

**Gastrin (ABT60R) rabbit mAb**

<b>Catalog No :</b>	YM7121
<b>Reactivity :</b>	Human;
<b>Applications :</b>	IHC; ELISA
<b>Target :</b>	Gastrin
<b>Fields :</b>	>>Gastric acid secretion
<b>Gene Name :</b>	GAST
<b>Protein Name :</b>	Gastric mucin 6;Gastric Mucin;Gastric mucin-6;MUC 6;MUC-6;Muc6;MUC6 Fragment;MUC6 mucin;MUC6 mucin Fragment;MUC6_HUMAN;Mucin 6;Mucin 6 gastric;Mucin 6 oligomeric mucus/gel forming;Mucin glycoprotein F
<b>Human Swiss Prot No :</b>	P01350
<b>Mouse Swiss Prot No :</b>	P48757
<b>Rat Swiss Prot No :</b>	P04563
<b>Immunogen :</b>	Synthesized peptide derived from human Gastrin AA range:50-101
<b>Specificity :</b>	This antibody detects endogenous levels of Gastrin
<b>Formulation :</b>	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05%BSA
<b>Source :</b>	Monoclonal, Rabbit IgG1, Kappa
<b>Dilution :</b>	IHC 1:100-500, ELISA 1:5000-20000
<b>Purification :</b>	Recombinant Expression and Affinity purified
<b>Storage Stability :</b>	-15°C to -25°C/1 year(Do not lower than -25°C)
<b>Molecularweight :</b>	11kD

**Background :** Gastrin is a hormone whose main function is to stimulate secretion of hydrochloric acid by the gastric mucosa, which results in gastrin formation inhibition. This hormone also acts as a mitogenic factor for gastrointestinal epithelial cells. Gastrin has two biologically active peptide forms, G34 and G17. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008],

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**Function :** function:Gastrin stimulates the stomach mucosa to produce and secrete hydrochloric acid and the pancreas to secrete its digestive enzymes. It also stimulates smooth muscle contraction and increases blood circulation and water secretion in the stomach and intestine.,online information:Gastrin entry,PTM:Sulfation enhances proteolytic processing, and blocks peptide degradation. Levels of sulfation differ between proteolytically-cleaved gastrins. Thus, gastrin-6 is almost 73% sulfated, whereas the larger gastrins are less than 50% sulfated. Sulfation levels are also tissue-specific.,PTM:Two different processing pathways probably exist in antral G-cells. In the dominant pathway progastrin is cleaved at three sites resulting in two major bioactive gastrins, gastrin-34 and gastrin-17. In the putative alternative pathway, progastrin may be processed only at the most C-terminal dibasic site resul

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**Subcellular** Cytoplasmic

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**Location :**

**Expression :** Pyloric region of the stomach

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