

GIPR Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7495a**Specification**

GIPR Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P48546](#)**GIPR Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2696**Other Names**

Gastric inhibitory polypeptide receptor, GIP-R, Glucose-dependent insulintropic polypeptide receptor, GIPR

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7495a](/products/AP7495a) was selected from the N-term region of human GIPR. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GIPR Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** GIPR**Function**

This is a receptor for GIP. The activity of this receptor is mediated by G proteins which activate adenylyl cyclase.

Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.

GIPR Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

GIPR Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

GIPR Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

GIPR also called glucose-dependent insulintropic polypeptide, is a 42-amino acid polypeptide synthesized by K cells of the duodenum and small intestine. This protein was originally identified as an activity in gut extracts that inhibited gastric acid secretion and gastrin release, but subsequently was demonstrated to stimulate insulin release potently in the presence of elevated glucose. The insulintropic effect on pancreatic islet beta-cells was then recognized to be the principal physiologic action of GIP. Together with glucagon-like peptide-1, GIP is largely responsible for the secretion of insulin after eating. The protein is involved in several other facets of the anabolic response.

GIPR Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Herbach,N. Am. J. Physiol. Renal Physiol. 296 (4), F819-F829 (2009) Rudovich,N., Kaiser,S. Regul. Pept. 142 (3), 138-145 (2007) Nitz,I., Fisher,E. Mol Nutr Food Res 51 (8), 1046-1052 (2007)