

**Anti-Glucagon (RABBIT) Antibody**  
**Glucagon Antibody**  
**Catalog # ASR5766**

**Specification**

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**Anti-Glucagon (RABBIT) Antibody - Product Information**

Host	Rabbit
Conjugate	Unconjugated
Target Species	Human
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Application	WB, IHC, E, I, LCI
Application Note	Anti-Glucagon is tested in ELISA, IF, and Western Blot. Although not tested, this antibody is suitable in immunohistochemistry. Expect a band approximately ~20.9 kDa corresponding to the appropriate cell lysate or extract. Specific conditions for reactivity should be optimized by the end user.
Physical State	Liquid (sterile filtered)
Buffer	0.02 M Potassium Phosphate, 0.15 M Sodium Chloride, pH 7.2
Immunogen	Glucagon antibody was prepared from whole rabbit serum produced by repeated immunizations with a synthetic peptide corresponding to an internal portion of human Glucagon.
Preservative	0.01% (w/v) Sodium Azide

**Anti-Glucagon (RABBIT) Antibody - Additional Information**

**Gene ID** 2641

**Other Names**  
2641

**Purity**

This affinity purified antibody is directed against human Glucagon. This product was affinity purified from monospecific antiserum by immunoaffinity purification. A BLAST analysis was used to suggest cross-reactivity with the antigen based on 100% homology with the immunizing sequence to human, chimpanzee, and bonobo.

**Storage Condition**

Store vial at -20° C prior to opening. Aliquot contents and freeze at -20° C or below for extended storage. Avoid cycles of freezing and thawing. Centrifuge product if not completely clear after standing at room temperature. This product is stable for several weeks at 4° C as an undiluted liquid. Dilute only prior to immediate use.

**Precautions Note**

This product is for research use only and is not intended for therapeutic or diagnostic applications.

## Anti-Glucagon (RABBIT) 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

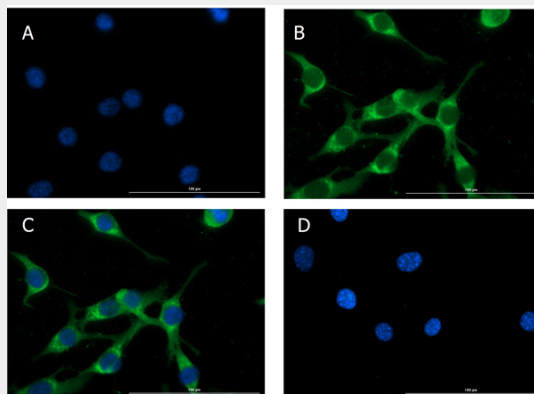
[Glucagon]: Secreted in the A cells of the islets of Langerhans. [Glucagon-like peptide 2]: Secreted from enteroendocrine cells throughout the gastrointestinal tract. Also secreted in selected neurons in the brain [Oxyntomodulin]: Secreted from enteroendocrine cells throughout the gastrointestinal tract

## Anti-Glucagon (RABBIT) 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-Glucagon (RABBIT) Antibody - Images



Immunofluorescence of Rabbit Anti-Glucagon Antibody. Cell Line: NIH/3T3 cells. Fixative: 100% Methanol. Permeabilization: Triton X-100. Primary Antibody: Anti-Glucagon at 15  $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$  overnight at 2-8°C. Secondary Antibody: Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG DyLight™ 488 (p/n 611-141-122) at 5  $\mu\text{L}/\text{mL}$

for 1hr at RT. Nuclear Counterstain: DAPI. Staining: (A). DAPI. (B). Anti-Glucagon + DyLight™ 488 secondary. (C). Merge A+B. (D). secondary only. Localization expected: Cytoplasm.

### **Anti-Glucagon (RABBIT) Antibody - 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, contains 6 exons and 5 introns, and assigned to 2q36-2q37. This antibody is suitable for researchers interested in metabolic diseases, like diabetes, cell proliferation, differentiation, apoptosis, GCPR signaling, and calcium signaling research.