

GCG Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP70054

Specification

GCG Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application Primary Accession Reactivity Host Clonality WB, IHC-P, IF <u>P01275</u> Human, Mouse, Rat, Monkey Rabbit Polyclonal

GCG Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information

Gene ID 2641

Other Names GCG; Glucagon

Dilution WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications. IHC-P~~N/A IF~~1:50~200

Format Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide.

Storage Conditions -20°C

GCG Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information

Name GCG (<u>HGNC:4191</u>)

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 Location Secreted.

Tissue Location

[Glucagon]: Secreted in the A cells of the islets of Langerhans. [Glucagon-like peptide 2]: Secreted from enteroendocrine cells throughout the gastrointestinal tract. Also secreted in selected neurons in the brain [Oxyntomodulin]: Secreted from enteroendocrine cells throughout the gastrointestinal tract



GCG Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols

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

- <u>Western Blot</u>
- Blocking Peptides
- <u>Dot Blot</u>
- Immunohistochemistry
- Immunofluorescence
- Immunoprecipitation
- Flow Cytomety
- <u>Cell Culture</u>

GCG Polyclonal Antibody - Images



GCG Polyclonal Antibody - Background

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. GLP-2 stimulates intestinal growth and up-regulates villus height in the small intestine, concomitant with increased crypt cell proliferation and decreased enterocyte apoptosis. The gastrointestinal tract, from the stomach to the colon is the principal target for GLP-2 action. Plays a key role in nutrient homeostasis, enhancing nutrient assimilation through enhanced gastrointestinal function, as well as increasing nutrient disposal. Stimulates intestinal glucose transport and decreases mucosal permeability. Glicentin may modulate gastric acid secretion and the gastro-pyloro-duodenal activity. May play an important role in intestinal mucosal growth in the early period of life.