

Glucagon Human, His

Description: Glucagon Human Recombinant produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated polypeptide chain containing 112 amino acids (90-180 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 12.8kDa. Glucagon is fused to a 21 amino acid His-tag at N-terminus & purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Catalog #: HOPS-308

For research use only.

Synonyms: Glucagon, GCG, GLP1, GLP2, GRPP.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence: MGSSHHHHHH SSGLVPRGSH MKRHDEFERH AEGTFTSDVS
SYLEGQAAGE FIAWLKGRG RRDFPEEVAI VEELGRRHAD GSFSDEMNTI LDNLAARDFI
NWLIQTKITD RK.

Purity: Greater than 95.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:

Glucagon protein solution (0.5mg/ml) containing 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 1mM DTT, 50% glycerol and 0.2M NaCl.

Stability:

Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA). Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:

NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drugs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:

Glucagon is an important hormone involved in carbohydrate metabolism. The hormone is synthesized and secreted from alpha cells (-cells) of the islets of Langerhans, which are located in the endocrine portion of the pancreas. Glucagon is released when the glucose level in the blood is low (hypoglycemia), causing the liver to convert stored glycogen into glucose and release it into the bloodstream. The action of glucagon is thus opposite to that of insulin, which instructs the body's cells to take in glucose from the blood in times of satiation. Glucagon is beneficial for the culture of some cell types. It has been used in some biochemical regulation studies of glycogenolysis in hepatocytes. It has been also been found to induce DNA replication in primary cultures of adult rat hepatocytes when used in combinations with EGF and Insulin. Glucagon increases the blood glucose concentration by promoting rapid breakdown of liver glycogen, and also acts to relax smooth muscle such as the gastrointestinal tract.

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