

Anti-GIP Picoband Antibody

Catalog # ABO12631

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	P09681
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized
Description	Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Gastric inhibitory polypeptide(GIP) detection. Tested with WB, IHC-P in Human.

Reconstitution Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

Additional Information

Gene ID	2695
Other Names	Gastric inhibitory polypeptide, GIP, Glucose-dependent insulintropic polypeptide, Incretin hormone, GIP
Calculated MW	17108
Application Details	Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 μ g/ml, Human, By Heat Western blot, 0.1-0.5 μ g/ml, Human
Subcellular Localization	Secreted.
Source	Eukaryota
Protein Name	Gastric inhibitory polypeptide
Contents	Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na ₂ HPO ₄ , 0.05mg NaN ₃ .
Immunogen	E. coli-derived human GIP recombinant protein (Position: Y52-Q93). Human GIP shares 92.9% and 95.2% amino acid (aa) sequence identity with mouse and rat GIP, respectively.
Purification	Immunogen affinity purified.
Cross Reactivity	No cross reactivity with other proteins
Storage	At -20 °C for one year. After r ° Constitution, at 4 °C for one month. It ° Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20 °C for a longer time.Avoid repeated

freezing and thawing.

Protein Information

Name	GIP
Function	Potent stimulator of insulin secretion and relatively poor inhibitor of gastric acid secretion.
Cellular Location	Secreted.

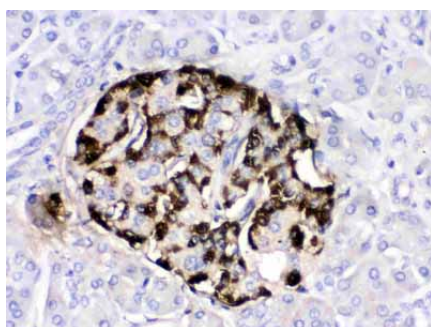
Background

Gastric inhibitory polypeptide (GIP), also known as the glucose-dependent insulintropic peptide, is an inhibiting hormone of the secretin family of hormones. GIP is thought to have significant effects on fatty acid metabolism through stimulation of lipoprotein lipase activity in adipocytes. Additionally, GIP release has been demonstrated in the ruminant animal and may play a role in nutrient partitioning in milk production (lipid metabolism). Recently, GIP appeared as a major player in bone remodelling. It was evidenced that genetic ablation of the GIP receptor in mice resulted in profound alterations of bone microarchitecture through modification of the adipokine network. Furthermore, the deficiency in GIP receptors has also been associated in mice with a dramatic decrease in bone quality and a subsequent increase in fracture risk.

Images



Western blot analysis of GIP expression in MCF-7 whole cell lysates (lane 1). GIP at 16KD was detected using rabbit anti- GIP Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO12631) at 0.5 µg/mL. The blot was developed using chemiluminescence (ECL) method .



GIP was detected in paraffin-embedded sections of human pancreatic cancer tissues using rabbit anti- GIP Antigen Affinity purified polyclonal antibody (Catalog # ABO12631) at 1 µg/mL. The immunohistochemical section was developed using SABC method .

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