

DESCRIPTION

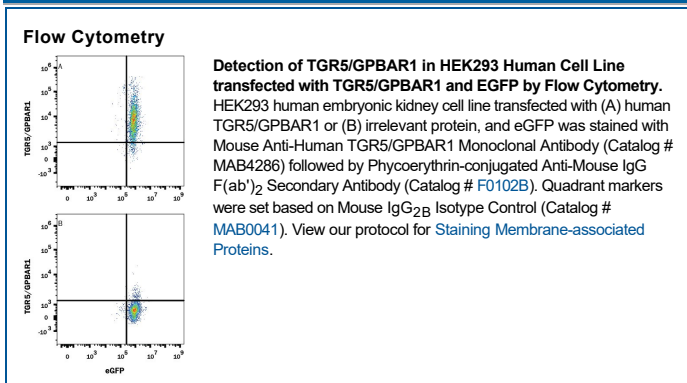
Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Stains human TGR5/GPBAR1 transfectants but not irrelevant transfectants.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 409522
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	NS0 mouse myeloma cell line transfected with human TGR5/GPBAR1 Met1-Asn330 Accession # Q8TDU6
Formulation	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

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	0.25 µg/10 ⁶ cells	See Below
CytoTOF-ready	Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	

DATA



PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Reconstitution	Reconstitute at 0.5 mg/mL in sterile PBS.
Shipping	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
Stability & Storage	Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied. 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution. 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

BACKGROUND

G protein coupled bile acid receptor 1 (GPBAR1), also called M-BAR, BG37 or TGR5, is a G-protein coupled receptor superfamily member that is a widely expressed cell surface receptor for bile acids. On macrophages, bile acid engagement of GPBAR1 suppresses phagocytosis and other functions. Extracellular portions of human GPBAR1 show approximately 75% amino acid identity with corresponding regions of mouse GPBAR1.