

CCK-BR Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP68891

Product Information

Application WB Primary Accession P32239

Reactivity Human, Mouse, Rat, Monkey

Host Rabbit
Clonality Polyclonal
Calculated MW 48419

Additional Information

Gene ID 887

Other Names CCKBR; CCKRB; Gastrin/cholecystokinin type B receptor; CCK-B receptor;

CCK-BR; Cholecystokinin-2 receptor; CCK2-R

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

Protein Information

Name CCKBR (HGNC:1571)

Synonyms CCKRB

Function Receptor for gastrin and cholecystokinin. The CCK-B receptors occur

throughout the central nervous system where they modulate anxiety, analgesia, arousal, and neuroleptic activity. This receptor mediates its action by association with G proteins that activate a phosphatidylinositol-calcium

second messenger system.

Cellular Location Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

Tissue Location Isoform 1 is expressed in brain, pancreas, stomach, the colon cancer cell line

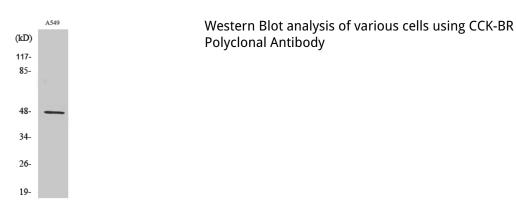
LoVo and the T-lymphoblastoma Jurkat, but not in heart, placenta, liver, lung, skeletal muscle, kidney or the stomach cancer cell line AGS. Expressed at high levels in the small cell lung cancer cell line NCI-H510, at lower levels in NCI-H345, NCI- H69 and GLC-28 cell lines, not expressed in GLC-19 cell line. Within the stomach, expressed at high levels in the mucosa of the gastric fundus and at low levels in the antrum and duodenum. Isoform 2 is present

in pancreatic cancer cells and colorectal cancer cells, but not in normal pancreas or colonic mucosa. Isoform 3 is expressed in brain, pancreas, stomach, the stomach cancer cell line AGS and the colon cancer cell line LoVo.

Background

Receptor for gastrin and cholecystokinin. The CCK-B receptors occur throughout the central nervous system where they modulate anxiety, analgesia, arousal, and neuroleptic activity. This receptor mediates its action by association with G proteins that activate a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system.

Images



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