

**Glucagon**  
**Rabbit Monoclonal antibody(Mab)**  
**Catalog # AD80078**

## Specification

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### Glucagon - Product info

Application	IHC-P, IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P01275</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal
Calculated MW	20909

### Glucagon - Additional info

Gene ID	2641
Gene Name	GCG

#### Other Names

Pro-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 (<a href="http://www.genenames.org/cgi-bin/gene\_symbol\_report?hgnc\_id=4191" target="\_blank">HGNC:4191</a>)

#### Dilution

IHC-P~~Ready-to-use  
IHC~~Ready-to-use

#### Storage

**This product is stored at 2-151 °C, please use it within the expiration date.**

#### Precautions

**Glucagon Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.**

### Glucagon - 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. GLP-2 stimulates intestinal growth and up-regulates villus height in**

Cellular Location  
Tissue Location

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.

Secreted.

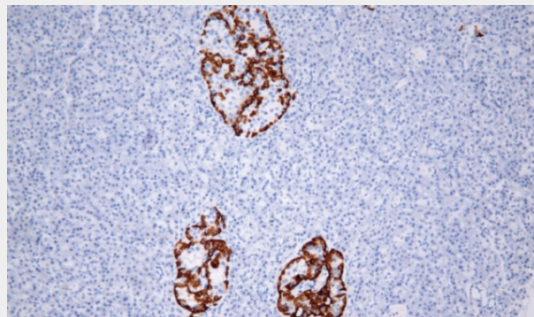
Glucagon is secreted in the A cells of the islets of Langerhans. GLP-1, GLP-2, oxyntomodulin and glicentin are secreted from enteroendocrine cells throughout the gastrointestinal tract. GLP-1 and GLP-2 are also secreted in selected neurons in the brain

### Glucagon - Protocols

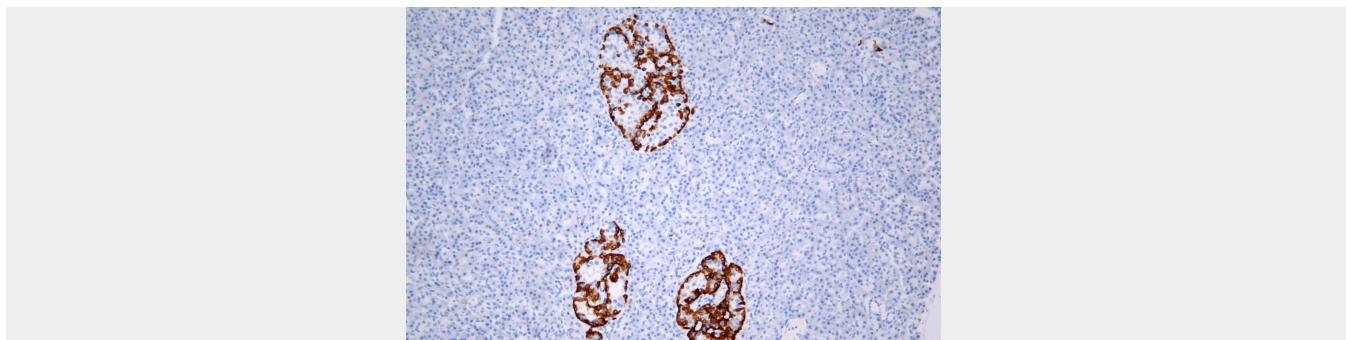
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

### Glucagon - Images



Pancreas



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human pancreas tissue using AD80078 performed on the Abcarta® FAIP-30 Fully automated IHC platform. Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde at room temperature, antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a Citrate buffer (pH6.0). Samples were incubated with primary antibody (Ready-to-use) for 15 min at room temperature. AmpSee™ Detection Systems [Abcepta:AR005] was used as the secondary antibody.