

Rabbit Anti-GPBAR1 antibody

SL8874R

Product Name:	GPBAR1
Chinese Name:	G蛋白偶联胆汁酸受体1
Alias:	 GPCR TGR5; BG 37; BG37; G protein coupled bile acid receptor 1; G protein coupled bile acid receptor BG 37; G protein coupled bile acid receptor BG37; G-protein coupled bile acid receptor 1; G-protein coupled receptor GPCR19; GPBAR 1; GPBAR_HUMAN; GPBAR1; GPCR 19; GPCR; GPCR19; GPR 131; GPR131; hBG 37; hBG37; hGPCR 19; hGPCR19; M BAR; M-BAR; Membrane bile acid receptor; Membrane type receptor for bile acids; Membrane-type receptor for bile acids; MGC40597; TGR 5; TGR5.
Organism Species:	Rabbit V
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100- 500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	35kDa
Cellular localization:	The cell membrane
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GPCR TGR5/GPBAR1:5- 100/330 <extracellular></extracellular>
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. 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.
PubMed:	PubMed

	The G protein-coupled receptor TGR5 is a 330-amino acid protein that is almost universally expressed in human tissues including heart, skeletal muscle, spleen, kidney, liver, small intestine, placenta, and leukocytes, but not in brain, colon (without mucosa), thymus, or lung. TGR5 is sensitive to bile acids and responds through a significant mechanism that coordinates energy homeostasis. Bile acids activate mitogen-activated protein (MAP) kinase pathways, specifically induce TGR5 internalization, promote an increase of guanosine 5'-O-3-thio-triphosphate binding in membrane fractions, and cause rapid intracellular cAMP production. Bile acids also provoke TGR5 to suppress macrophage functions. TGR5-controlled signaling pathways may be good candidates for drug targets to treat common metabolic diseases, such as obesity, type II diabetes, hyperlipidemia, and atherosclerosis.
	Function: Receptor for bile acid. Bile acid-binding induces its internalization, activation of extracellular signal-regulated kinase and intracellular cAMP production. May be involved in the suppression of macrophage functions by bile acids.
	Subcellular Location:
	Cell membrane.
	Lissue Specificity:
	Ubiquitously expressed. Expressed at higher level in spieen and placenta. Expressed at lower level in other tissues. In digestive tissues, it is expressed in stomach, duedenum
Product Detail:	iloococum iloum iciunum according colon transverse colon descending colon cocum
	and liver, but not in esophagus and rectum
	and river, but not in esophagus and rectain.
	Similarity:
	Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.
	SWISS:
	Q81D06
	Gene ID:
	151306
	Database links:
	Entrez Gene: 151306Human
	Entrez Gene: 227289Mouse
	Entrez Gene: 338443Rat
	Omim: 610147Human
	SwissProt: Q8TDU6Human
	SwissProt: Q80SS6Mouse

