



Rabbit Anti-GLP-2 antibody

SL0841R

Product Name GLP-2**Chinese Name** 胰高血糖素样肽-2 抗体**Alias** Glucagon-like peptide; glp-2; GCG; Glicentin; Glicentin related polypeptide; GLP 2; Glucagon like peptide 2; Glucagon precursor; Glucagon preproprotein; GRPP; OXM; OXY; Oxyntomodulin; GLUC_HUMAN.**Research Area** immunology Growth factors and hormones Diabetes**Immunogen Species** Rabbit**Clonality** Polyclonal**React Species** Rat, (predicted: Human, Mouse, Dog, Pig, Cow, Sheep,)**Applications** IHC-P=1:100-500,IHC-F=1:100-500,IF=1:200-800 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair)

not yet tested in other applications.

optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

Theoretical molecular weight 20kDa**Cellular localization** Secretory protein**Form** Liquid**Concentration** 1mg/ml**immunogen** KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GLP-2: 146-178/180**Lsotype** IgG**Purification** affinity purified by Protein A**Buffer Solution** 1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.**Storage** Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.**Attention** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.**PubMed** [PubMed](#)

The protein encoded by this gene is actually a preproprotein that is cleaved into four distinct mature peptides. One of these, glucagon, is a pancreatic hormone that counteracts the glucose-lowering action of insulin by stimulating glycogenolysis and gluconeogenesis. Glucagon is a ligand for a specific G-protein linked receptor whose signalling pathway controls cell proliferation. Two of the other peptides are secreted from gut endocrine cells and promote nutrient absorption through distinct mechanisms. Finally, the fourth peptide is similar to glicentin, an active enteroglucagon. [provided by RefSeq].

Function:

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.

Subcellular Location:

Secreted.

Tissue Specificity:

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.

**Product
Detail**

Post-translational modifications:

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.

Similarity:

Belongs to the glucagon family.

SWISS:

P01275

Gene ID:

2641

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 2641](#) Human

[Entrez Gene: 14526](#) Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 24952](#) Rat

[Omim: 138030](#) Human

[SwissProt: P01275](#) Human

[SwissProt: P55095](#) Mouse

[SwissProt: P06883](#) Rat

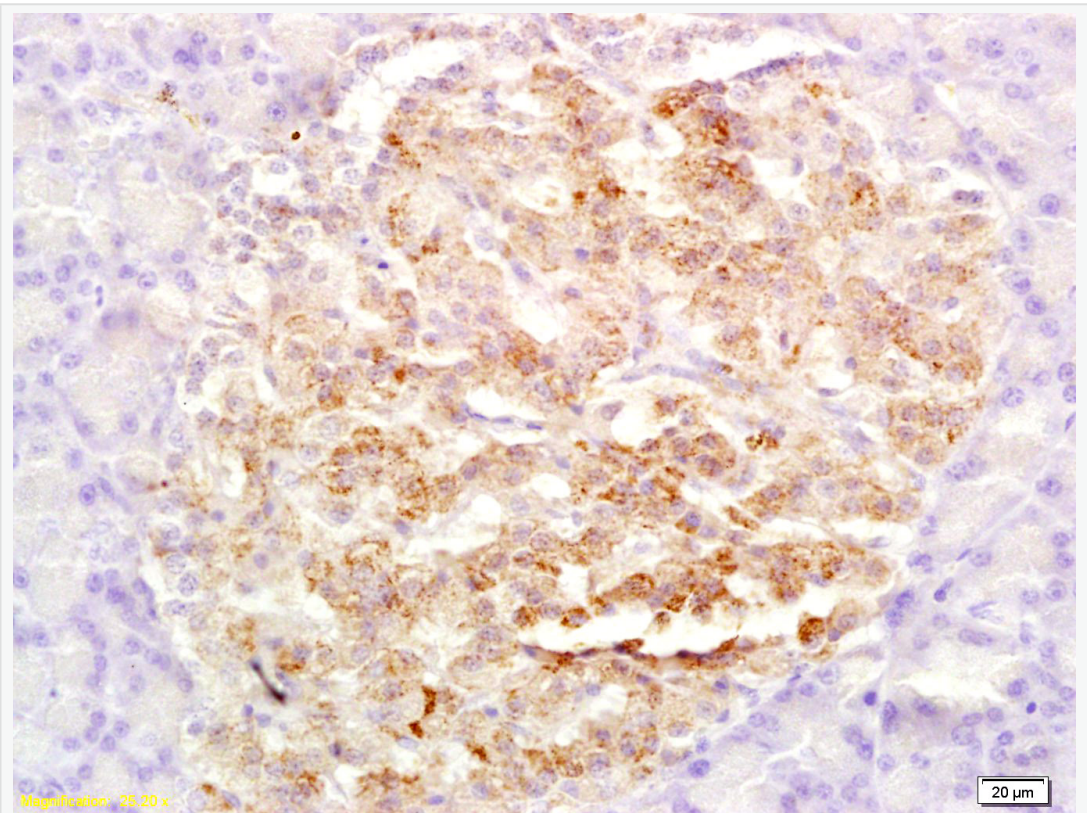
[Unigene: 516494](#) Human

[Unigene: 45494](#) Mouse

[Unigene: 54383](#) Rat

GLP-2 是胰高血糖素原中含有的另一个胰高血糖素样肽。

**Product
Picture**



Tissue/cell: rat pancreas tissue; 4% Paraformaldehyde-fixed and paraffin-embedded;

Antigen retrieval: citrate buffer (1M, pH 6.0), Boiling bathing for 15min; Block endogenous peroxidase by 3% Hydrogen peroxide for 30min; Blocking buffer (normal goat serum,C-0005) at 37°C for 20 min;

Incubation: Anti-GLP2 Polyclonal Antibody, Unconjugated(SL0841R) 1:200, overnight at 4°C, followed by conjugation to the secondary antibody(SP-0023) and DAB(C-0010) staining