

Anti-GLP-1 antibody [10] ab121057

概述

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| 产品名称 | Anti-GLP-1抗体[10] |
| 描述 | 小鼠单克隆抗体[10] to GLP-1 |
| 宿主 | Mouse |
| 特异性 | ab121057 binds the free N-terminus of GLP-1(7-37) and GLP1(7-36)amide and shows <0.2% cross-reactivity with GLP-1(9-36)amide, glucagon and Human GIP. Cross-reacts 0.25% with GLP1(1-37), approximately 6% with Human GLP2 and approximately 50% with Exendin 4. |
| 经测试应用 | 适用于: Sandwich ELISA |
| 种属反应性 | 与反应: Human 预测可用于: Rat, Cow, Dog, Pig, Gorilla, Chinese hamster  |
| 免疫原 | Synthetic peptide corresponding to Human GLP-1 aa 1-100 (N terminal). Run BLAST with ExPASy Run BLAST with NCBI |
| 常规说明 | Myeloma: SP2mIL6. ab26278 should be used as capture with biotinylated version ab121057 as detection. The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years. Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets your needs before purchasing. If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As |

性能

| | |
|-------------|---|
| 形式 | Liquid |
| 存放说明 | Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle. |
| 存储溶液 | pH: 7.40 Preservative: 0.1% Sodium azide Constituents: 2.9% Sodium chloride, 97% PBS |
| 纯度 | Protein A purified |
| 克隆 | 单克隆 |

| | |
|------|-------|
| 克隆编号 | 10 |
| 同种型 | IgG2a |
| 轻链类型 | kappa |

应用

The Abpromise guarantee **Abpromise™**承诺保证使用ab121057于以下的经测试应用

“应用说明”部分下显示的仅为推荐的起始稀释度;实际最佳的稀释度/浓度应由使用者检定。

| 应用 | Ab评论 | 说明 |
|----------------|------|---|
| Sandwich ELISA | | Use at an assay dependent concentration. The dilution guideline is based on use as detection antibody in direct ELISA of GLP1 (7-37) coated at 1 Åµg/ml. Users should determine the optimal. |

靶标

功能

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.

组织特异性

Glucagon is secreted in the A cells of the islets of Langerhans. GLP-1, GLP-2, oxyntomodulin and glicentin are secreted from enteroendocrine cells throughout the gastrointestinal tract. GLP1 and GLP2 are also secreted in selected neurons in the brain.

序列相似性

Belongs to the glucagon family.

翻译后修饰

Proglucagon is post-translationally processed in a tissue-specific manner in pancreatic A cells and intestinal L cells. In pancreatic A cells, the major bioactive hormone is glucagon cleaved by PCSK2/PC2. In the intestinal L cells PCSK1/PC1 liberates GLP-1, GLP-2, glicentin and oxyntomodulin. GLP-1 is further N-terminally truncated by post-translational processing in the

intestinal L cells resulting in GLP-1(7-37) GLP-1-(7-36)amide. The C-terminal amidation is neither important for the metabolism of GLP-1 nor for its effects on the endocrine pancreas.

细胞定位

Secreted.

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