

GLP-1 (9F8): sc-80574

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

1. Rouille, Y., Martin, S. and Steiner, D.F. 1995. Differential processing of proglucagon by the subtilisin-like prohormone convertases PC2 and PC3 to generate either glucagon or glucagon-like peptide. *J. Biol. Chem.* 270: 26488-26496.
2. Moens, K., Heimberg, H., Flamez, D., Huypens, P., Quartier, E., Ling, Z., Pipeleers, D., Gremlich, S., Thorens, B. and Schuit, F. 1996. Expression and functional activity of glucagon, glucagon-like peptide-1, and glucose-dependent Insulinotropic peptide receptors in rat pancreatic islet cells. *Diabetes* 45: 257-261.
3. Scrocchi, L.A., Brown, T.J., McClusky, N., Brubaker, P.L., Auerbach, A.B., Joyner, A.L. and Drucker, D.J. 1996. Glucose intolerance but normal satiety in mice with a null mutation in the glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor gene. *Nat. Med.* 2: 1254-1258.
4. Jiang, S., Kopras, E., McMichael, M., Bell, R.H., Jr. and Ulrich, C.D., 2nd. 1997. Vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP) stimulates *in vitro* growth of VIP1 receptor-bearing human pancreatic adenocarcinoma-derived cells. *Cancer Res.* 57: 1475-1480.
5. Bollen, M., Keppens, S. and Stalmans, W. 1998. Specific features of glycogen metabolism in the liver. *Biochem. J.* 336: 19-31.
6. Martinez-Fuentes, A.J., Castano, J.P., Gracia-Navarro, F. and Malagon, M.M. 1998. Pituitary adenylate cyclase-activating polypeptide (PACAP)38 and PACAP27 activate common and distinct intracellular signaling pathways to stimulate growth hormone secretion from porcine somatotropes. *Endocrinology* 139: 5116-5124.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: GCG (human) mapping to 2q24.2; Gcg (mouse) mapping to 2 C1.3.

SOURCE

GLP-1 (9F8) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against human GLP-1 peptide coupled to diphtheria toxoid with glutaraldehyde.

PRODUCT

Each vial contains 100 µg IgG₁ in 1.0 ml PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

APPLICATIONS

GLP-1 (9F8) is recommended for detection of GLP-1 of mouse, rat and human origin by immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500); non cross-reactive with either activated forms GLP1 (7-36) amide or GLP1 (7-37) amide.

Suitable for use as control antibody for Proglucagon siRNA (h): sc-39528, Proglucagon siRNA (m): sc-39529, Proglucagon shRNA Plasmid (h): sc-39528-SH, Proglucagon shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-39529-SH, Proglucagon shRNA (h) Lentiviral Particles: sc-39528-V and Proglucagon shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-39529-V.

Molecular Weight of GLP-1: 4 kDa.

Molecular Weight of GLP-1 precursor: 19 kDa.

STORAGE

Store at 4° C, ****DO NOT FREEZE****. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.