Recombinant Gastric intrinsic factor/GIF Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN300441P

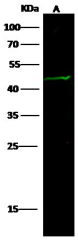
Note: *Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.*

Description

Reactivity	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant Human Gastric intrinsic factor/GIF Protein
Host	Rabbit
Isotype	IgG
Clone	B367
Purification	Protein A
Buffer	0.2 μm filtered solution in PBS

Applications	Recommended Dilution
WB	1:500-1:1000
IP	0.2-1 μL/mg of lysate

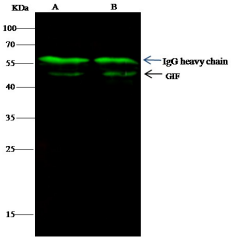
Data



Western Blot with GIF Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:500 dilution. Lane A: K562 Whole Cell Lysate, Lysates/proteins at 30 μg per lane.

Observed-MW:45 kDa

Calculated-MW:45 kDa



Immunoprecipitation analysis using 0.5 μL anti-GIF Monoclonal Antibody and 60 μg of Immunomagnetic beads Protein G. Western blot was performed from the immunoprecipitate using GIF Monoclonal Antibody at a dilution of 1:500. Lane A:0.5 mg K562 Whole Cell Lysate, Lane B:0.5 mg Jurkat Whole Cell Lysate

Observed-MW:45 kDa

Calculated-MW:45 kDa

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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