胆囊收缩素 39 抗体

产品货号： mlR13919

英文名称： CCK39

中文名称： 胆囊收缩素 39 抗体

别　　名： CCK; CCK39; Cholecystokinin 39; Cholecystokinin; CCKN_HUMAN.

研究领域： 肿瘤　细胞生物　神经生物学　信号转导　生长因子和激素

抗体来源： Rabbit

克隆类型： Polyclonal

交叉反应： Human, Mouse, Rat, Dog, Pig, Cow, Horse, Rabbit, Sheep,

产品应用： ELISA=1:500-1000 IHC-P=1:400-800 IHC-F=1:400-800 ICC=1:100-500 IF=1:100-500 （石蜡切片需做抗原修复）

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

分 子 量： 11kDa

细胞定位： 细胞浆

性　　状： Lyophilized or Liquid

浓　　度： 1mg/ml

免 疫 原： KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human CCK39:51-115/115

亚　　型： IgG

纯化方法： affinity purified by Protein A

储 存 液： 0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.

保存条件： Store at -20 ˚C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20˚C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 ˚C.

PubMed： PubMed

产品介绍： Cholecystokinin is a brain/gut peptide. In the gut, it induces the release of pancreatic enzymes and the contraction of the gallbladder. In the brain, its physiologic role is unclear. The cholecystokinin pro-hormone is processed by endo- and exo-proteolytic cleavages. Two transcript variants encoding the same protein have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2010]

Function:

Cholecystokinin (CCK) is one of the most important hormone regulators of the digestive process. The peptide is concentrated in the proximal small intestine (CCK cells) and is secreted into the blood in response to the ingestion of proteins and fats, where its actions include the stimulation of pancreatic secretion, the modulation of insulin output, the regulation of gastric emptying, and gallbladder contraction. In the central nervous system CCKergic fibres are widespread, being particularly abundant in the cerebral cortex. In some mesolimbic neurons projecting to the nucleus accumbens, CCK is colocalised with dopamine and it has been suggested that CCK might facilitate the function of dopamine in events such as stimulusreward associative behaviour. Secretion of CCK from the murine tumour cell line STC1 has been shown to be stimulated by pituitary adenylate cyclase activating protein (PACAP) and has raised the possibility that PACAP may function as a neuromodulator of CCK release from gut endocrine cells in vivo.

Subunit:

Binds to CCK-A receptors in the pancreas and CCK-B receptors in the brain.

Subcellular Location:

Secreted

Post-translational modifications:

The precursor is cleaved by proteases to produce a number of active cholecystokinins.

Similarity:

Belongs to the gastrin/cholecystokinin family.

SWISS:

P06307

Gene ID:

885

Important Note:

This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

产品图片