

**Anti-GLP1 Picoband Antibody**  
Catalog # ABO12391

**Specification**

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**Anti-GLP1 Picoband Antibody - Product Information**

Application	IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P01275</a>
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Format	Lyophilized

**Description**

Rabbit IgG polyclonal antibody for Glucagon(GCG) detection. Tested with IHC-P in Human;Mouse;Rat.

**Reconstitution**

Add 0.2ml of distilled water will yield a concentration of 500ug/ml.

**Anti-GLP1 Picoband Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 2641

**Other Names**

Glucagon, Glicentin, Glicentin-related polypeptide, GRPP, Oxyntomodulin, OXM, OXY, Glucagon, Glucagon-like peptide 1, GLP-1, Incretin hormone, 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**

20909 MW KDa

**Application Details**

Immunohistochemistry(Paraffin-embedded Section), 0.5-1 µg/ml, Human, Mouse, Rat, By Heat<br> <br>

**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. GLP-1 and GLP-2 are also secreted in selected neurons in the brain.

**Protein Name**

Glucagon

**Contents**

Each vial contains 5mg BSA, 0.9mg NaCl, 0.2mg Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 0.05mg Na<sub>3</sub>.

**Immunogen**

A synthetic peptide corresponding to a sequence at the N-terminus of human GLP1 (53-81aa HSQGTFTSDYSKYLDSRRAQDFVQWLMNT), identical to the related mouse and rat sequences.

#### Purification

Immunogen affinity purified.

#### Cross Reactivity

No cross reactivity with other proteins

#### Storage

**At -20°C for one year. After reconstitution, 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.**

### Anti-GLP1 Picoband Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** GCG ([HGNC:4191](#))

#### 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

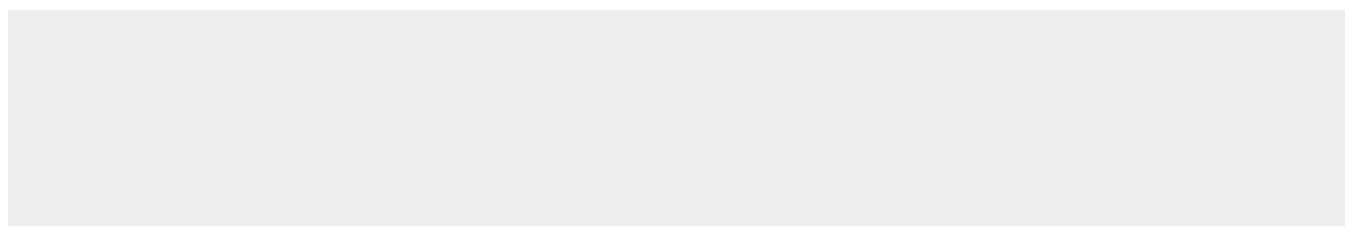
[Glucagon]: Secreted in the A cells of the islets of Langerhans. [Glucagon-like peptide 2]: Secreted from enteroendocrine cells throughout the gastrointestinal tract. Also secreted in selected neurons in the brain [Oxyntomodulin]: Secreted from enteroendocrine cells throughout the gastrointestinal tract

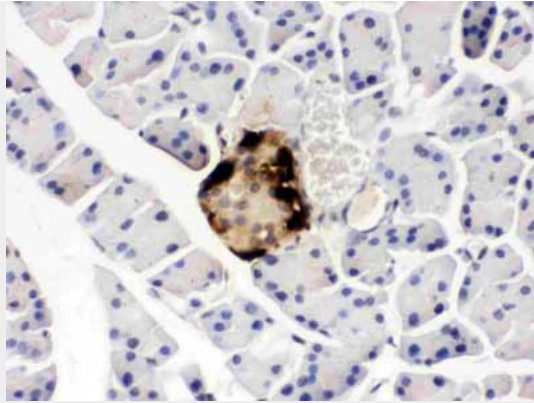
### Anti-GLP1 Picoband Antibody - Protocols

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

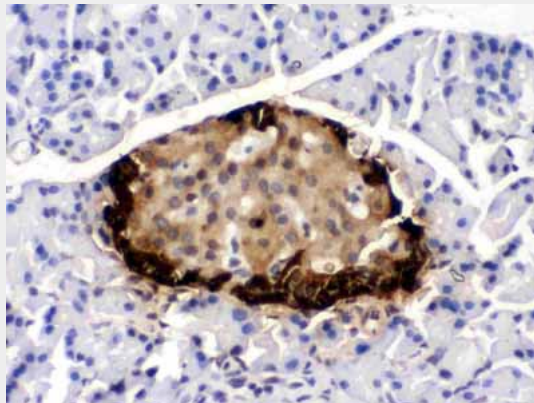
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

### Anti-GLP1 Picoband Antibody - Images

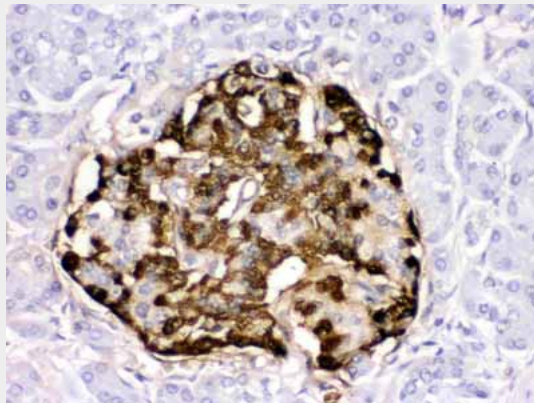




Anti- GLP1 Picoband antibody, ABO12391, IHC(P)IHC(P): Mouse Pancreas Tissue



Anti- GLP1 Picoband antibody, ABO12391, IHC(P)IHC(P): Rat Pancreas Tissue



Anti- GLP1 Picoband antibody, ABO12391, IHC(P)IHC(P): Human Pancreatic Cancer Tissue

### **Anti-GLP1 Picoband Antibody - Background**

GCG is also known as GLP1, or Glucagon. Glucagon is a 29-amino acid pancreatic hormone that counteracts the glucose-lowering action of insulin by stimulating glycogenolysis and gluconeogenesis. It is mapped to 2q36-2q37. GLP1, also known as 7-37 for the codons of the preproglucagon molecule which encode it, renders pancreatic beta-cells 'glucose-competent' and may be useful in the treatment of noninsulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. Also, GLP1 is a potent insulin secretagogue. It plays a major role in the enteroinsular axis, accounting, for example, for the finding that plasma insulin levels accompanying oral intake of glucose are greater than those observed when glucose is given intravenously.