

# Glucagon Receptor Antibody

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP51226

## Product Information

---

<b>Application</b>	WB, IHC-P
<b>Primary Accession</b>	<a href="#">P47871</a>
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human, Rat
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Calculated MW</b>	54009

## Additional Information

---

<b>Gene ID</b>	2642
<b>Other Names</b>	Glucagon receptor, GL-R, GCGR
<b>Dilution</b>	WB~~1:1000 IHC-P~~N/A
<b>Format</b>	0.01M PBS, pH 7.2, 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide, Glycerol 50%
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20 °C.Stable for 12 months from date of receipt

## Protein Information

---

<b>Name</b>	GCGR
<b>Function</b>	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.
<b>Cellular Location</b>	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

---

Macneil D.J., et al. *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 198:328-334(1994).  
Lok S., et al. *Gene* 140:203-209(1994).  
Menzel S., et al. *Genomics* 20:327-328(1994).  
Buggy J.J., et al. *Diabetes* 46:1400-1405(1997).  
Ruckert C., et al. *J. Biol. Chem.* 281:2306-2316(2006).

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.