

GLP-1 (6F117): sc-71150

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

- Rouille, Y., et al. 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.
- Moens, K., et al. 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.
- Scrocchi, L.A., et al. 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.
- Jiang, S., et al. 1997. Vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP) stimulates *in vitro* growth of VIP-1 receptor-bearing human pancreatic adenocarcinoma-derived cells. *Cancer Res.* 57: 1475-1480.
- Bollen, M., et al. 1998. Specific features of glycogen metabolism in the liver. *Biochem. J.* 336: 19-31.
- Martínez-Fuentes, A.J., et al. 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 (6F117) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against amino acids 7-36 of GLP-1.

PRODUCT

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

STORAGE

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

APPLICATIONS

GLP-1 (6F117) is recommended for detection of all forms of GLP-1, including the precursor, of mouse, rat and human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000).

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.

Positive Controls: 3T3-L1 cell lysate: sc-2243, A-431 whole cell lysate: sc-2201 or MIA PaCa-2 cell lysate: sc-2285.

SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS

- Oh, J.Y., et al. 2009. Novel DPP-IV-resistant analogs of GLP-1: the N-terminal extension of GLP-1 by a single amino acid. *Bull. Korean Chem. Soc.* 30: 2471-2474.
- Chung, H.S., et al. 2011. The N-terminal alanine-extended GLP-1/IgG-Fc fusion protein confers resistance to DPP-IV and reduces serum glucose level in db/db mice. *Regul. Pept.* 170: 1-3.

RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended:
 1) Western Blotting: use m-IgGκ BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-IgGκ BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker™ Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz® Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048.

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.