

Glucagon Receptor Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP51226

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P
Primary Accession	P47871
Reactivity	Human, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	54009

Additional Information

Gene ID	2642
Other Names	Glucagon receptor, GL-R, GCGR
Target/Specificity	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide encompassing a sequence within the center region of human Glucagon Receptor. The exact sequence is proprietary.
Dilution	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~N/A
Format	0.01M PBS, pH 7.2, 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide, Glycerol 50%
Storage	Store at -20 °C. Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

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 adenylyl cyclase (PubMed: 32193322 , PubMed: 38346960). Promotes activation of adenylyl 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

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.

References

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