

Human GIPR Protein, His,Flag Tag (Detergent)

Catalog # GIR-H52D3



BIOSYSTEMS
Acro
Surprise Inside!

Synonym

PGQTL2

Source

Human GIPR Protein, His,Flag Tag(GIR-H52D3) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Arg 22 - Cys 466 (Accession # [P48546-1](#)).

Predicted N-terminus: Arg 22

Molecular Characterization



This protein carries a polyhistidine tag and a Flag tag at the C-terminus. The protein has a calculated MW of 69.5 kDa.

Endotoxin

Less than 1.0 EU per µg by the LAL method.

Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation

This product is not suitable for cell based experiments due to cytotoxicity of DDM.

DDM and CHS are INDISPENSABLE to keep membrane protein soluble and active, under no circumstance should you remove DDM and CHS.

DDM/CHS buffer (DC-11) is sold separately and not included in protein, and please contact us if you need the buffer.

If glycerol is not compatible to your application, remove glycerol just before immediate experiment, and NEVER store glycerol-free protein solution.

Supplied as 0.2 µm filtered solution in 50 mM HEPES, 150 mM NaCl, DDM, CHS, pH7.5 with glycerol as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Shipping

This product is supplied and shipped with dry ice, please inquire the shipping cost.

Storage

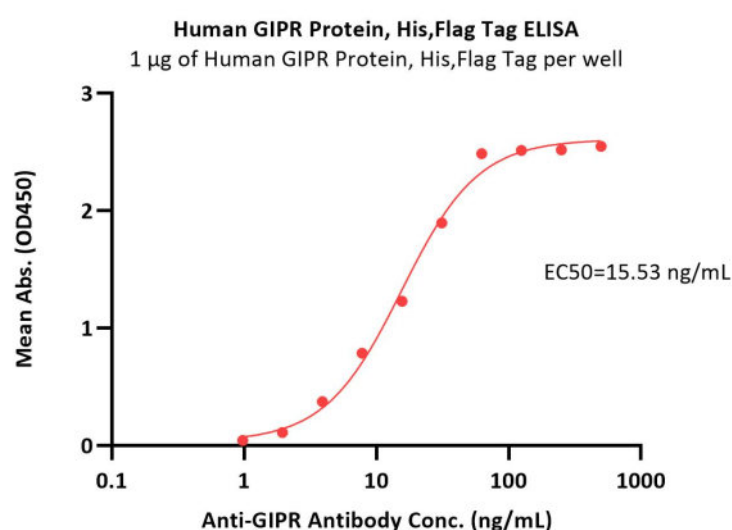
Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

This product is stable after storage at:

- The product MUST be stored at -70°C or lower upon receipt;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions.

*The DDM/CHS buffer (Cat. No. [DC-11](#)) is sold separately and not included in protein, you can follow [this link](#) for product information.

Bioactivity-ELISA



Immobilized Human GIPR Protein, His,Flag Tag (Cat. No. GIR-H52D3) at 10 µg/mL (100 µL/well) on Nickel Coated plates (Cat. No. SP-19) can bind Anti-GIPR Antibody with a linear range of 1-63 ng/mL (QC tested).

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Background

This gene encodes a G-protein coupled receptor for gastric inhibitory polypeptide (GIP), which 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 in the presence of elevated glucose. Mice lacking this gene exhibit higher blood glucose levels with impaired initial insulin response after oral glucose load. Defect in this gene thus may contribute to the pathogenesis of diabetes. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2011]

Clinical and Translational Updates

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