

Rabbit GPR43 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-GPR43 antibody

GPR43 Antibody FITC Conjugated

CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA313013	Rabbit	Human, Mouse, Rat	Immunocytochemistry, Immunofluorescence

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

GPR43; Polyclonal Antibody; GPR43 Antibody FITC Conjugated; FFA2R; Free fatty acid receptor 2; G-protein coupled receptor 43; FFAR2; FFA2; GPCR43; anti-GPR43 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purity/Purification	Purified by Protein A
Form/Format	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Concentration	1mg/ml (varies by lot)
Applicable Applications for anti-GPR43 antibody	ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IF (Immunofluorescence)
Conjugation	FITC
Excitation Emission	494nm 518nm
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide aa 63-84 330 derived from human GPR43
Cell Localization	Extracellular
Preparation and Storage	Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-GPR43 antibody	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).
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NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4885333
NCBI GeneID	2867
NCBI Accession #	NP_005297.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_005306.2
UniProt Accession #	O15552; Q4VAZ3; Q4VAZ5; Q4VBL5; B0M0J9
NCBI Official Full Name	free fatty acid receptor 2
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	free fatty acid receptor 2
NCBI Official Symbol	FFAR2
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	FFA2R; GPR43
NCBI Protein Information	free fatty acid receptor 2; G protein-coupled receptor 43; G-protein coupled receptor 43; free fatty acid activated receptor 2
UniProt Protein Name	Free fatty acid receptor 2
UniProt Gene Name	FFAR2
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	GPR43
UniProt Entry Name	FFAR2_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://www.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/gpr43-antibody-immunocytochemistry-immunofluorescence-elisa/313013>