

GIPR / GIP Receptor Antibody (N-Terminus)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS10314

Specification

GIPR / GIP Receptor Antibody (N-Terminus) - Product Information

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	P48546
Reactivity	Human, Bovine, Dog
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	53kDa KDa

GIPR / GIP Receptor Antibody (N-Terminus) - Additional Information

Gene ID 2696

Other Names

Gastric inhibitory polypeptide receptor, GIP-R, Glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide receptor, GIPR

Target/Specificity

Human GIPR. BLAST analysis of the peptide immunogen showed no homology with other human proteins, except GHRHR (100%), TG (41%).

Reconstitution & Storage

Long term: -70°C; Short term: +4°C

Precautions

GIPR / GIP Receptor Antibody (N-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GIPR / GIP Receptor Antibody (N-Terminus) - 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

Volume

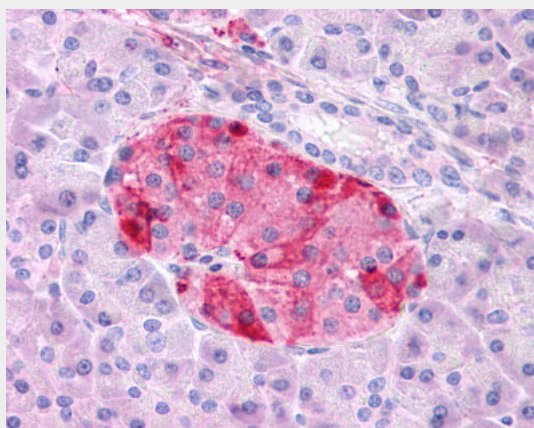
50 µl

GIPR / GIP Receptor Antibody (N-Terminus) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

GIPR / GIP Receptor Antibody (N-Terminus) - Images



Anti-GIPR antibody ALS10314 IHC of human pancreas.

GIPR / GIP Receptor Antibody (N-Terminus) - Background

This is a receptor for GIP. The activity of this receptor is mediated by G proteins which activate adenylyl cyclase.

GIPR / GIP Receptor Antibody (N-Terminus) - References

- Usdin T.B., et al. Submitted (OCT-1995) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Volz A., et al. FEBS Lett. 373:23-29(1995).
Gremlich S., et al. Diabetes 44:1202-1208(1995).
Yamada Y., et al. Genomics 29:773-776(1995).
Grimwood J., et al. Nature 428:529-535(2004).