

**Glucagon Receptor Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # AP70100****Specification**

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**Glucagon Receptor Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IF
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P47871</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal

**Glucagon Receptor Polyclonal Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 2642**Other Names**

GCGR; Glucagon receptor; GL-R

**Dilution**

WB~~Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunofluorescence: 1/200 - 1/1000. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.

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

**Glucagon Receptor Polyclonal Antibody - Protein Information****Name** GCGR**Function**

G-protein coupled receptor for glucagon that plays a central role in the regulation of blood glucose levels and glucose homeostasis. Regulates the rate of hepatic glucose production by promoting glycogen hydrolysis and gluconeogenesis. Plays an important role in mediating the responses to fasting. Ligand binding causes a conformation change that triggers signaling via guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) and modulates the activity of down-stream effectors, such as adenylate cyclase. Promotes activation of adenylate cyclase. Besides, plays a role in signaling via a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system.

**Cellular Location**

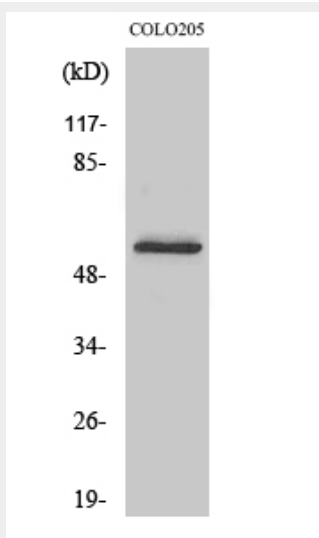
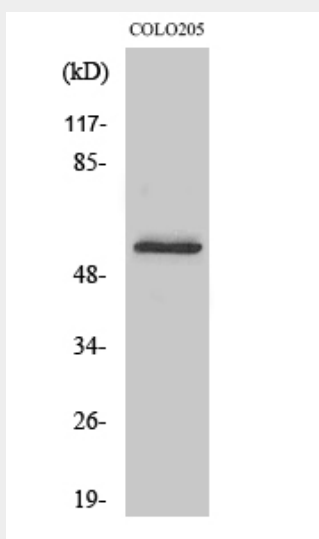
Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Is rapidly internalized after ligand-binding

**Glucagon Receptor Polyclonal Antibody - Protocols**

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

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### Glucagon Receptor Polyclonal Antibody - Images



#### Glucagon Receptor Polyclonal Antibody - Background

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fasting. Ligand binding causes a conformation change that triggers signaling via guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins) and modulates the activity of down-stream effectors, such as adenylate cyclase. Promotes activation of adenylate cyclase. Besides, plays a role in signaling via a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system.