



# GCG Monoclonal Antibody

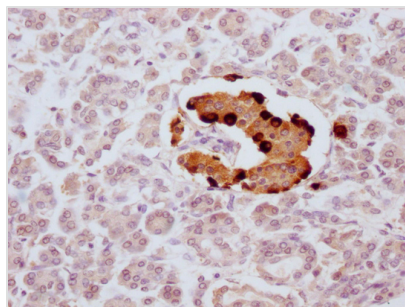
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|----------------------------|--|
| <b>Product Code</b>        | CSB-MA935920   |
| <b>Storage</b>             | Upon receipt, store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid repeated freeze.  |
| <b>Uniprot No.</b>         | P01275   |
| <b>Immunogen</b>           | Synthesized peptide derived from human Glucagon  |
| <b>Raised In</b>           | Mouse  |
| <b>Species Reactivity</b>  | Human  |
| <b>Tested Applications</b> | ELISA, IHC; Recommended dilution: IHC:1:20-1:200   |
| <b>Relevance</b>           | <p>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. GLP-1 is a potent stimulator of glucose-dependent insulin release. Play important roles on gastric motility and the suppression of plasma glucagon levels. May be involved in the suppression of satiety and stimulation of glucose disposal in peripheral tissues, independent of the actions of insulin. Have growth-promoting activities on intestinal epithelium. May also regulate the hypothalamic pituitary axis (HPA) via effects on LH, TSH, CRH, oxytocin, and vasopressin secretion. Increases islet mass through stimulation of islet neogenesis and pancreatic beta cell proliferation. Inhibits beta cell apoptosis. GLP-2 stimulates intestinal growth and up-regulates villus height in the small intestine, concomitant with increased crypt cell proliferation and decreased enterocyte apoptosis. The gastrointestinal tract, from the stomach to the colon is the principal target for GLP-2 action. Plays a key role in nutrient homeostasis, enhancing nutrient assimilation through enhanced gastrointestinal function, as well as increasing nutrient disposal. Stimulates intestinal glucose transport and decreases mucosal permeability. Oxyntomodulin significantly reduces food intake. Inhibits gastric emptying in humans. Suppression of gastric emptying may lead to increased gastric distension, which may contribute to satiety by causing a sensation of fullness. Glicentin may modulate gastric acid secretion and the gastro-pyloro-duodenal activity. May play an important role in intestinal mucosal growth in the early period of life.</p> <p>Edoardo C. Aromataris, J. Physiol., Jun 2006; 573: 611 - 625.<br/> Xiao C. Li, Hypertension, Mar 2006; 47: 580 - 585.<br/> Kirstan A. Vessey, Invest. Ophthalmol. Vis. Sci., Nov 2005; 46: 3922 - 3931.<br/> Xiaosong Ma, Mol. Endocrinol., Jan 2005; 19: 198 - 212.</p> |
| <b>Form</b>                | Liquid   |
| <b>Conjugate</b>           | Non-conjugated   |
| <b>Storage Buffer</b>      | Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.  |
| <b>Purification Method</b> | The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse ascites by affinity-   |



chromatography using specific immunogen.

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|--------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Isotype</b>           | IgG2b, Kappa         |
| <b>Clonality</b>         | Monoclonal           |
| <b>Product Type</b>      | Monoclonal Antibody  |
| <b>Immunogen Species</b> | Homo sapiens (Human) |
| <b>Gene Names</b>        | GCG                  |

#### Image



IHC image of CSB-MA935920 diluted at 1:100 and staining in paraffin-embedded human pancreatic tissue performed on a Leica Bond<sup>TM</sup> system. After dewaxing and hydration, antigen retrieval was mediated by high pressure in a citrate buffer (pH 6.0). Section was blocked with 10% normal goat serum 30min at RT. Then primary antibody (1% BSA) was incubated at 4°C overnight. The primary is detected by a Goat anti-mouse IgG polymer labeled by HRP and visualized using 0.05% DAB.