibody (ET1703-34, 1/50) for 1 hour at room temperature, washed with PBS. Alexa Fluor®594 Goat anti-Rabbit IgG was used as the secondary antibody at 1/1,000 dilution. The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue).

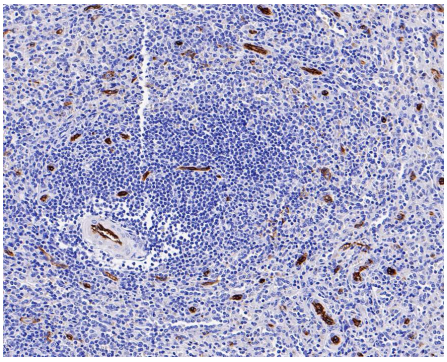

Fig7: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human spleen tissue with Rabbit anti-AQP1 antibody (ET1703-34) at 1/1,000 dilution.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 20 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1703-34) at 1/1,000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

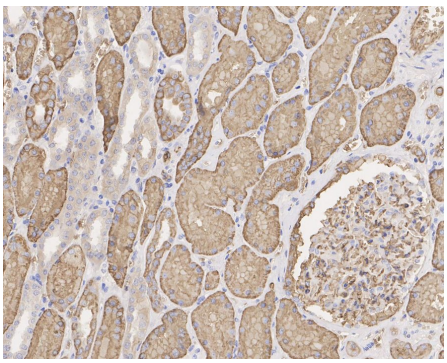

Fig8: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney tissue with Rabbit anti-AQP1 antibody (ET1703-34) at 1/1,000 dilution.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 20 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1703-34) at 1/1,000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

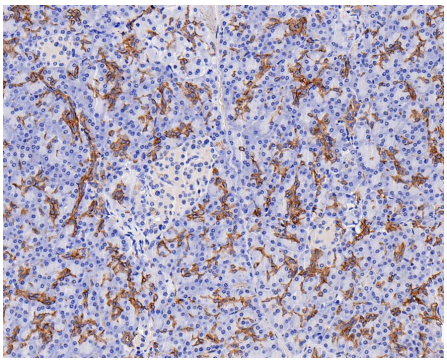

Fig9: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human pancreas tissue with Rabbit anti-AQP1 antibody (ET1703-34) at 1/800 dilution.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 20 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1703-34) at 1/800 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

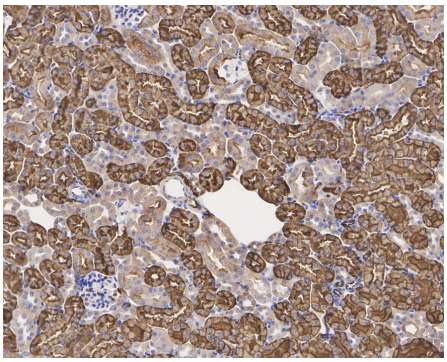

Fig10: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse kidney tissue with Rabbit anti-AQP1 antibody (ET1703-34) at 1/1,000 dilution.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 20 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1703-34) at 1/1,000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

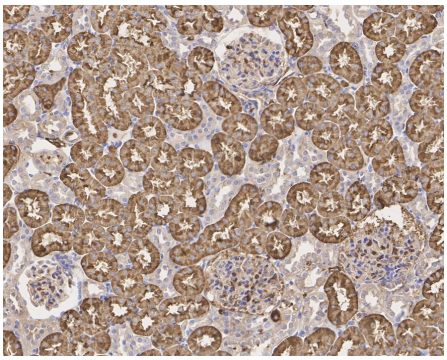

Fig11: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded rat kidney tissue with Rabbit anti-AQP1 antibody (ET1703-34) at 1/1,000 dilution.

The section was pre-treated using heat mediated antigen retrieval with Tris-EDTA buffer (pH 9.0) for 20 minutes. The tissues were blocked in 1% BSA for 20 minutes at room temperature, washed with ddH_2O and PBS, and then probed with the primary antibody (ET1703-34) at 1/1,000 dilution for 1 hour at room temperature. The detection was performed using an HRP conjugated compact polymer system. DAB was used as the chromogen. Tissues were counterstained with hematoxylin and mounted with DPX.

Background References

1. Lobo NC et al. Efficient generation of patient-matched malignant and normal primary cell cultures from clear cell renal cell carcinoma patients: clinically relevant models for research and personalized medicine. BMC Cancer 16:485 (2016).
2. Méndez-Gómez HR et al. Transcytosis in the blood-cerebrospinal fluid barrier of the mouse brain with an engineered receptor/ligand system. Mol Ther Methods Clin Dev 2:15037 (2015).