

GPR43 Antibody FITC Conjugated

Catalog No: #C02656F

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Description

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|-----------------------|--|
| Product Name | GPR43 Antibody FITC Conjugated |
| Host Species | Rabbit |
| Clonality | Polyclonal |
| Isotype | IgG |
| Purification | Purified by Protein A. |
| Applications | ICC IF |
| Species Reactivity | Hu Ms Rt |
| Immunogen Description | KLH conjugated synthetic peptide aa 63-84 330 derived from human GPR43 |
| Conjugates | FITC |
| Target Name | GPR43 |
| Other Names | FFA2R; GPR43; Free fatty acid receptor 2; G-protein coupled receptor 43; FFAR2; FFA2; GPCR43 |
| Accession No. | Swiss-Prot#O15552NCBI Gene ID2867 |
| Uniprot | O15552 |
| GeneID | 2867; |
| Excitation Emission | 494nm 518nm |
| Cell Localization | Extracellular |
| Concentration | 1mg ml |
| Formulation | 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol. |
| Storage | Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. |

Application Details

ICC=1:50-200 IF=1:50-200

Background

G protein-coupled receptor that is activated by a major product of dietary fiber digestion, the short chain fatty acids (SCFAs), and that plays a role in the regulation of whole-body energy homeostasis and in intestinal immunity. In omnivorous mammals, the short chain fatty acids acetate, propionate and butyrate are produced primarily by the gut microbiome that metabolizes dietary fibers. SCFAs serve as a source of energy but also act as signaling molecules. That G protein-coupled receptor is probably coupled to the pertussis toxin-sensitive, G(i o)-alpha family of G proteins but also to the Gq family (PubMed:12496283, PubMed:12711604, PubMed:23589301). Its activation results in the formation of inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate, the mobilization of intracellular calcium, the phosphorylation of the MAPK3 ERK1 and MAPK1 ERK2 kinases and the inhibition of intracellular cAMP accumulation. May play a role in glucose homeostasis by regulating the secretion of GLP-1, in response to short-chain fatty acids accumulating in the intestine. May also regulate the production of LEP Leptin, a hormone acting on the central nervous system to inhibit food intake. Finally, may also regulate whole-body energy homeostasis through adipogenesis regulating both differentiation and lipid storage of adipocytes. In parallel to its role in energy homeostasis, may also mediate the activation of the inflammatory and immune responses by SCFA in the intestine, regulating the rapid production of chemokines and cytokines. May also play a role in the resolution of the inflammatory response and control chemotaxis in neutrophils. In addition to SCFAs, may also be activated by the extracellular lectin FCN1 in a process leading to activation of monocytes and inducing the secretion of interleukin-8 IL-8 in response to the presence of microbes (PubMed:21037097).

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only