

GHRL Antibody

Catalog No: #43942

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.comSupport: tech@signalwayantibody.com

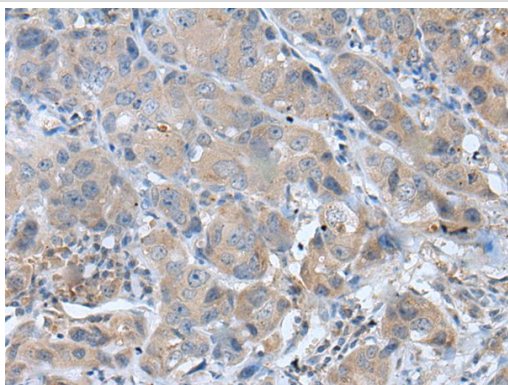
Description

Product Name	GHRL Antibody
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Purification	Antigen affinity purification
Applications	IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Specificity	The antibody detects endogenous levels of total GHRL protein.
Immunogen Type	peptide
Immunogen Description	Synthetic peptide of human GHRL
Target Name	GHRL
Other Names	MTLRP
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#: Q9UBU3NCBI Gene ID: 51738
Uniprot	Q9UBU3
GeneID	51738;
Concentration	0.7mg/ml
Formulation	Rabbit IgG in pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN ₃ , 40% Glycerol.
Storage	Store at -20°C

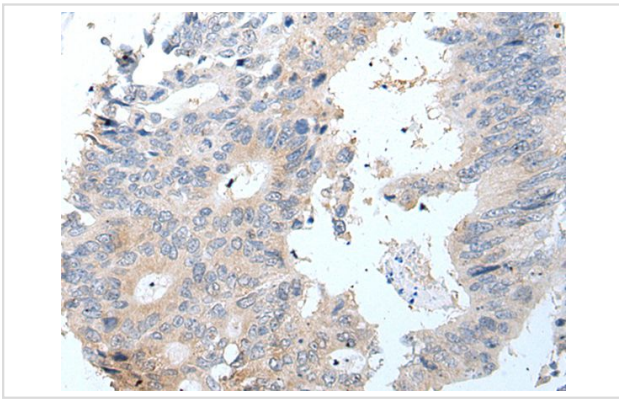
Application Details

Immunohistochemistry: 1: 20-100

Images



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human breast cancer tissue using GHRL Antibody at dilution 1/30, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: x200)



The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colorectal cancer tissue using GHRL Antibody at dilution 1/30, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: x200)

Background

This gene encodes the ghrelin-obestatin preproprotein that is cleaved to yield two peptides, ghrelin and obestatin. Ghrelin is a powerful appetite stimulant and plays an important role in energy homeostasis. Its secretion is initiated when the stomach is empty, whereupon it binds to the growth hormone secretagogue receptor in the hypothalamus which results in the secretion of growth hormone (somatotropin). Ghrelin is thought to regulate multiple activities, including hunger, reward perception via the mesolimbic pathway, gastric acid secretion, gastrointestinal motility, and pancreatic glucose-stimulated insulin secretion. It was initially proposed that obestatin plays an opposing role to ghrelin by promoting satiety and thus decreasing food intake, but this action is still debated. Recent reports suggest multiple metabolic roles for obestatin, including regulating adipocyte function and glucose metabolism. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. In addition, antisense transcripts for this gene have been identified and may potentially regulate ghrelin-obestatin preproprotein expression.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only