

**Rabbit Anti-VIP [Polyclonal]: RC0294, RC0294RTU7**

**Intended Use:** For Research Use Only

**Description:** Vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP) is a 28 amino acid neuropeptide that has been isolated from various organs like intestine the brain upper respiratory and nasal mucosa, salivary glands, and the male and female genital tracts. It is also identifiable in human eosinophils, polymorphonuclear and mononuclear leucocytes. VIP is also known as a potent stimulant of mucous secretion, vasodilatation, and smooth muscle relaxation in bronchus and many other organs. According to various studies, VIP also has effects on the immune regulation. In the murine immune system, VIP inhibited the proliferative responses of lymphocytes to the T cell mitogens. VIP is also known to have altered preferentially IgA synthesis by lymphocytes from gastrointestinal tissues and spleen. In the human immune system, VIP is known to have inhibited the proliferative response of T lymphocytes to mercuric chloride, and inhibited natural killer (NK) cell function.

**Specifications**

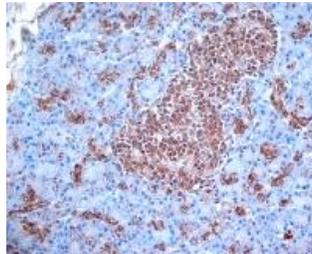
Clone: Polyclonal  
Source: Rabbit  
Isotype: IgG  
Localization: Cytoplasm  
Formulation: 10 mM PBS, 1% BSA, 0.09% sodium azide (NaN<sub>3</sub>)  
Storage: Store at 2°- 8°C. For longer periods of storage, store at -20°C. Avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles  
Applications: IHC for FFPE, Frozen  
Package:

Description	Catalog No.	Size
VIP Concentrated	RC0294	1 ml
VIP Prediluted	RC0294RTU7	7 ml

**IHC Procedure\***

Positive Control Tissue: Small intestine  
Concentrated Dilution: 25-50  
Pretreatment: Citrate pH6.0 or EDTA pH8.0, 15 minutes using Pressure Cooker, or 30-60 minutes using water bath at 95°-99°C  
Incubation Time and Temp: 30-60 minutes @ RT  
Detection: Refer to the detection system manual

\* Result should be confirmed by an established diagnostic procedure.



Human pancreas FFPE tissue stained with anti-VIP using DAB

**References:**

1. Novel association between vasoactive intestinal peptide and CRTH2 receptor in recruiting eosinophils: a possible biochemical mechanism for allergic eosinophilic inflammation of the airways. El-Shazly AE et al. J Biol Chem 288:1374-84, 2013.
2. The activity and proliferation of pituitary prolactin-positive cells and pituitary VIP-positive cells are regulated by interleukin 6. Blanco EJ, et al. Histol Histopathol. Dec;28(12):1595-604, 2013.
3. Spatio-temporal localization of vasoactive intestinal peptide and neutral endopeptidase in allergic murine lungs. Samarasinghe AE et al. Regul Pept 164:151-7, 2010.

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Rev. A