

Recombinant Anti-GCG Antibody (V3S-0622-YC4492)

Cat. No.: V3S-0622-YC4492

Summary

Description	This product is a monoclonal antibody derived from mouse, which can specifically recognize GCG. The antibody is expressed with mammalian cell transient expression system, serum-free and purified by affinity chromatography. The purity and integrity are tested via SDS-PAGE and SEC-HPLC analysis. Given an antigen, additional QC measures are also desired such as affinity testing and binding validation. Specifically, the antibody is provided in multiple formats for in vivo and in vitro assays. The <i>In vivo</i> version features greater than 95% purity, ultra-low endotoxin levels (<1 EU/mg or 0.1 EU/mg), and is preservative, stabilizer, and carrier protein-free.
Clonality	Monoclonal
Host Species	Mouse
Target Species	Human
Immunogen	Human glucagon
Isotype	IgG
Isotype Control	C35500
Secondary Antibody	C47504; C37557; C41360; C32672; C10001

Property

Expression Species	HEK293F or CHO
Conjugation	None
Purity	>95%, determined by SDS-PAGE and/or SEC-HPLC
Endotoxin	<1 EU/mg, determined by LAL method
Purification	Protein A affinity purified
Sterility	0.2 µM filtered
Formulation	PBS, pH 7.4
Preservation	No preservatives
Stabilizer	No stabilizers
Storage	Store at 4°C within a week. For longer storage, aliquot and store at -20°C.

For lab research use only, not for diagnostic, therapeutic or any *in vivo* human use.

Applications

Application ELISA; FC; WB; RIA

Application Notes The antibody is recommended for detection of GCG by ELISA, FC, WB, RIA assays.

Target

Target GCG

Alternative Name GLP1; GLP2; GRPP; GLP-1

Gene ID [2641](#)

UniProt [P01275](#)

Introduction The protein encoded by this gene 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. [provided by RefSeq, Jul 2008]

Research Area Signal Pathway; Neuroscience

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