

Glucagon Antibody (C-term)
Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP6798C**Specification**

Glucagon Antibody (C-term) - Product Information

Application	IF, WB, FC, IHC-P-Leica,E
Primary Accession	P01275
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	119-148

Glucagon Antibody (C-term) - 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

Target/Specificity

This Glucagon antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 119-148 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human Glucagon.

Dilution

IF~~1:10~50
WB~~1:1000
FC~~1:25
IHC-P-Leica~~1:1000
E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

Glucagon Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Glucagon Antibody (C-term) - 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

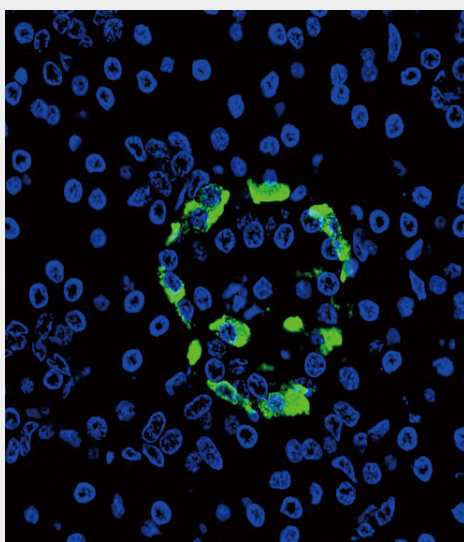
[Glucagon]: Secreted in the A cells of the islets of Langerhans. [Glucagon-like peptide 2]: Secreted from enteroendocrine cells throughout the gastrointestinal tract. Also secreted in selected neurons in the brain [Oxyntomodulin]: Secreted from enteroendocrine cells throughout the gastrointestinal tract

Glucagon Antibody (C-term) - Protocols

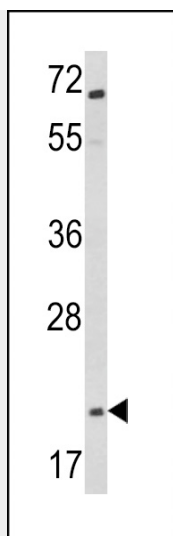
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

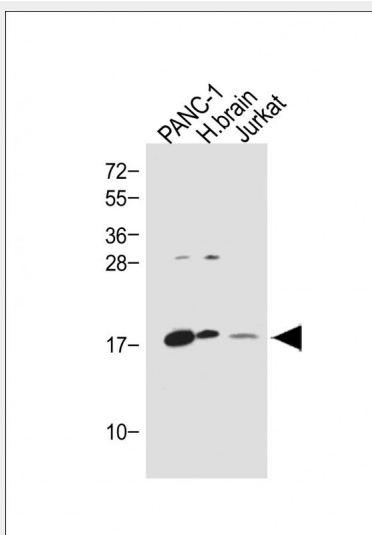
Glucagon Antibody (C-term) - Images



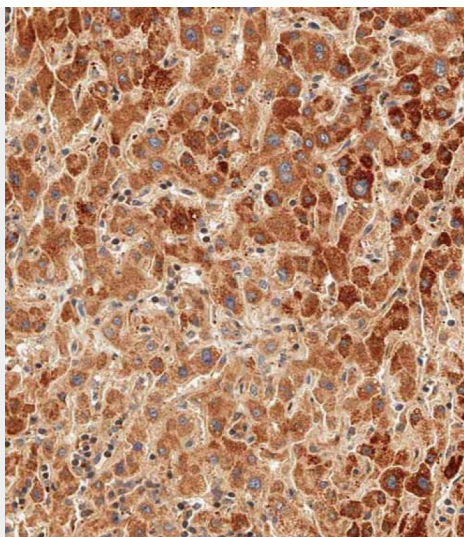
Confocal immunofluorescent analysis of Glucagon Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP6798c) with pancreas tissue followed by Alexa Fluor[®] 488-conjugated goat anti-rabbit IgG (green). DAPI was used to stain the cell nuclear (blue).



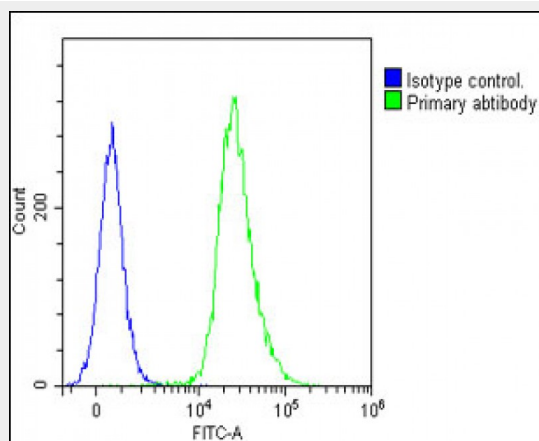
Western blot analysis of Glucagon Antibody (C-term) (Cat. #AP6798c) in Jurkat cell line lysates (35ug/lane). GCG (arrow) was detected using the purified Pab.



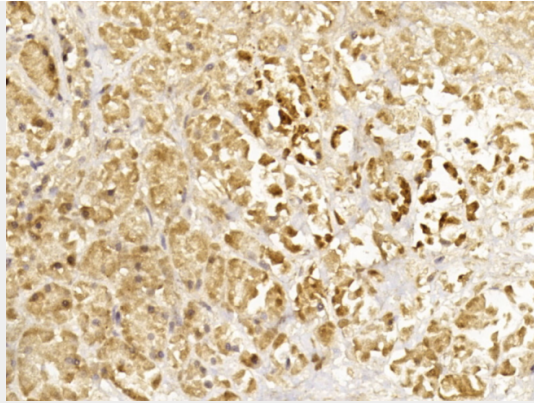
All lanes : Anti-Glucagon Antibody (C-term) at 1:1000 dilution Lane 1: PANC-1 whole cell lysate Lane 2: Humanbrain lysate Lane 3: Jurkat whole cell lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 μ g per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 21 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human liver tissue using AP6798c performed on the Leica® BOND RXm. Tissue was fixed with formaldehyde at room temperature; antigen retrieval was by heat mediation with a EDTA buffer (pH9. 0). Samples were incubated with primary antibody(1:1000) for 1 hours at room temperature. A undiluted biotinylated CRF Anti-Polyvalent HRP Polymer antibody was used as the secondary antibody.



Overlay histogram showing Jurkat cells stained with AP6798c(green line). The cells were fixed with 2% paraformaldehyde and then permeabilized with 90% methanol for 10 min. The cells were then incubated in 2% bovine serum albumin to block non-specific protein-protein interactions followed by the antibody (1:25 dilution) for 60 min at 37°C. The secondary antibody used was Goat-Anti-Rabbit IgG, DyLight® 488 Conjugated Highly Cross-Adsorbed at 1/200 dilution for 40 min at Room temperature. Isotype control antibody (blue line) was rabbit IgG1 (1µg/1x10⁶ cells) used under the same conditions. Acquisition of >10, 000 events was performed.



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human pancreas section using Pink1(Cat#AP6798C). AP6798C was diluted at 1:125 dilution. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary, followed by DAB staining.

Glucagon Antibody (C-term) - Background

Glucagon is actually a preproprotein that is cleaved into four distinct mature peptides. One of these, glucagon, is a pancreatic hormone that counteracts the glucose-lowering action of insulin by stimulating glycogenolysis and gluconeogenesis. Glucagon is a ligand for a specific G-protein linked receptor whose signalling pathway controls cell proliferation. Two of the other peptides are secreted from gut endocrine cells and promote nutrient absorption through distinct mechanisms. Finally, the fourth peptide is similar to glicentin, an active enteroglucagon.

Glucagon Antibody (C-term) - References

Brennan,I.M., et.al., Am. J. Physiol. Gastrointest. Liver Physiol. 297 (3), G602-G610(2009)