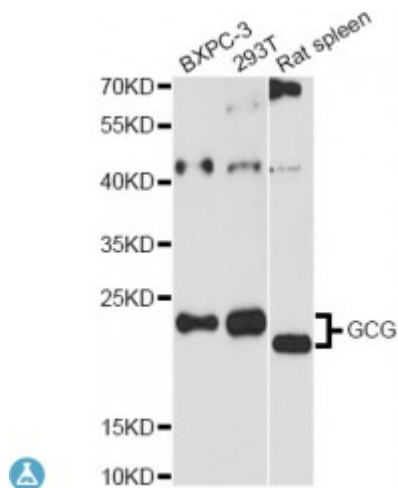


Anti-GCG Antibody



Description

The protein encoded by this gene is actually a preproprotein that is cleaved into four distinct mature peptides. One of these, glucagon, is a pancreatic hormone that counteracts the glucose-lowering action of insulin by stimulating glycogenolysis and gluconeogenesis. Glucagon is a ligand for a specific G-protein linked receptor whose signalling pathway controls cell proliferation. Two of the other peptides are secreted from gut endocrine cells and promote nutrient absorption through distinct mechanisms. Finally, the fourth peptide is similar to glicentin, an active enteroglucagon.

Model	STJ116819
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Rat
Applications	WB
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein containing a sequence corresponding to amino acids 21-180 of human GCG (NP_002045.1).
Gene ID	2641
Gene Symbol	GCG
Dilution range	WB 1:500 - 1:2000
Tissue Specificity	Glucagon is secreted in the A cells of the islets of Langerhans, GLP-1, GLP-2, oxyntomodulin and glicentin are secreted from enteroendocrine cells throughout the gastrointestinal tract, GLP-1 and GLP-2 are also secreted in selected neurons in the brain
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).

Protein Name	Glucagon
Molecular Weight	20.909 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:4191OMIM:138030Reactome:R-HSA-163359
Alternative Names	Glucagon
Function	Glucagon plays a key role in glucose metabolism and homeostasis, Regulates blood glucose by increasing gluconeogenesis and decreasing glycolysis, A counterregulatory hormone of insulin, raises plasma glucose levels in response to insulin-induced hypoglycemia, Plays an important role in initiating and maintaining hyperglycemic conditions in diabetes
Cellular Localization	Secreted
Post-translational Modifications	Proglucagon is post-translationally processed in a tissue-specific manner in pancreatic A cells and intestinal L cells, In pancreatic A cells, the major bioactive hormone is glucagon cleaved by PCSK2/PC2, In the intestinal L cells PCSK1/PC1 liberates GLP-1, GLP-2, glicentin and oxyntomodulin, GLP-1 is further N-terminally truncated by post-translational processing in the intestinal L cells resulting in GLP-1(7-37) GLP-1-(7-36)amide, The C-terminal amidation is neither important for the metabolism of GLP-1 nor for its effects on the endocrine pancreas,