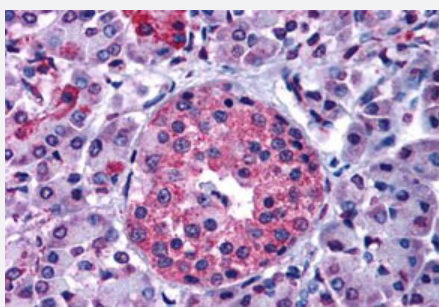


GIPR polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB26319

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 # PAB26319). 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 18 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%), ZNF839 (61%).
Form	Liquid
Purification	Immunoaffinity chromatography
Recommend Usage	Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections) (7-17 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 should 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 insulintropic polypeptide, is a 42-amino acid polypeptide synthesized by K cells of the duodenum and small intestine. It was originally identified as an activity in gut extracts that inhibited gastric acid secretion and gastrin release, but subsequently was demonstrated to stimulate insulin release potently in the presence of elevated glucose. The insulintropic effect on pancreatic islet beta-cells was then recognized to be the principal physiologic action of GIP. Together with glucagon-like peptide-1, GIP is 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](#)