

## TRPV4 Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP73223

### Specification

#### TRPV4 Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	<b>WB</b>
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q9HBA0</a>
Reactivity	<b>Human, Mouse, Rat</b>
Host	<b>Rabbit</b>
Clonality	<b>Polyclonal</b>

#### TRPV4 Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

**Gene ID** 59341

#### Other Names

TRPV4; VRL2; VROAC; Transient receptor potential cation channel subfamily V member 4; TrpV4; Osm-9-like TRP channel 4; OTRPC4; Transient receptor potential protein 12; TRP12; Vanilloid receptor-like channel 2; Vanilloid receptor-like protein 2; VRL-2; Vanilloid receptor-related osmotically-activated channel; VR-OAC

#### Dilution

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/20000. Not yet tested in other applications.

#### Format

Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

#### Storage Conditions

-20°C

#### TRPV4 Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** TRPV4

**Synonyms** VRL2, VROAC

#### Function

Non-selective calcium permeant cation channel involved in osmotic sensitivity and mechanosensitivity (PubMed: [16293632](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16293632), PubMed: [18695040](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18695040), PubMed: [18826956](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18826956), PubMed: [22526352](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/22526352), PubMed: [23136043](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/23136043), PubMed: [29899501](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29899501)). Activation by exposure to hypotonicity within the physiological range exhibits an outward rectification (PubMed: [18695040](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18695040), PubMed: [18826956](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18826956), PubMed: [18826956](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18826956), PubMed: [18826956](http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18826956)).

href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29899501" target="\_blank">29899501</a>). Also activated by heat, low pH, citrate and phorbol esters (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16293632" target="\_blank">16293632</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18695040" target="\_blank">18695040</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18826956" target="\_blank">18826956</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/20037586" target="\_blank">20037586</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21964574" target="\_blank">21964574</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25256292" target="\_blank">25256292</a>). Increase of intracellular Ca(2+) potentiates currents. Channel activity seems to be regulated by a calmodulin-dependent mechanism with a negative feedback mechanism (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12724311" target="\_blank">12724311</a>, PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18826956" target="\_blank">18826956</a>). Promotes cell-cell junction formation in skin keratinocytes and plays an important role in the formation and/or maintenance of functional intercellular barriers (By similarity). Acts as a regulator of intracellular Ca(2+) in synoviocytes (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19759329" target="\_blank">19759329</a>). Plays an obligatory role as a molecular component in the nonselective cation channel activation induced by 4-alpha-phorbol 12,13-didecanoate and hypotonic stimulation in synoviocytes and also regulates production of IL-8 (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19759329" target="\_blank">19759329</a>). Together with PKD2, forms mechano- and thermosensitive channels in cilium (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/18695040" target="\_blank">18695040</a>). Negatively regulates expression of PPARGC1A, UCP1, oxidative metabolism and respiration in adipocytes (By similarity). Regulates expression of chemokines and cytokines related to pro-inflammatory pathway in adipocytes (By similarity). Together with AQP5, controls regulatory volume decrease in salivary epithelial cells (By similarity). Required for normal development and maintenance of bone and cartilage (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/26249260" target="\_blank">26249260</a>). In its inactive state, may sequester DDX3X at the plasma membrane. When activated, the interaction between both proteins is affected and DDX3X relocalizes to the nucleus (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/29899501" target="\_blank">29899501</a>). In neurons of the central nervous system, could play a role in triggering voluntary water intake in response to increased sodium concentration in body fluid (By similarity).

### Cellular Location

Cell membrane. Apical cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Cell junction, adherens junction {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9EPK8}. Cell projection, cilium. Note=Assembly of the putative homotetramer occurs primarily in the endoplasmic reticulum (PubMed:16293632, PubMed:20037587, PubMed:20037588). Localization to the cell membrane is inhibited by WNK kinases (WNK1, WNK2, WNK3 or WNK4) in a kinase-independent mechanism (PubMed:16403833) [Isoform 5]: Cell membrane [Isoform 4]: Endoplasmic reticulum

### Tissue Location

Found in the synoviocytes from patients with (RA) and without (CTR) rheumatoid arthritis (at protein level)

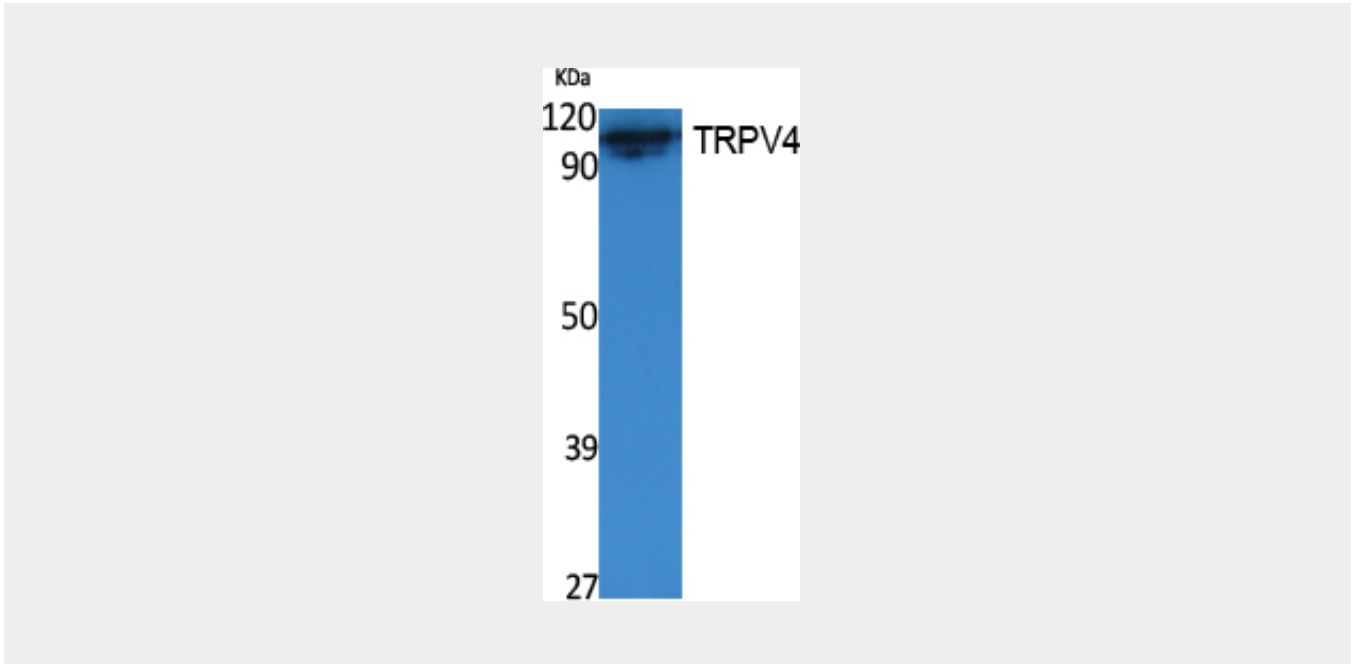
## TRPV4 Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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](#)

### TRPV4 Polyclonal Antibody - Images



### TRPV4 Polyclonal Antibody - Background

Non-selective calcium permeant cation channel involved in osmotic sensitivity and mechanosensitivity. Activation by exposure to hypotonicity within the physiological range exhibits an outward rectification (PubMed:18826956, PubMed:18695040). Also activated by heat, low pH, citrate and phorbol esters (PubMed:16293632, PubMed:18826956, PubMed:18695040, PubMed:25256292, PubMed:20037586, PubMed:21964574). Increase of intracellular  $Ca^{2+}$  potentiates currents. Channel activity seems to be regulated by a calmodulin-dependent mechanism with a negative feedback mechanism (PubMed:12724311, PubMed:18826956). Promotes cell-cell junction formation in skin keratinocytes and plays an important role in the formation and/or maintenance of functional intercellular barriers (By similarity). Acts as a regulator of intracellular  $Ca^{2+}$  in synoviocytes (PubMed:19759329). Plays an obligatory role as a molecular component in the nonselective cation channel activation induced by 4- $\alpha$ -phorbol 12,13-didecanoate and hypotonic stimulation in synoviocytes and also regulates production of IL-8 (PubMed:19759329). Together with PKD2, forms mechano- and thermosensitive channels in cilium (PubMed:18695040). Negatively regulates expression of PPARGC1A, UCP1, oxidative metabolism and respiration in adipocytes (By similarity). Regulates expression of chemokines and cytokines related to proinflammatory pathway in adipocytes (By similarity). Together with AQP5, controls regulatory volume decrease in salivary epithelial cells (By similarity). Required for normal development and maintenance of bone and cartilage (PubMed:26249260).