


Mouse Anti- human VIP Monoclonal Antibody **(Clone H-6)**

REFERENCES AND PRESENTATIONS¹

- **ready-to-use (ml)**
MAD-000503QD-3
MAD-000503QD-7
MAD-000503QD-12
- **MD-Stainer presentations²**
MAD-000503QD-3/V
MAD-000503QD/V
- **concentrated**
MAD-210503Q - 1:40 recommended
dilution

COMPOSITION

Anti-human VIP mouse monoclonal antibody purified from serum and prepared in PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

INTENDED USE : Immunohistochemistry (IHC) on paraffin embedded tissues. Not tested on frozen tissues or Western-Blotting

CLONE: H-6

Ig ISOTYPE: mouse IgG2b

IMMUNOGEN: Antibody raised against amino acids 1-95 of vasoactive intestinal peptide VIP of human origin.

SPECIES REACTIVITY: In vitro diagnostics in humans. Not tested in other species

DESCRIPTION AND APPLICATIONS: Glucagon is a pancreatic hormone that functions as an antagonist to Insulin, stimulating the conversion of glycogen to glucose and increasing blood sugar levels. Glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1), glucagon-like peptide-2 (GLP-2), VIP (vasoactive intestinal peptide) and PACAP (pituitary adenylate cyclase activating polypeptide) are members of the glucagon family of hormones. GLP-1 functions as a transmitter in the central nervous system, inhibiting feeding and drinking behavior, whereas GLP-2 is a stimulator of intestinal epithelial growth. VIP causes vasodilation resulting in the lowering of blood pressure. PACAP is abundant in the hypothalamus and has been shown to increase



the synthesis of several hormones, including growth hormone.

IHC POSITIVE CONTROL: Colon

VISUALIZATION: Cell cytoplasm

IHC recommended procedure:

- 4µm thick section should be taken on charged slides; dry overnight at 60°C
- Deparaffinise, rehydrate and HIER (heat induced epitope retrieval) – boil tissue in the Pt Module using Master Diagnóstica EDTA buffer pH8³ for 20 min at 95°C. Enzymatic digestion for the antigen retrieval is also recommended. Upon completion rinse with 3-5 changes of distilled or deionised water followed by cooling at RT for 20 min.
- Endogenous peroxidase block - Blocking for 10 minutes at room temperature using peroxidase solution (ref. MAD-021540Q-125)
- Primary antibody: incubate for 10 minutes [The antibody dilution (when concentrated) and protocol may vary depending on the specimen preparation and specific application. Optimal conditions should be determined by the individual laboratory]
- For detection use Master Polymer Plus Detection System (HRP) (DAB included; ref. MAD-000237QK)
- Counterstaining with haematoxylin and final mounting of the slide

STORAGE AND STABILITY:  up to 18 months;  stored at 2-8°C. Do not freeze.

WARNINGS AND PRECAUTIONS:

1. Avoid contact of reagents with eyes and mucous membranes. If reagents come into contact with sensitive areas, wash with copious amounts of water.
2. This product is harmful if swallowed.
3. Consult local or state authorities with regard to recommended method of disposal.
4. Avoid microbial contamination of reagents.

SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS

This product is intended for laboratory professional use only. The product is NOT intended to be used as a drug or for domestic purposes. The current version of the Safety Data Sheet for this product can be downloaded by searching the reference number at

¹ These references are for presentation in vials of Low Density Polyethylene (LDPE) dropper. In case the products are used in automated stainers, a special reference is assigned as follows:

- / L: Cylindrical screw-cap vials (QD-3 / L, QD-7 / L, QD-12 / L).

- / N: Polygonal screw-cap vials (QD-3 / N, QD-7 / N, QD-12 / N).

For different presentations (references / volumes) please contact the supplier.

² For Technical specifications for MD-Stainer, please contact your distributor.

³ Ref: MAD-004072R/D



BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Masker, K., et al. 2007. Transcriptional profile of Rous sarcoma virus transformed chicken embryo fibroblasts reveals new signaling targets of viral-Src. *Virology* 364: 10-20.
2. Li, J.P., et al. 2014. Neurochemical phenotype and function of endomorphin 2-immunopositive neurons in the myenteric plexus of the rat colon. *Front. Neuroanat.* 8: 149.
3. Hinata, N. and Murakami, G. 2014. The urethral rhabdosphincter, levator ani muscle, and perineal membrane: a review. *Biomed. Res. Int.* 2014: 906921.
4. Sohn, W., et al. 2014. Mast cell number, substance P and vasoactive intestinal peptide in irritable bowel syndrome with diarrhea. *Scand. J. Gastroenterol.* 49: 43-51.
5. Jang, H.S., et al. 2015. Composite nerve fibers in the hypogastric and pelvic splanchnic nerves: an immunohistochemical study using elderly cadavers. *Anat. Cell Biol.* 48: 114-123.
6. Li, J.P., et al. 2015. Neurochemical features of endomorphin-2-containing neurons in the submucosal plexus of the rat colon. *World J. Gastroenterol.* 21: 9936-9944.
7. Coyle, D., et al. 2016. Altered neurotransmitter expression profile in the ganglionic bowel in Hirschsprung's disease. *J. Pediatr. Surg.* 51: 762-769.

