

## Anti-GPBAR1 Polyclonal Antibody

## Product Details

Ig Type:	IgG
Reactivity:	Human
Molecular Weight:	Theoretical: 35 kDa.
Purification:	Protein A purified

## Applications

Verified Activity:	1. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Human tonsil); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30 min; Antibody incubation with (GPBAR1) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-06655) at 1:400 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit (Rabbit) instructions and DAB staining. 2. Paraformaldehyde-fixed, paraffin embedded (Human duodenum); Antigen retrieval by boiling in sodium citrate buffer (pH6.0) for 15 min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% hydrogen peroxide for 20 minutes; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum) at 37°C for 30 min; Antibody incubation with (GPBAR1) Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (TMAB-06655) at 1: 200 overnight at 4°C, followed by operating according to SP Kit (Rabbit) instructions and DAB staining.
Application:	IHC-P,IHC-Fr,IF
Recommended	IHC-P: 1:100-500; IHC-Fr: 1:100-500; IF: 1:100-500

## Properties

Stability & Storage:	Store at 2°C-8°C for 1 month. Store at -20°C or -80°C for 12 months. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping:	Shipping with blue ice.

## Antigen Details

Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide: human GPCR TGR5/GPBAR1
Antigen Species:	Human
Gene ID:	151306
Uniprot ID:	Q8TDU6

## Research Background

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.

**Inhibitor · Natural Compounds · Compound Libraries · Recombinant Proteins**

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Tel:781-999-4286 E\_mail:info@targetmol.com Address:34 Washington Street,Wellesley Hills,MA 02481