abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-GLP-1 antibody [4F3] ab23472

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Overview

Product name Anti-GLP-1 antibody [4F3]

Description Mouse monoclonal [4F3] to GLP-1

Host species Mouse

Specificity Reacts with all forms of GLP1, including precursor and GLP1(9-37) /GLP1(9-36amide)

metabolite. ab23472 cross-reacts with Liraglutide.

Tested applications Suitable for: IHC-P, ELISA

Species reactivity Reacts with: Human

Predicted to work with: Mammals 4

Immunogen Synthetic peptide within Human GLP-1 aa 1 to the C-terminus. The exact immunogen sequence

used to generate this antibody is proprietary information. If additional detail on the immunogen is needed to determine the suitability of the antibody for your needs, please **contact** our Scientific

Support team to discuss your requirements.

Database link: P01275

Run BLAST with
Run BLAST with

Epitope Mid molecular epitope of GLP1.

Positive control IHC-P: Human pancreas tissue

General notes

The Life Science industry has been in the grips of a reproducibility crisis for a number of years.

Abcam is leading the way in addressing this with our range of recombinant monoclonal antibodies and knockout edited cell lines for gold-standard validation. Please check that this product meets

your needs before purchasing.

If you have any questions, special requirements or concerns, please send us an inquiry and/or contact our Support team ahead of purchase. Recommended alternatives for this product can be

found below, along with publications, customer reviews and Q&As

Properties

Form Liquid

Storage instructions Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze /

thaw cycle.

Storage buffer pH: 7.40

Preservative: 0.097% Sodium azide

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Constituents: 0.0268% PBS, 2.9% Sodium chloride

Purity Protein G purified

Clonality Monoclonal

Clone number 4F3

Myeloma x63-Ag8.653

Light chain type lgG1 kappa

Applications

The Abpromise guarantee

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of ab23472 in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

| Application | Abreviews | Notes |
|-------------|-----------|---|
| IHC-P | | 1/1000. |
| ELISA | | Use at an assay dependent concentration. PubMed: 29953011 |

Target

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 proliferaton. 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.

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.

Sequence similarities

Belongs to the glucagon family.

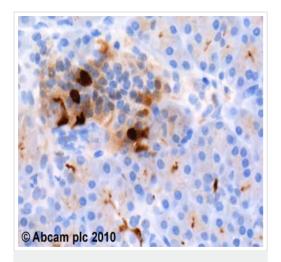
Post-translational modifications

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.

Cellular localization

Secreted.

Images



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections) - Anti-GLP-1 antibody [4F3] (ab23472)

ab23472 (1µg/ml) staining GLP-1 in human pancreas, using an automated system (DAKO Autostainer Plus). Using this protocol there is strong cytoplasmic staining.

Sections were rehydrated and antigen retrieved with the Dako 3 in 1 AR buffer citrate pH6.1 in a DAKO PT link. Slides were peroxidase blocked in 3% H2O2 in methanol for 10 mins. They were then blocked with Dako Protein block for 10 minutes (containing casein 0.25% in PBS) then incubated with primary antibody for 20 min and detected with Dako envision flex amplification kit for 30 minutes. Colorimetric detection was completed with Diaminobenzidine for 5 minutes. Slides were counterstained with Haematoxylin and coverslipped under DePeX. Please note that, for manual staining, optimization of primary antibody concentration and incubation time is recommended. Signal amplification may be required.

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