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GIPR Antibody (N-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP7495A

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, FC, E
Primary Accession	P48546
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	53157
Antigen Region	7-38

Additional Information

Gene ID	2696
Other Names	Gastric inhibitory polypeptide receptor, GIP-R, Glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide receptor, GIPR
Target/Specificity	This GIPR antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 7-38 amino acids from the N-terminal region of human GIPR.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~1:100~500 FC~~1:10~50 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.05% (V/V) Proclin 300. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	GIPR Antibody (N-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	GIPR
Function	This is a receptor for GIP. The activity of this receptor is mediated by G proteins which activate adenylyl cyclase.
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein

Background

GIPR also called glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide, is a 42-amino acid polypeptide synthesized by K cells of the duodenum and small intestine. This protein 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 insulinotropic 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. The protein is involved in several other facets of the anabolic response.

References

Herbach,N. Am. J. Physiol. Renal Physiol. 296 (4), F819-F829 (2009) Rudovich,N., Kaiser,S. Regul. Pept. 142 (3), 138-145 (2007) Nitz,I., Fisher,E. Mol Nutr Food Res 51 (8), 1046-1052 (2007)

Citations

- Transgenic rescue of adipocyte glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide receptor expression restores high fat diet-induced body weight gain.