

## AQP3 Polyclonal Antibody

**Catalog No.** E-AB-70279

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

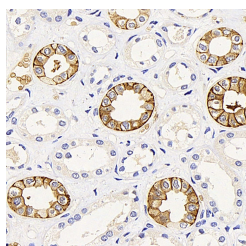
### Description

|                     |                                                                            |
|---------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Reactivity</b>   | Human, Mouse, Rat                                                          |
| <b>Immunogen</b>    | KLH conjugated Synthetic peptide corresponding to rat Aquaporin 3          |
| <b>Host</b>         | Rabbit                                                                     |
| <b>Isotype</b>      | IgG                                                                        |
| <b>Purification</b> | Affinity purification                                                      |
| <b>Conjugation</b>  | Unconjugated                                                               |
| <b>Buffer</b>       | PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 1% protective protein and 50% glycerol, pH7.4 |

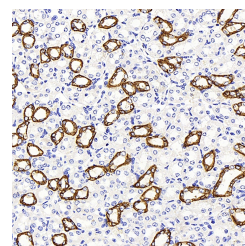
### Applications Recommended Dilution

**IHC** 1:200-1:800

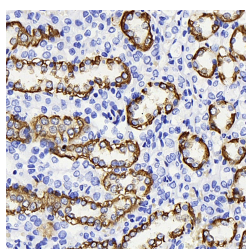
### Data



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded human kidney using AQP3 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:300.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded mouse kidney using AQP3 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:300.



Immunohistochemistry analysis of paraffin-embedded rat kidney using AQP3 Polyclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:300.

### Preparation & Storage

**Storage** Store at -20°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.

### Background

This gene encodes the water channel protein aquaporin 3. Aquaporins are a family of small integral membrane proteins

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related to the major intrinsic protein, also known as aquaporin 0. Aquaporin 3 is localized at the basal lateral membranes of collecting duct cells in the kidney. In addition to its water channel function, aquaporin 3 has been found to facilitate the transport of nonionic small solutes such as urea and glycerol, but to a smaller degree. It has been suggested that water channels can be functionally heterogeneous and possess water and solute permeation mechanisms.