

Anti-Glucagon Antibody (Monoclonal, K79bB10)
Catalog # ABO10436**Specification****Anti-Glucagon Antibody (Monoclonal, K79bB10) - Product Information**

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	P06883
Host	Mouse
Isotype	Mouse IgG1
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Monoclonal
Format	Lyophilized

Description

Mouse IgG monoclonal antibody for Glucagon, glucagon (GCG) detection. Tested with IHC-P in Human, mouse, rat, rabbit. No cross reactivity with other proteins.

Reconstitution

Add 1ml of PBS buffer will yield a concentration of 100ug/ml.

Anti-Glucagon Antibody (Monoclonal, K79bB10) - Additional Information**Other Names**

Glucagon, Glicentin, Glicentin-related polypeptide, GRPP, Oxyntomodulin, OXM, OXY, Glucagon, Glucagon-like peptide 1, GLP-1, Glucagon-like peptide 1(7-37), GLP-1(7-37), Glucagon-like peptide 1(7-36), GLP-1(7-36), Glucagon-like peptide 2, GLP-2, Gcg

Calculated MW

20846 MW KDa

Application Details

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 1-2 µg/ml, Human, mouse, rat, rabbit, By Heat

Subcellular Localization

Secreted.

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. .

Protein Name

Glucagon

Contents

Mouse ascites fluid, 1.2% sodium acetate, 2mg BSA, with 0.01mg NaN3 as preservative.

Immunogen

Polymerized porcine glucagon.

Purification

Ascites

Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

Storage

At -20°C for one year. After r°Constitution, at 4°C for one month. It°Can also be aliquotted and stored frozen at -20°C for a longer time.Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Sequence Similarities

Belongs to the glucagon family.

Anti-Glucagon Antibody (Monoclonal, K79bB10) - Protein Information

Name Gcg

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 {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:P01275}.

Tissue Location

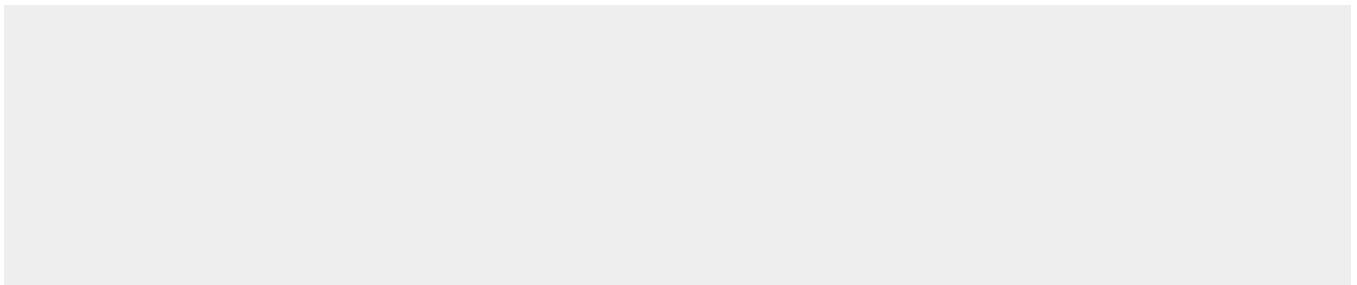
Glucagon is secreted in the A cells of the islets of Langerhans. GLP-1, GLP-2, oxyntomodulin and glicentin are secreted from enteroendocrine cells throughout the gastrointestinal tract

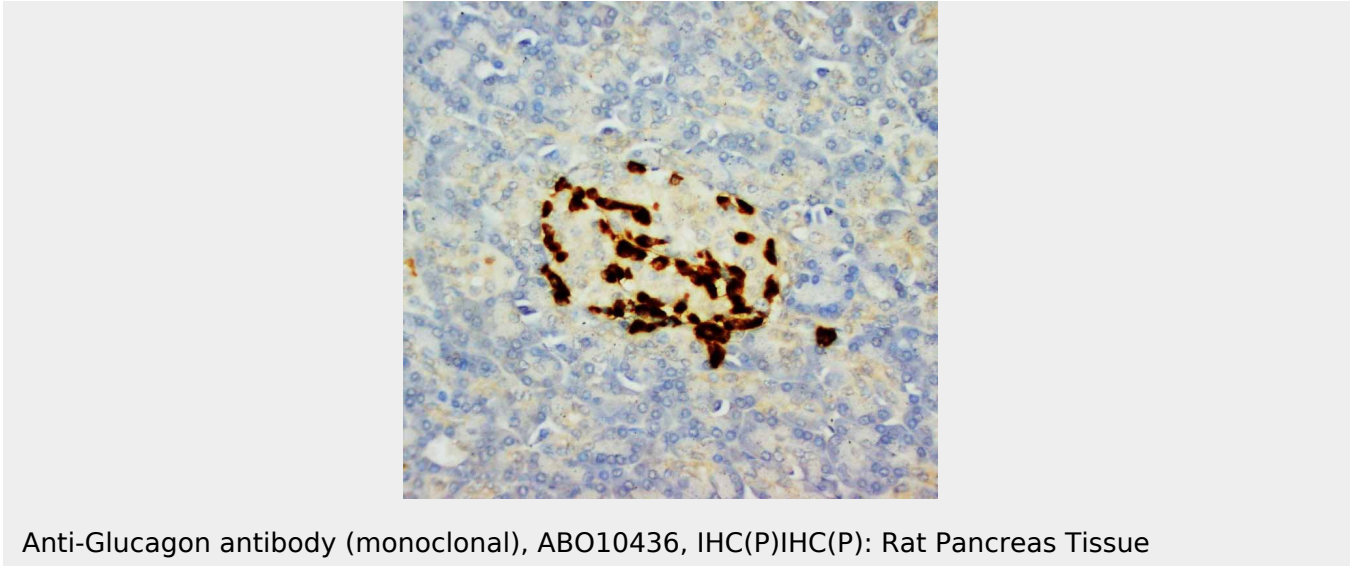
Anti-Glucagon Antibody (Monoclonal, K79bB10) - Protocols

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](#)

Anti-Glucagon Antibody (Monoclonal, K79bB10) - Images





Anti-Glucagon antibody (monoclonal), ABO10436, IHC(P)IHC(P): Rat Pancreas Tissue

Anti-Glucagon Antibody (Monoclonal, K79bB10) - Background

Glucagon is a member of a multigene family that includes secretin. Glucagon is a 29-amino acid pancreatic hormone that counteracts the glucose-lowering action of insulin by stimulating glycogenolysis and gluconeogenesis. The human glucagon gene is approximately 9.4 kb long and contains 6 exons and 5 introns, and assigned to 2q36-2q37.