

GLP1 Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #49373



Package Size: #49373-1 50ul #49373-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

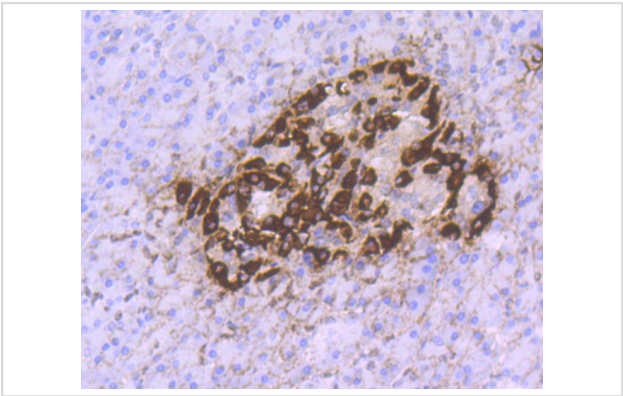
Description

Product Name	GLP1 Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	JF33-10
Purification	ProA affinity purified
Applications	WB, ICC/IF, IHC
Species Reactivity	Hu
Immunogen Description	recombinant protein
Other Names	GCG antibody glicentin-related polypeptide antibody GLP-1 antibody GLP-1(7-36) antibody GLP-1(7-37) antibody GLP-2 antibody GLP1 antibody GLP1, included antibody GLP2 antibody GLP2, included antibody GLUC_HUMAN antibody Glucagon antibody Glucagon like peptide 1 antibody glucagon-like peptide 1 antibody Glucagon-like peptide 1, included antibody Glucagon-like peptide 2 antibody Glucagon-like peptide 2, included antibody GRPP antibody OXM antibody OXY antibody preproglucagon antibody
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#:P01275
Uniprot	P01275
GeneID	2641;
Calculated MW	21/8/4 kDa
Formulation	1*TBS (pH7.4), 1%BSA, 40%Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.
Storage	Store at -20°C

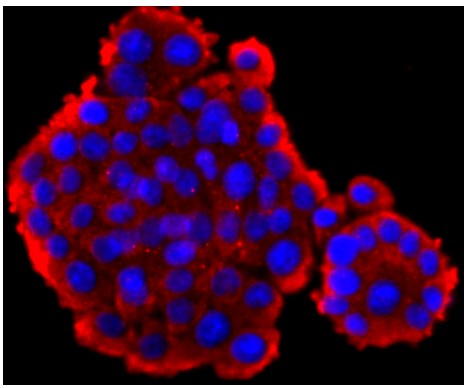
Application Details

WB: 1:500-1:1,000 IHC: 1:50-1:200ICC: 1:50-1:200

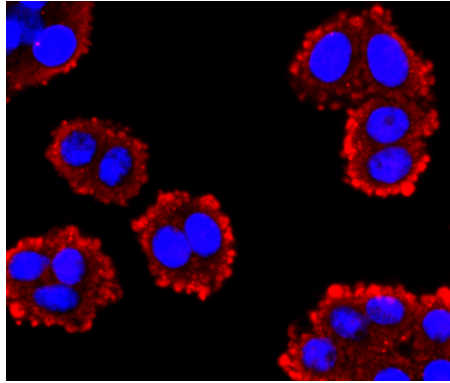
Images



Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human pancreas tissue using anti-GLP1 antibody. Counter stained with hematoxylin.



ICC staining GLP1 in PC-12 cells (red). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.



ICC staining GLP1 in SW480 cells (red). The nuclear counter stain is DAPI (blue). Cells were fixed in paraformaldehyde, permeabilised with 0.25% Triton X100/PBS.

Background

Glucagon is a pancreatic hormone that functions as an antagonist to insulin, stimulating the conversion of glycogen to glucose and increasing blood sugar levels. Glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1), Glucagon-like peptide-2 (GLP-2), VIP (vasoactive intestinal peptide) and PACAP (pituitary adenylate cyclase activating polypeptide) are members of the Glucagon family of hormones. GLP-1 functions as a transmitter in the central nervous system, inhibiting feeding and drinking behavior, whereas GLP-2 is a stimulator of intestinal epithelial growth. VIP causes vasodilation resulting in the lowering of blood pressure. PACAP is abundant in the hypothalamus and has been shown to increase the synthesis of several hormones, including growth hormone.

References

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only