

GCGR Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide

Synthetic peptide Catalog # BP8908c

Specification

GCGR Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession

P47871

GCGR Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 2642

Other Names

Glucagon receptor, GL-R, GCGR

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody AP8908c was selected from the Center region of human GCGR. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

GCGR Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - 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



GCGR Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

• Blocking Peptides

GCGR Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

GCGR Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

This is a receptor for glucagon which plays a central role in regulating the level of blood glucose by controlling the rate of hepatic glucose production and insulin secretion. The activity of this receptor is mediated by G proteins which activate adenylyl cyclase and also a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system.