

CCK39 Rabbit pAb

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Product Information

Application IHC-P, IHC-F, IF

Primary Accession P06307

Reactivity Rat, Pig, Rabbit, Dog, Horse

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Calculated MW 12669
Physical State Liquid

Immunogen KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CCK39

Epitope Specificity 51-115/115

Isotype IgG

Purity affinity purified by Protein A

Buffer 0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

SUBCELLULAR LOCATION Secreted.

SIMILARITY Belongs to the gastrin/cholecystokinin family.

SUBUNITBinds to CCK-A receptors in the pancreas and CCK-B receptors in the brain. **Post-translational**The precursor is cleaved by proteases to produce a number of active

modifications cholecystokinins.

Important Note This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in

human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

Background Descriptions Cholecystokinin is a brain/gut peptide. In the gut, it induces the release of

pancreatic enzymes and the contraction of the gallbladder. In the brain, its physiologic role is unclear. The cholecystokinin pro-hormone is processed by endo- and exo-proteolytic cleavages. Two transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2010].

Additional Information

Gene ID 885

Other Names Cholecystokinin, CCK, Cholecystokinin-58, CCK58, Cholecystokinin-58

desnonopeptide, (1-49)-CCK58, Cholecystokinin-39, CCK39,

Cholecystokinin-33, CCK33, Cholecystokinin-25, CCK25, Cholecystokinin-18,

CCK18, Cholecystokinin-12, CCK12, Cholecystokinin-8, CCK8, Cholecystokinin-7, CCK7, Cholecystokinin-5, CCK5, CCK

Target/SpecificityThe shortest form (CCK8) is predominantly found in the brain, whereas the

larger ones are found in the intestine.

Dilution IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:100-500

Storage Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When

reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name CCK

Function This peptide hormone induces gall bladder contraction and the release of

pancreatic enzymes in the gut. Its function in the brain is not clear. Binding to CCK-A receptors stimulates amylase release from the pancreas, binding to

CCK-B receptors stimulates gastric acid secretion.

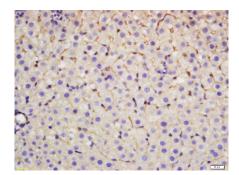
Cellular Location Secreted

Tissue Location Detected in cerebrospinal fluid and urine (at protein level).

Background

Cholecystokinin is a brain/gut peptide. In the gut, it induces the release of pancreatic enzymes and the contraction of the gallbladder. In the brain, its physiologic role is unclear. The cholecystokinin pro-hormone is processed by endo- and exo-proteolytic cleavages. Two transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2010].

Images



Tissue/cell: mouse liver tissue; 4%
Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;
Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (0.01M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min; Incubation: Anti-CCK 39 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(AP55343) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.