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GLP Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody
Catalog # AO1049a

Product Information

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	Q9H9B1
Reactivity	Human
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Names	1B7B4
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	141466
Description	Glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) is an incretin hormone secreted from enteroendocrine L cells in response to ingested nutrients. The closely related peptides glucagon-like peptide (GLP-1) and glucagon have opposing effects on blood glucose. GLP-1 induces glucose-dependent insulin secretion in the pancreas, while glucagon stimulates gluconeogenesis and glycogenolysis in the liver. Glucagon is processed from a large precursor, proglucagon, in a tissue-specific manner in pancreatic alpha-cells. The identification of a hybrid peptide acting as both a GLP-1 agonist and a glucagon antagonist would provide a novel approach for the treatment of type 2 diabetes.
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of GLP expressed in E. Coli.
Formulation	Purified antibody in PBS containing 0.03% sodium azide.

Additional Information

Gene ID	79813
Other Names	Histone-lysine N-methyltransferase EHMT1, 2.1.1.-, 2.1.1.43, Euchromatic histone-lysine N-methyltransferase 1, Eu-HMTase1, G9a-like protein 1, GLP, GLP1, Histone H3-K9 methyltransferase 5, H3-K9-HMTase 5, Lysine N-methyltransferase 1D, EHMT1, EUHMTASE1, GLP, KIAA1876, KMT1D
Dilution	WB~~1/500 - 1/2000 E~~N/A
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	GLP Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	EHMT1
Synonyms	EUHMTASE1, GLP, KIAA1876, KMT1D
Function	Histone methyltransferase that specifically mono- and dimethylates 'Lys-9' of histone H3 (H3K9me1 and H3K9me2, respectively) in euchromatin. H3K9me represents a specific tag for epigenetic transcriptional repression by recruiting HP1 proteins to methylated histones. Also weakly methylates 'Lys-27' of histone H3 (H3K27me). Also required for DNA methylation, the histone methyltransferase activity is not required for DNA methylation, suggesting that these 2 activities function independently. Probably targeted to histone H3 by different DNA-binding proteins like E2F6, MGA, MAX and/or DP1. During G0 phase, it probably contributes to silencing of MYC- and E2F-responsive genes, suggesting a role in G0/G1 transition in cell cycle. In addition to the histone methyltransferase activity, also methylates non-histone proteins: mediates dimethylation of 'Lys-373' of p53/TP53. Represses the expression of mitochondrial function-related genes, perhaps by occupying their promoter regions, working in concert with probable chromatin reader BAZ2B (By similarity).
Cellular Location	Nucleus. Chromosome. Note=Associates with euchromatic regions
Tissue Location	Widely expressed..

References

1. Clark Q. Pan, Joanne M. Buxton, Stephanie L. Yung, et al. J Biol Chem. 2006 Feb 27. 2.Michael F. Crutchlow, Jee-Young Nina Ham, et al. Int J Biochem Cell Biol. 2006;38(5-6):845-859. 3.Andrew Young Adv Pharmacol. 2005;52:151-71.

Images

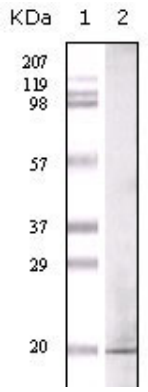

Figure 1: Western blot analysis using GLP mouse mAb against GLP recombinant protein.

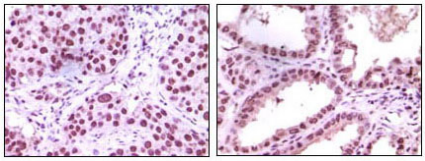

Figure 2: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung carcinoma (left) and kidney carcinoma (right), showing nuclear localization using LSD1 mouse mAb with DAB staining.