TGR5 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	YP-mAb-13698
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB
Gene Name	GPBAR1
Protein Name	G-protein coupled bile acid receptor 1
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GPBAR. AA range:11-60
Specificity	TGR5 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of TGR5 protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-1:2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	GPBAR1; TGR5; G-protein coupled bile acid receptor 1; G-protein coupled receptor GPCR19; hGPCR19; Membrane-type receptor for bile acids; M-BAR; hBG37; BG37
Observed Band	
Cell Pathway	Cell membrane ; Multi-pass membrane protein .
Tissue Specificity	Ubiquitously expressed. Expressed at higher level in spleen and placenta. Expressed at lower level in other tissues. In digestive tissues, it is expressed in stomach, duodenum, ileocecum, ileum, jejunum, ascending colon, transverse colon, descending colon, cecum and liver, but not in esophagus and rectum.
Function	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.,similarity:Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 1 family.,tissue specificity:Ubiquitously expressed. Expressed at higher level in spleen and placenta. Expressed at lower level in other tissues. In digestive tissues, it is expressed in stomach, duodenum, ileocecum, ileum, jejunum, ascending colon, transverse colon, descending colon, cecum and liver, but not in esophagus and rectum.,

Background	This gene encodes a member of the G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) superfamily. This enzyme functions as a cell surface receptor for bile acids. Treatment of cells expressing this GPCR with bile acids induces the production of intracellular cAMP, activation of a MAP kinase signaling pathway, and internalization of the receptor. The receptor is implicated in the suppression of macrophage functions and regulation of energy homeostasis by bile acids. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding the same protein. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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