

DESCRIPTION

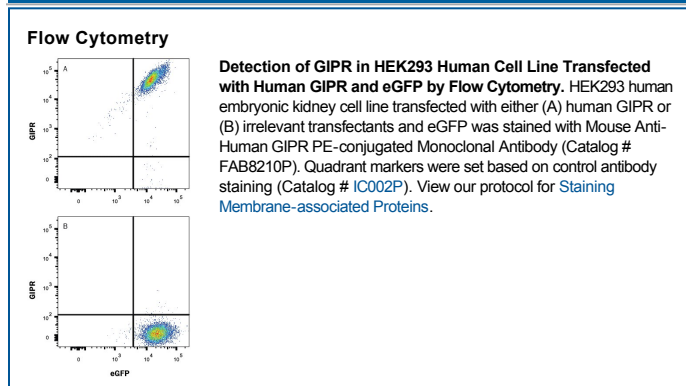
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human GIPR in direct ELISAs. Stains human GIPR transfected cells but not irrelevant transfectants in flow cytometry.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG ₁ Clone # 591853
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	NS0 mouse myeloma cell line transfected with human GIPR. Met1-Cys466 Accession # P48546
Conjugate	Phycoerythrin Excitation Wavelength: 488 nm Emission Wavelength: 565-605 nm
Formulation	Supplied in a saline solution containing BSA and Sodium Azide. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
Flow Cytometry	10 μ L/10 ⁶ cells	See Below

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied.

BACKGROUND

GIPR is a 7-transmembrane receptor for GIP (glucose-dependent insulintropic polypeptide or gastric inhibitory polypeptide). The 466 amino acid (aa) human GIPR contains 176 extracellular domain (ECD) aa that share 77% and 81% aa identity with mouse and rat GIPR ECD, respectively. A splice isoform of 430 aa has a deletion of aa 58-93 in the N-terminal ECD, while isoforms of 491 and 419 aa have alternate C-terminal cytoplasmic sequences. Engagement by GIP on pancreatic b-cells activates adenylate cyclase to regulate insulin compensation in the presence of high circulating glucose. GIPR is also expressed on adipocytes, osteoblasts and myelinating Schwann cell membranes.