

ARG67033 anti-Gastrin antibody [SQab30315]

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Recombinant rabbit Monoclonal antibody [SQab30315] recognizes Gastrin
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	IHC-P
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone	SQab30315
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	Gastrin
Species	Human
Immunogen	Synthetic peptide of Human Gastrin.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	GAST, Gastrin, GAS, Preprogastrin

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	IHC-P	1:50 - 1:100
Application Note	The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	Human gastric cancer	

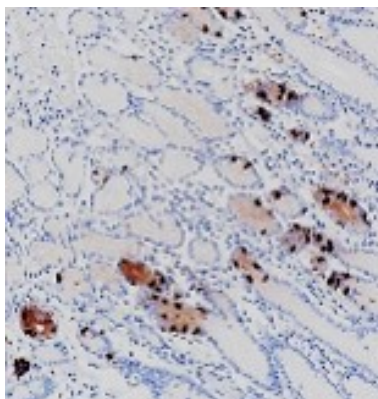
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purification with Protein A.
Buffer	PBS, 0.01% Sodium azide, 40% Glycerol and 0.05%BSA.
Preservative	0.01% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	40% Glycerol and 0.05%BSA
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	GAST
Gene Full Name	Gastrin
Background	Gastrin is a hormone whose main function is to stimulate secretion of hydrochloric acid by the gastric mucosa, which results in gastrin formation inhibition. This hormone also acts as a mitogenic factor for gastrointestinal epithelial cells. Gastrin has two biologically active peptide forms, G34 and G17. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]
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. [Uniprot]
Calculated Mw	16 kDa
PTM	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. [Uniprot]
Cellular Localization	Secreted

Images



ARG67033 anti-Gastrin antibody [SQab30315] IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human gastric cancer stained with ARG67033 anti-Gastrin antibody [SQab30315].