Human GIP Antibody

Monoclonal Mouse IgG_1 Clone # 911205

Catalog Number: MAB8864

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human GIP in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG_1 Clone # 911205
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	GIP Peptide Tyr1-Asn39 Accession # P09681
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 as a 0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS.

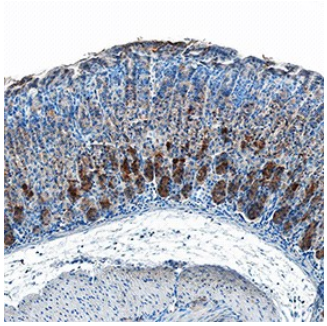
APPLICATIONS

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
Immunohistochemistry	8-25 µg/mL	See Below

DATA

Immunohistochemistry



GIP in Human Stomach. GIP was detected in immersion fixed paraffin-embedded sections of human stomach using Mouse Anti-Human GIP Monoclonal Antibody (Catalog # MAB8864) at 5 µg/mL overnight at 4 °C. Tissue was stained using the Anti-Mouse HRP-DAB Cell & Tissue Staining Kit (brown; Catalog # CTS002) and counterstained with hematoxylin (blue). Specific staining was localized to gastric glands. View our protocol for Chromogenic IHC Staining of Paraffin-embedded Tissue Sections.

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.** ● 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

Gastric inhibitory polypeptide (GIP), also known as the glucose-dependent insulinotropic peptide is a member of the secretin family of hormones. GIP, together with glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1), belongs to the group of metabolic hormones called incretins that stimulate a decrease in blood glucose levels. GIP is derived from a 153-amino acid pro-protein encoded by the GIP gene and circulates as a biologically active 42-amino acid peptide. Engagement of Gastric inhibitory polypeptide receptors (GIPR) by GIP on pancreatic beta cells activates adenylate cyclase to regulate insulin compensation in the presence of high circulating glucose. GIP (1-39) is an endogenous truncated form of GIP that has been shown to be more potent in stimulating insulin secretion from rat pancreatic islets.

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