

Glucagon Active Protein | GCG active protein

Recombinant Human Glucagon

CATALOG #
AAA38343

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Glucagon; Recombinant Human Glucagon; Glucagon Human; Glucagon Human Recombinant; GLP1; GLP2; GRPP; GCG active protein

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Purity/Purification	Greater than 98.0% as determined by: (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.
Form/Format	Each mg of recombinant Glucagon was formulated with 100mg of lactose.
Sequence	Thesequenc eofthefirs tfiveN-ter minalamino acidswasde terminedan dwasfoundt obeHis-Ser -Gln-Gly-T hr
Sequence Length	180
Source	E Coli
Physical Appearance	Sterile Filtered White lyophilized (freeze-dried) powder.
Solubility	It is recommended to reconstitute the lyophilized Glucagon sterile 18M Omega -cm H2O not less than 100 ug/ml, which can then be further diluted to other aqueous solutions.
Biological Activity	The activity is determind by comparing, under certain conditions, the hyperglycemic effect it produces with that produced by the international standard or by reference preparation calibrated in IU and is found to be 1 IU/mg.
Preparation and Storage	Lyophilized Glucagon although stable at room temperature for 3 weeks, should be stored at 4°C.For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for GCG active protein	Description: Glucagon Human Recombinant produced in E Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 29 amino acids and having a molecular mass of 3483 Dalton. The Glucagon is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques. 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.
Product Categories/Family for GCG active protein	Hormones; Hormones; Glucagon

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	4503945
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NCBI GeneID	2641
NCBI Accession #	NP_002045.1
NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_002054.4
UniProt Accession #	P01275; Q53TP6; A6NN65
NCBI Official Full Name	glucagon preproprotein
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	glucagon
NCBI Official Symbol	GCG
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	GLP1; GLP2; GRPP
NCBI Protein Information	glucagon; glicentin-related polypeptide; glucagon-like peptide 1; glucagon-like peptide 2; preproglucagon
UniProt Protein Name	Glucagon
UniProt Gene Name	GCG
UniProt Synonym Gene Names	GRPP; OXM; OXY; GLP-1; GLP-1(7-37); GLP-1(7-36); GLP-2
UniProt Entry Name	GLUC_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://stage.aaabiotech.com/active-protein/glucagon/38343>