Recombinant Gastric intrinsic factor/GIF Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300440P

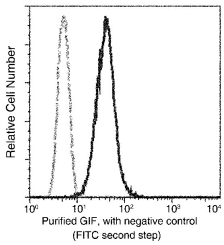
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

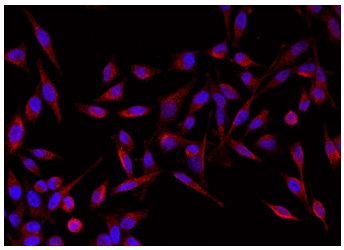
Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human Gastric intrinsic factor/GIF Protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	B366
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS

Applications	Recommended Dilution
ICC/IF	1:20-1:100
FCM	1:25-1:100

Data



Flow cytometric analysis of Human GIF expression on HeLa cells. The cells were treated according to manufacturer's manual, stained with purified anti-Human GIF, then a FITC-conjugated second step antibody. The fluorescence histograms were derived from gated events with the forward and side light-scatter characteristics of intact cells.



Immunofluorescence analysis of GIF in Hela cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilzed with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS,blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-human GIF monoclonal antibody (dilution ratio 1:60) at 4°C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor®594-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (red) and counterstained with DAPI (blue).Positive staining was localized to Cytoplasm .

Preparation & Storage

Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2°C-8°C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20°C to -80°C. Preservative-Free. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
Shipping	Ice bag

Background

Gastric intrinsic factor, also known as GIF, belongs to the of the cobalamin transport protein family. It is a glycoprotein produced by the parietal cells of the stomach. Gastric intrinsic factor plays a key role in the absorption of vitamin B12 on in the small intestine. Vitamin B12 bounds to haptocorrin after entry into the stomach. The resulting complex enters the duodenum, where pancreatic enzymes digest haptocorrin. In the less acidic environment of the small intestine, B12 can then bind to gastric intrinsic factor. This new complex travels to the ileum, where special epithelial cells endocytose them. Inside the cell, B12 dissociates once again and binds to another protein, transcobalamin II. The new complex can exit the epithelial cells to enter the liver.

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