

Rabbit anti-Human FFAR3 Polyclonal Antibody | anti-FFAR3 antibody

FFAR3 Antibody

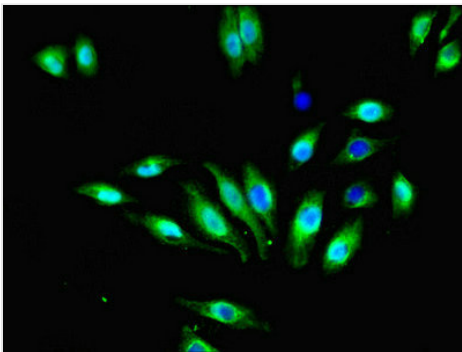
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA26923	Rabbit	Human	ELISA, Immunohistochemistry, Immunofluorescence

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

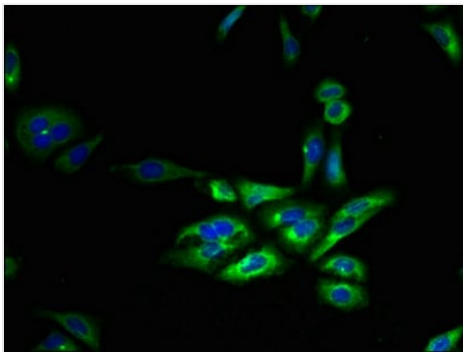
FFAR3; Polyclonal Antibody; FFAR3 Antibody; Free fatty acid receptor 3; G-protein coupled receptor 41; GPR41; anti-FFAR3 antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purity/Purification	>95%, Protein G purified
Form/Format	Liquid
Sequence Length	346
Applicable Applications for anti-FFAR3 antibody	ELISA, IHC (Immunohistochemistry), IF (Immunofluorescence)
Application Notes	IHC:1:20-1:200, IF:1:50-1:200
Immunogen	Recombinant Human Free fatty acid receptor 3 protein (280-346AA)
Research Area	Cardiovascular
Species	Human
Target Names	FFAR3
Storage Buffer	Preservative: 0.03% Proclin 300 Constituents: 50% Glycerol, 0.01M PBS, PH 7.4
Conjugation	Non-conjugated
Santa Cruz Alternative	Potential replacement for Santa Cruz Biotechnology antibody catalog# sc-131161 / sc-131163 / sc-131166 / sc-98332
Preparation and Storage	Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.



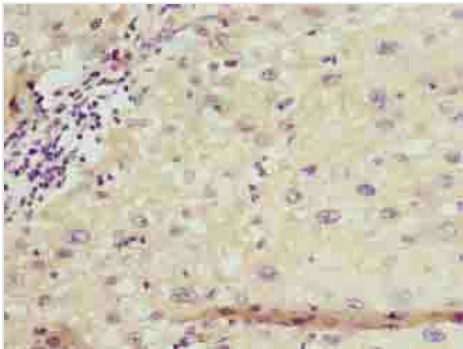
IF (Immunofluorescence)
Immunofluorescent analysis of A549 cells using AAA26923 at a dilution of 1:100 and Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated AffiniPure Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG(H+L)



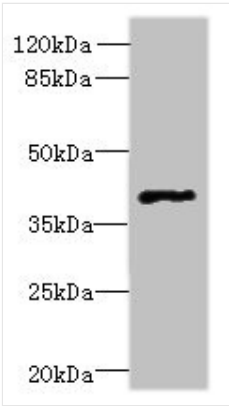
IF (Immunofluorescence)
Immunofluorescent analysis of HepG2 cells using AAA26923 at a dilution of 1:100 and Alexa Fluor 488-conjugated AffiniPure Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG(H+L)



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human adrenal gland tissue using AAA26923 at dilution of 1:100



IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded human liver cancer using AAA26923 at dilution of 1:100



WB (Western Blot)
Western blotAll lanes: FFAR3 antibody at 0.5ug/ml+Mouse kidney tissueGoat polyclonal to rabbit at 1/10000 dilutionPredicted band size: 39 kDaObserved band size: 39 kDa

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-FFAR3 antibody

G protein-coupled receptor that is activated by a major product of dietary fiber digestion, the short chain fatty acids (SCFAs), and that plays a role in the regulation of whole-body energy homeostasis and in intestinal immunity. In omnivorous mammals, the short chain fatty acids acetate, propionate and butyrate are produced primarily by the gut microbiome that metabolizes dietary fibers. SCFAs serve as a source of energy but also act as signaling molecules. That G protein-coupled receptor is probably coupled to the pertussis toxin-sensitive, G(i/o)-alpha family of G proteins. Its activation results in the formation of inositol 1,4,5-trisphosphate, the mobilization of intracellular calcium, the phosphorylation of the MAPK3/ERK1 and MAPK1/ERK2 kinases and the inhibition of intracellular cAMP accumulation (PubMed:12711604). Activated by SCFAs and by beta-hydroxybutyrate, a ketone body produced by the liver upon starvation, it inhibits N-type calcium channels and modulates the activity of sympathetic neurons through a signaling cascade involving the beta and gamma subunits of its coupled G protein, phospholipase C and MAP kinases. Thereby, it may regulate energy expenditure through the control of the sympathetic nervous system that controls for instance heart rate. Upon activation by SCFAs accumulating in the intestine, it may also signal to the brain via neural circuits which in turn would regulate intestinal gluconeogenesis. May also control the production of hormones involved in whole-body energy homeostasis. May for instance, regulate blood pressure through renin secretion. May also regulate secretion of the PYY peptide by enteroendocrine cells and control gut motility, intestinal transit rate, and the harvesting of energy from SCFAs produced by gut microbiota. May also indirectly regulate the production of LEP/Leptin, a hormone acting on the CNS to inhibit food intake, in response to the presence of short-chain fatty acids in the intestine. Finally, may also play a role in glucose homeostasis. Besides its role in energy homeostasis, may play a role in intestinal immunity. May mediate the activation of the inflammatory and immune response by SCFAs in the gut, regulating the rapid production of chemokines and cytokines by intestinal epithelial cells. Among SCFAs, the fatty acids containing less than 6 carbons, the most potent activators are probably propionate, butyrate and pentanoate while acetate is a poor activator (PubMed:12496283, PubMed:12711604).

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4885329
NCBI GeneID	2865
NCBI Accession #	NP_005295.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_005304.3
UniProt Accession #	O14843 ; Q14CM7 ; B2RWM8
NCBI Official Full Name	free fatty acid receptor 3
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	free fatty acid receptor 3
NCBI Official Symbol	FFAR3
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	FFA3R; GPR41; GPR42
NCBI Protein Information	free fatty acid receptor 3
UniProt Protein Name	Free fatty acid receptor 3
UniProt Gene Name	FFAR3
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	GPR41
UniProt Entry Name	FFAR3_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/polyclonal/ffar3-antibody-immunohistochemistry-immunofluorescence-elisa/26923>