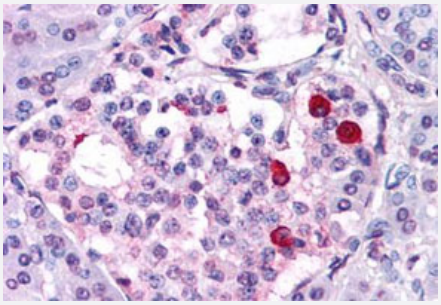
GIPR polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB26303 Size 50 ug

Applications



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) of human pancreas tissue with GIPR polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB26303). Immunohistochemistry of formalin-fixed, paraffin-embedded tissue after heat-induced antigen retrieval.

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of GIPR.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide corresponding to 19 amino acids at N-terminal extracellular domain of human GIPR.
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Specificity	BLAST analysis of the peptide immunogen showed no homology with other human proteins, except GHRHR (100%).
Form	Liquid
Purification	Immunoaffinity chromatography
Recommend Usage	Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) (8-21 ug/mL) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS (0.09% sodium azide)
Storage Instruction	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -80°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Note	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only.

Applications

- Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

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Gene Info — GIPR

Entrez GeneID	2696
Protein Accession#	P48546
Gene Name	GIPR
Gene Alias	MGC126722
Gene Description	gastric inhibitory polypeptide receptor
Omim ID	137241
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	Gastric inhibitory polypeptide (GIP; MIM 137240), also called glucose-dependent insulinotropic p olypeptide, is a 42-amino acid polypeptide synthesized by K cells of the duodenum and small inte stine. It was originally identified as an activity in gut extracts that inhibited gastric acid secretion a nd gastrin release, but subsequently was demonstrated to stimulate insulin release potently in the presence of elevated glucose. The insulinotropic effect on pancreatic islet beta-cells was then rec ognized to be the principal physiologic action of GIP. Together with glucagon-like peptide-1, GIP i s largely responsible for the secretion of insulin after eating. It is involved in several other facets of the anabolic response.[supplied by OMIM
Other Designations	-

Pathway

- Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction

Disease

- Cardiovascular Diseases
- Diabetes Mellitus
- Genetic Predisposition to Disease
- Glucose Intolerance
- Hyperparathyroidism
- Insulin Resistance
- Metabolic Syndrome X
- Multiple Sclerosis
- Obesity