

Cynomolgus GIPR Protein, His Tag

Catalog # GIR-C52H3



Synonyms

PGQTL2

Source

Cynomolgus GIPR Protein, His Tag (GIR-C52H3) is expressed from human 293 cells (HEK293). It contains AA Gly 26 - Gln 138 (Accession # [A0A2K5VD75](#)).

Predicted N-terminus: Gly 26

Molecular Characterization

GIPR(Gly 26 - Gln 138) A0A2K5VD75	Poly-his
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This protein carries a polyhistidine tag at the C-terminus.

The protein has a calculated MW of 14.9 kDa. The protein migrates as 25-30 kDa when calibrated against [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#) under reducing (R) condition (SDS-PAGE) due to glycosylation.

Endotoxin

Less than 1.0 EU per µg by the LAL method / rFC method.

Purity

>90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation

Lyophilized from 0.22 µm filtered solution in PBS, pH7.4 with trehalose as protectant.

Contact us for customized product form or formulation.

Reconstitution

Please see Certificate of Analysis for specific instructions.

For best performance, we strongly recommend you to follow the reconstitution protocol provided in the CoA.

Shipping and Storage

This product is shipped at ambient temperature.

For long term storage, the product should be stored at lyophilized state at -20°C or lower.

Please avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

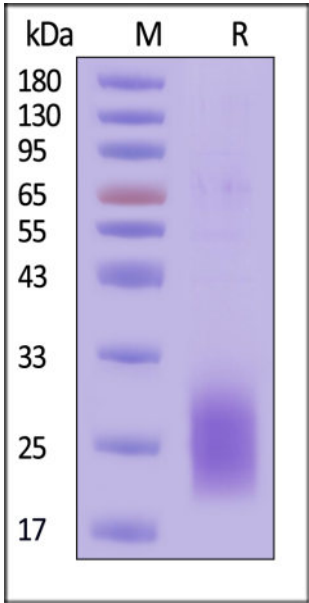
This product is stable after storage at:

- -20°C to -70°C for 12 months in lyophilized state;
- -70°C for 3 months under sterile conditions after reconstitution.

ACRO Quality Management System

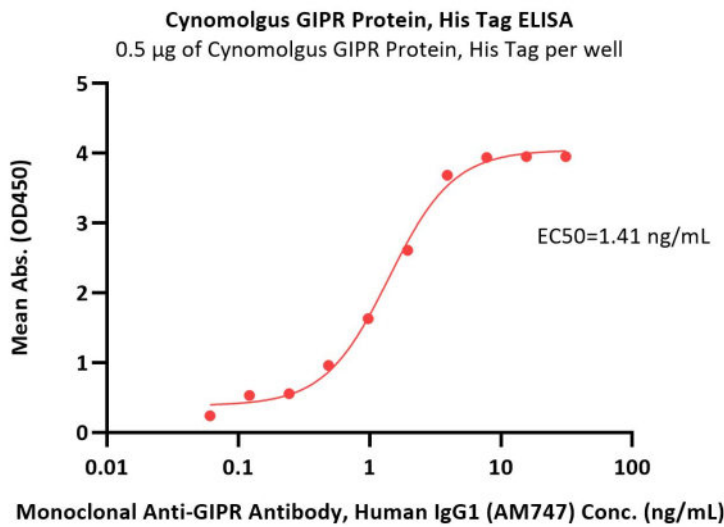
- [QMS\(ISO, GMP\)](#)
- [Quality Advantages](#)
- [Quality Control Process](#)

SDS-PAGE



Cynomolgus GIPR Protein, His Tag on SDS-PAGE under reducing (R) condition. The gel was stained with Coomassie Blue. The purity of the protein is greater than 90% (With [Star Ribbon Pre-stained Protein Marker](#)).

Bioactivity-ELISA



Immobilized Cynomolgus GIPR Protein, His Tag (Cat. No. GIR-C52H3) at 5 µg/mL (100 µL/well) can bind Monoclonal Anti-GIPR Antibody, Human IgG1 (AM747) with a linear range of 0.06-2 ng/mL (QC tested).

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]



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