

## Product datasheet for **TA328793**

### Cckbr Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

#### Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	FC, IHC, WB
Recommended Dilution:	WB: 1:200-1:2000; IHC: 1:100-1:3,000; FC: 1:50-1:600
Reactivity:	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	Peptide CETPRIRGTGTRELE, corresponding to amino acid residues 39-53 of mouse Cholecystokinin B Receptor. Extracellular, N-terminus.
Formulation:	Lyophilized. Concentration before lyophilization ~0.8mg/ml (lot dependent, please refer to CoA along with shipment for actual concentration). Buffer before lyophilization: Phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4, 1% BSA, 0.025% NaN <sub>3</sub> .
Reconstitution Method:	Add 50 ul double distilled water (DDW) to the lyophilized powder.
Purification:	Affinity purified on immobilized antigen.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store at -20°C as received.
Stability:	Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.
Gene Name:	cholecystokinin B receptor
Database Link:	<a href="#">NP_031653</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 887 Human</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 25706 Rat</a> <a href="#">Entrez Gene 12426 Mouse</a> <a href="#">P56481</a>



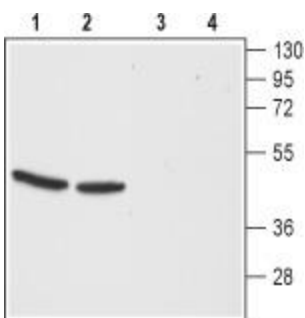
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**Background:**

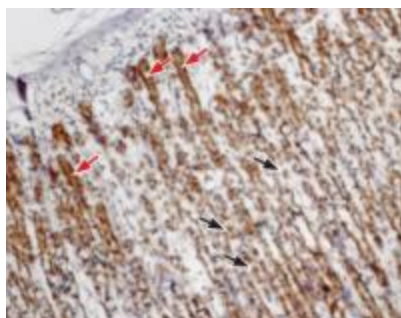
Cholecystokinin B Receptor (CCKBR) also known as the Gastrin Receptor and CCKR2, belongs to the 7-transmembrane domain, G-Protein Coupled Receptor (GPCR) superfamily, and is one of the two receptors that mediates the effects of the cholecystokinin (CCK) and gastrin peptides. CCK and gastrin are related linear peptides that occur in different forms but share the last five C-terminal amino acid residues. CCK regulates several nutritional-related activities such as stimulation of pancreatic exocrine secretion or the regulation of intestinal transit, while gastrin's main function is the stimulation of gastric acid secretion. Both CCKBR and the other CCK receptor (CCKAR or CCK1R) are coupled to a Gq/11 protein that activates phospholipase C (PLC) and leads to production of inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate (InsP3), and intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> mobilization. CCKBR was originally identified in the brain (and hence its name, type B for Brain) where it is widely distributed, notably in the cerebral cortex and striatum. In the periphery, CCKBR is most notably expressed in acid secreting cells in the mucosa of the stomach. The tissue distribution of CCKBR corresponds to the proposed roles of the receptor which include anxiety, pain perception, gastric acid secretion, and growth and differentiation of the gastric mucosa.

**Synonyms:**

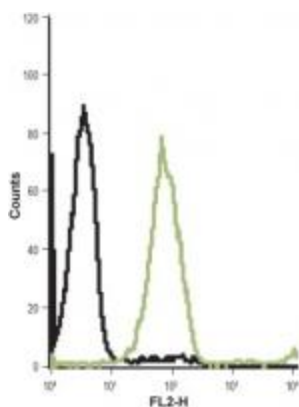
CCK-B; CCK-BR; CCK2-R; CCK2R; CCKRB; GASR

**Product images:**


Western blot analysis of mouse (lanes 1 and 3) and rat (lanes 2 and 4) brain membranes: 1, 2. Anti-Cholecystokinin B Receptor (extracellular) antibody, (1:200). 3, 4. Anti-Cholecystokinin B Receptor (extracellular), preincubated with the control peptide antigen.



Expression of Cholecystokinin B Receptor in rat stomach. Immunohistochemical staining of paraffin embedded rat stomach sections using Anti-Cholecystokinin B Receptor (extracellular) antibody, (1:100). Cholecystokinin B Receptor (brown) is expressed in both parietal cells (black arrows) and in chief cells (red arrows) of the gastric mucosa. Hematoxylin is used as the counterstain.



Indirect flow cytometry analysis in live intact Jurkat (human T cell leukemia) cell lines: black line, Unstained cells + goat-anti-rabbit-Phycoerythrin (PE), green line, Cells + Anti-Cholecystokinin B Receptor (extracellular) antibody, (1:20) + goat-anti-rabbit-PE.