Anti-Gastrin antibody

Description	Rabbit polyclonal to Gastrin.

Model	STJ93222
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Applications	ELISA, IF, IHC, WB
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from human Gastrin
Immunogen Region	30-110 aa, Internal
Gene ID	2520
Gene Symbol	GAST
Dilution range	WB 1:500-1:2000IHC 1:100-1:300IF 1:200-1:1000ELISA 1:10000
Specificity	Gastrin Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of Gastrin protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Gastrin Gastrin-71 Gastrin component I Gastrin-52 G52 Big gastrin Gastrin component II Gastrin-34 G34 Gastrin Gastrin component III Gastrin-17 G17 Gastrin-14 G14 Gas
Molecular Weight	12 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated

Isotype	IgG
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C, and avoid repeat freeze-thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:4164OMIM:137250
Alternative Names	Gastrin Gastrin-71 Gastrin component I Gastrin-52 G52 Big gastrin Gastrin component II Gastrin-34 G34 Gastrin Gastrin component III Gastrin-17 G17 Gastrin-14 G14 Gas
Function	Gastrin stimulates the stomach mucosa to produce and secrete hydrochloric acid and the pancreas to secrete its digestive enzymes. It also stimulates smooth muscle contraction and increases blood circulation and water secretion in the stomach and intestine.
Cellular Localization	Secreted.
Post-translational Modifications	Two different processing pathways probably exist in antral G-cells. In the dominant pathway progastrin is cleaved at three sites resulting in two major bioactive gastrins, gastrin-34 and gastrin-17. In the putative alternative pathway, progastrin may be processed only at the most C-terminal dibasic site resulting in the synthesis of gastrin-71.; Sulfation enhances proteolytic processing, and blocks peptide degradation. Levels of sulfation differ between proteolytically-cleaved gastrins. Thus, gastrin-6 is almost 73% sulfated, whereas the larger gastrins are less than 50% sulfated. Sulfation levels are also tissue-specific.