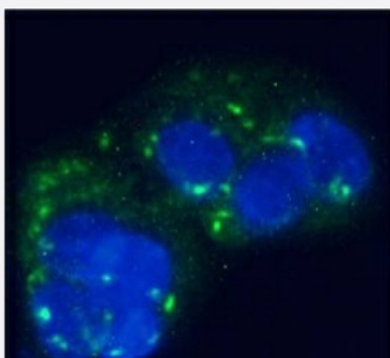


RecomAb™

GCGR recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone hGR-2 F6

Catalog # RAB03546 Size 200 ug

Applications



Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescent staining of HepG2 cells with GCGR recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone hGR-2 F6 (Cat # RAB03546).

Immunofluorescence analysis of paraformaldehyde fixed HepG2 cells on Shi-fix™ coverslips permeabilized with 0.15% Triton and stained with the chimeric mouse IgG1 version of RAB03546 at 10 ug/mL for 1h followed by Alexa Fluor® 488 secondary antibody (2 ug/mL), showing punctate membrane staining. The nuclear stain is DAPI (blue). The isotype control was an unknown specificity antibody followed by Alexa Fluor® 488 secondary antibody.

Specification

Product Description	Mouse recombinant monoclonal antibody raised against human GCGR.
Antibody Species	Mouse
Immunogen	Original antibody is raised against recombinant protein corresponding to human GCGR.
Reactivity	Human
Form	Liquid
Isotype	IgG1 kappa
Recommend Usage	Blocking Immunofluorescence The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
Storage Buffer	In PBS with 0.02% Proclin 300

Storage Instruction

Store at 4°C for up to 3 months. For longer storage, aliquot and store at -20°C.
Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.

Applications

- Immunofluorescence

Immunofluorescent staining of HepG2 cells with GCGR recombinant monoclonal antibody, clone hGR-2 F6 (Cat # RAB03546). Immunofluorescence analysis of paraformaldehyde fixed HepG2 cells on Shi-fix™ coverslips permeabilized with 0.15% Triton and stained with the chimeric mouse IgG1 version of RAB03546 at 10 ug/mL for 1h followed by Alexa Fluor® 488 secondary antibody (2 ug/mL), showing punctate membrane staining. The nuclear stain is DAPI (blue). The isotype control was an unknown specificity antibody followed by Alexa Fluor® 488 secondary antibody.

- Blocking

Gene Info — GCGR

Entrez GeneID	2642
Gene Name	GCGR
Gene Alias	GGR, MGC138246
Gene Description	glucagon receptor
Omim ID	125853 138033
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	The physiologic effects of glucagon (GCG; MIM 138030) are mediated through the glucagon receptor, a member of the superfamily of receptors characterized by a 7-transmembrane domain structure and by their coupling via GTP-binding proteins (G proteins) to adenylyl cyclase.[supplied by OMIM]
Other Designations	-

Pathway

- [Neuroactive ligand-receptor interaction](#)

Disease

- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)
- [Hypertension](#)
- [Insulin Resistance](#)
- [Kidney Failure](#)
- [Obesity](#)