Anti-GHRL Polyclonal Antibody

Cat: K107844P

Summary:

【**Product name**】: Anti-GHRL antibody

【**Source**】: Rabbit

【**Isotype**】: IgG

【**Species reactivity**】: Human

【**Swiss Prot**】: Q9UBU3

【**Gene ID**】: 51738

【**Calculated**】: MW:7/9/11/13kDa

【**Observed**】: MW:18kDa

【**Purification**】: Affinity purification

【**Tested applications**】: WB IHC

【**Recommended dilution**】: WB 1:1000-3000. IHC 1:50-200.

【**WB Positive sample**】: HL-60

【**IHC Positive sample**】: Human colorectal cancer

【**Subcellular location**】: Cytoplasm

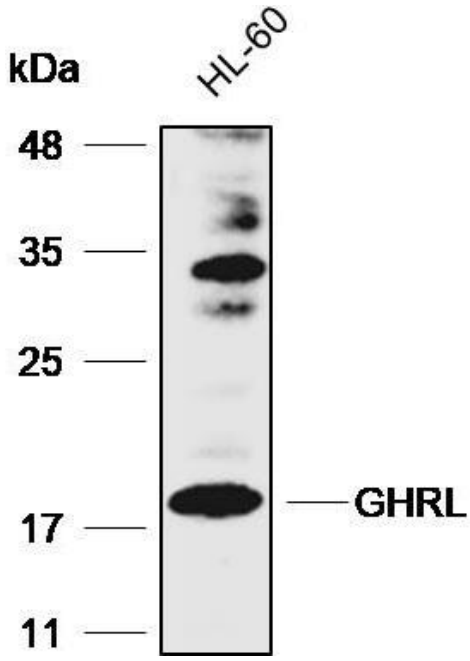
【**Immunogen**】: Recombinant protein of human GHRL

【**Storage**】: Shipped at 4°C. Upon delivery aliquot and store at -20°C

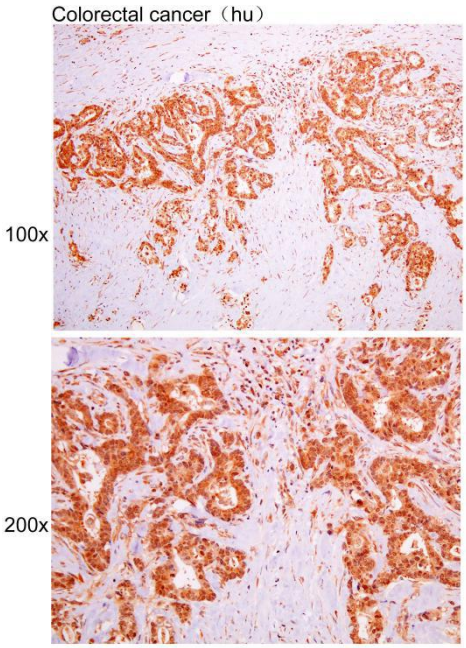
Background:

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.

Verified picture



Western blot analysis with GHRL antibody diluted at 1:2000;Lane: HL-60



Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human colorectal cancer with GHRL antibody diluted at 1:100