

Rabbit Anti-GLP-1R Polyclonal Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP52040

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC-P, IHC-F, IF, ICC, E
Primary Accession	O35659
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	53028
Physical State	Liquid
Immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from rat GLP-1R
Epitope Specificity	101-200/463
Isotype	IgG
Purity	affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.02% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
SUBCELLULAR LOCATION	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein.
SIMILARITY	Belongs to the G-protein coupled receptor 2 family.
SUBUNIT	May form homodimers and heterodimers with GIPR.
Post-translational modifications	N-glycosylation enhances cell surface expression and lengthens receptor half-life by preventing degradation in the ER.
Important Note	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
Background Descriptions	GLP1R is a receptor for glucagon-like peptide 1. The activity of this receptor is mediated by G proteins which activate adenylyl cyclase. It has been suggested that this protein influences the feelings of satiety or hunger, sensation of glucose levels, control of glucagon sensitivity of islets, and non insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. GLP1R is believed to be expressed in human pancreas, lung, brain, stomach, kidney and heart. ESTs have been isolated from skin and kidney libraries.

Additional Information

Gene ID	14652
Other Names	GLP-1R; GLP1Rc; Glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor; GLP-1 receptor; GLP-1-R; Glp1r
Dilution	WB=1:500-2000, IHC-P=1:100-500, IHC-F=1:100-500, ICC=1:100-500, IF=1:100-500, Flow-Cyt=2ug/Test, ELISA=1:5000-10000
Format	0.01M TBS (pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide and 50% Glyce
Storage	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody

is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.

Protein Information

Name	Glp1r
Function	G-protein coupled receptor for glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP- 1) (PubMed: 9568699). Ligand binding triggers activation of a signaling cascade that leads to the activation of adenylyl cyclase and increased intracellular cAMP levels (By similarity). Plays a role in regulating insulin secretion in response to GLP-1 (PubMed: 9568699).
Cellular Location	Cell membrane; Multi-pass membrane protein {ECO:0000250 UniProtKB:P43220}
Tissue Location	Detected in pancreatic islets (at protein level). Detected in pancreatic islets and lungs.

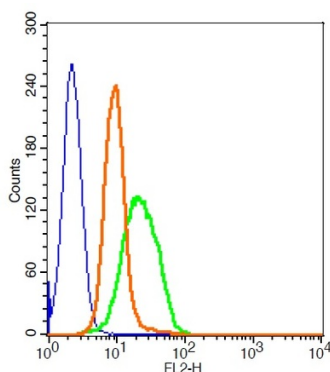
Background

This is a receptor for glucagon-like peptide 1. The activity of this receptor is mediated by G proteins which activate adenylyl cyclase.

References

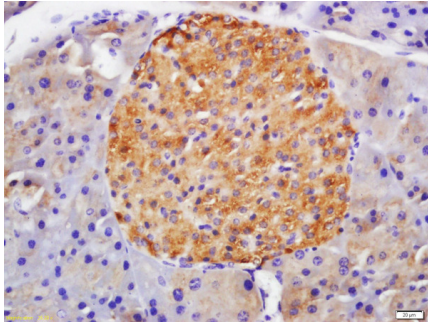
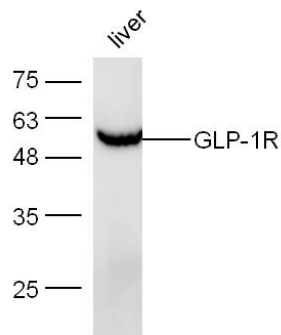
Flamez D.,et al.Diabetes 47:646-652(1998).
Kumar K.G.,et al.Am. J. Physiol. 292:R207-R216(2007).
Watanabe K.,et al.Submitted (MAY-2003) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Church D.M.,et al.PLoS Biol. 7:E1000112-E1000112(2009).

Images

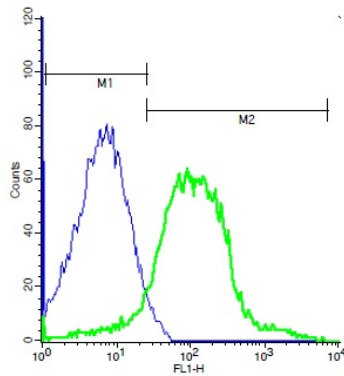


RSC96 cells probed with GLP-1R Polyclonal Antibody, PE Conjugated (AP52040) at 1:20 for 30 minutes compared to control cells (blue), secondary only (light blue) and isotype control (orange).

Mouse liver lysates probed with Anti-GLP-1R Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated (AP52040) at 1:300 overnight at 4 °C. Followed by a conjugated secondary antibody at 1:5000 for 90 min at 37 °C.



Formalin-fixed and paraffin embedded mouse pancreas labeled with Anti-GLP-1R Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated AP52040 at 1:200 followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody and DAB staining



Mouse brain probed with Rabbit Anti-GLP-1R Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated AP52040 (green) at 1:100 for 40 minutes followed by a FITC conjugated secondary antibody compared to control cells (blue).

Citations

- [Geniposide Ameliorated Dexamethasone-Induced Cholesterol Accumulation in Osteoblasts by Mediating the GLP-1R/ABCA1 Axis](#)
- [Liraglutide, a glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist, facilitates osteogenic proliferation and differentiation in MC3T3-E1 cells through phosphoinositide 3-kinase \(PI3K\)/protein kinase B \(AKT\), extracellular signal-related kinase \(ERK\)1/2, and cAMP/protein kinase A \(PKA\) signaling pathways involving \$\beta\$ -catenin.](#)

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