

Glucagon Receptor Polyclonal Antibody

Catalog # AP70100

Specification

Glucagon Receptor Polyclonal Antibody - Product Information

Application	WB
Primary Accession	P47871
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.

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

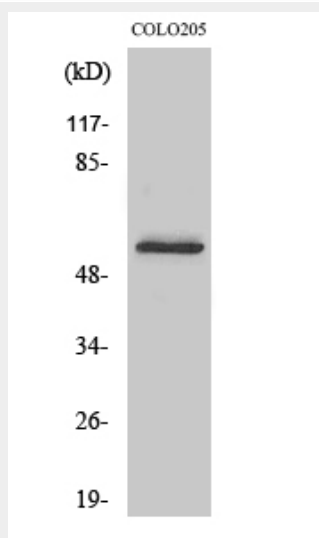
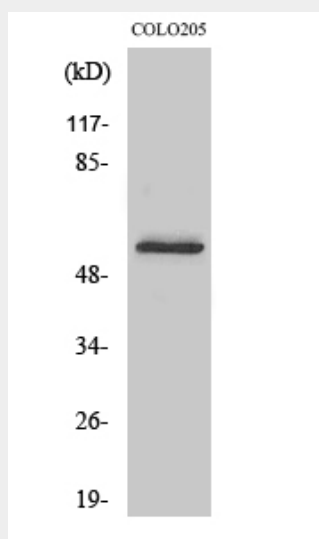
Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein. Note=Is rapidly internalized after ligand-binding

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

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.