

Cholecystokinin B Receptor (extracellular) Antibody

Affinity purified rabbit polyclonal antibody
Catalog # AG1294

Specification

Cholecystokinin B Receptor (extracellular) Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, FC
Primary Accession	P56481
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Homology	Rat - 14/15 amino acid residues identical; human - 13/15 amino acid residues identical.

Cholecystokinin B Receptor (extracellular) Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID
12426

Other Names
Gastrin/cholecystokinin type B receptor, CCK-B receptor, CCK-BR, Cholecystokinin-2 receptor, CCK2-R, Cckbr

Related products for control experiments
Control peptide antigen (supplied with the antibody free of charge).

Target/Specificity
Peptide CETPRIRGTGTRELE, corresponding to amino acid residues 39-53 of mouse Cholecystokinin B Receptor (Accession P56481). Extracellular, N-terminus.

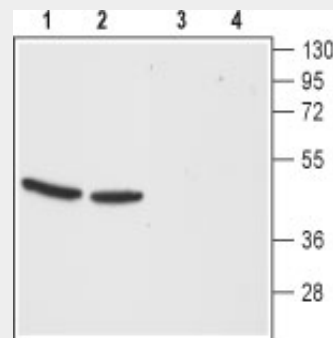
Dilution
WB~~1:200
IHC~~1:100
FC~~1:20

Peptide Confirmation
Confirmed by amino acid analysis.

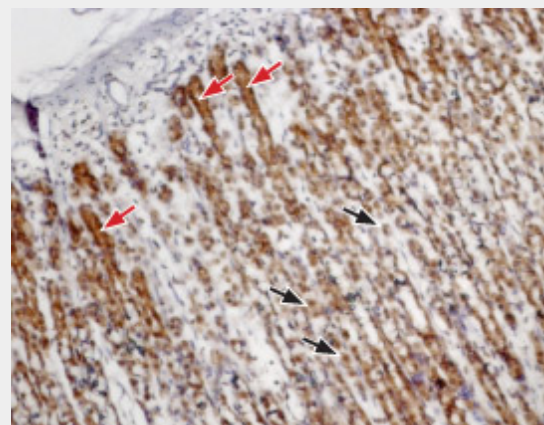
Format
Affinity purified antibody, lyophilized powder

Reconstitution
Add 50 µl or 0.2 ml deionized water, depending on the sample size.

Antibody Concentration After Reconstitution



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 (#AG1294), (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 (#AG1294), (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.

0.8 mg/ml.

Buffer After Reconstitution

Phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.4, 1% BSA, 0.025% NaN₃.

Storage Before Reconstitution

Lyophilized powder can be stored intact at room temperature for several weeks. For longer periods, it should be stored at -20°C.

Storage After Reconstitution

The reconstituted solution can be stored at 4°C for up to 2 weeks. For longer periods, small aliquots should be stored at -20°C or below. Avoid multiple freezing and thawing. The further dilutions should be made using a carrier protein such as BSA (1%). Centrifuge all antibody preparations before use (10000 × g 5 min).

Control Antigen Storage Before Reconstitution

Lyophilized powder can be stored intact at room temperature for several weeks. For longer periods, it should be stored at -20°C.

Control Antigen Reconstitution

100 µl water.

Control Antigen Storage After Reconstitution

-20°C.

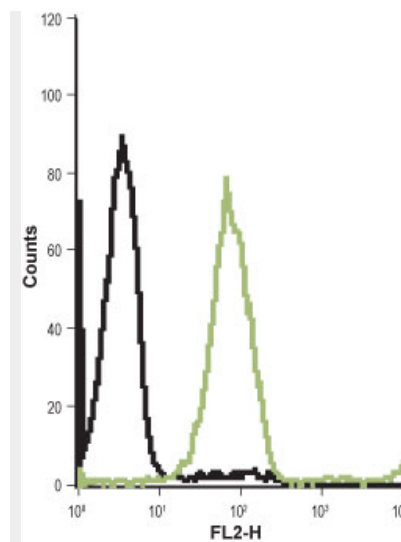
PreadSORption Control

1 µg peptide per 1 µg antibody.

Cholecystokinin B Receptor (extracellular) Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)



Indirect flow cytometry analysis in live intact Jurkat (human T cell leukemia) cell lines:
Black: Unstained cells + goat-anti-rabbit-Phycoerythrin (PE).
Green: Cells + Anti-Cholecystokinin B Receptor (extracellular) antibody (#AG1294), (1:20) + goat-anti-rabbit-PE.

Cholecystokinin B Receptor (extracellular) Antibody - 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^{1,2}.

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^{1,2}.

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 Ca²⁺ 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^{1,2}.

Abgent is pleased to offer a highly specific antibody directed against an epitope in the extracellular N-terminus of the mouse CCKBR. Anti-Cholecystokinin B Receptor (extracellular)

antibody (#AG1294) can be used in Western blot, indirect flow cytometry and immunohistochemical applications, and recognizes CCKBR from mouse, rat and human samples.

Cholecystokinin B Receptor (extracellular) Antibody - References

1. Noble, F. et al. (1999) *Pharmacol. Rev.* 51, 745.
2. Dufresne, M. et al. (2006) *Physiol Rev.* 86, 805.

Cholecystokinin B Receptor (extracellular) Antibody - Citations

- [Phage antibody library screening for the selection of novel high-affinity human single-chain variable fragment against gastrin receptor: an in silico and in vitro study.](#)