

GCGR Protein, Human (Cell-Free, His)

Cat. No.:	HY-P702284
Synonyms:	Glucagon receptor
Species:	Human
Source:	E. coli Cell-free
Accession:	P47871 (A26-F477)
Gene ID:	2642
Molecular Weight:	54.1 kDa

PROPERTIES

AA Sequence

AQVMDFLFEK	WKLYGDQCHH	NLSLLPPPTE	LVCNRTFDKY
SCWPDTPANT	TANISCPWYL	PWHHKVQHRF	VFKRCGPDGQ
WVRGPRGQPW	RDASQCQMDG	EEIEVQKEVA	KMYSSFQVMY
TVGYSLSLGA	LLLALAILGG	LSKLVHCTRNA	IHANLFA SFV
LKASSVLVID	GLLRTRY SQK	IGDDL SVSTW	LSDGAVAGCR
VAAVFMQYGI	VANYCWLLVE	GLYLHNLLGL	ATLPERSFFS
LYLGIGWGAP	MLFVVPWAVV	KCLFENVQCW	TSNDNMGFWW
ILRFPVFLAI	LINFFIFVRI	VQLLVAKLRA	RQMHHTDYKF
RLAKSTLTLI	PLLVGHEVVF	AFVTDEHAQG	TLSAKLFFD
LFLSSFQGLL	VAVLYCFLNK	EVQSELRRRW	HRWRLGKVLW
EERNTSNHRA	SSSPGHGPPS	KELQFGRGGG	SQDSSAETPL
AGGLPRLAES	PF		

Appearance

Lyophilized powder.

Formulation

Lyophilized from a 0.22 μ m filtered solution of Tris/PBS-based buffer, 6% Trehalose, pH 8.0.

Endotoxin Level

<1 EU/ μ g, determined by LAL method.

Reconstitution

It is not recommended to reconstitute to a concentration less than 100 μ g/mL in ddH₂O. For long term storage it is recommended to add 5-50% of glycerol (final concentration). Our default final concentration of glycerol is 50%. Customers could use it as reference.

Storage & Stability

Stored at -20°C for 2 years. After reconstitution, it is stable at 4°C for 1 week or -20°C for longer (with carrier protein). It is recommended to freeze aliquots at -20°C or -80°C for extended storage.

Shipping

Room temperature in continental US; may vary elsewhere.

DESCRIPTION

Background

The GCGR Protein serves as a G-protein coupled receptor for glucagon, playing a pivotal role in the regulation of blood glucose levels and glucose homeostasis. It actively regulates hepatic glucose production by promoting glycogen hydrolysis and gluconeogenesis, making it a key mediator of responses to fasting. Upon ligand binding, the receptor undergoes a conformational change that initiates signaling via guanine nucleotide-binding proteins (G proteins), subsequently modulating downstream effectors such as adenylate cyclase. This modulation results in the activation of adenylate cyclase. Furthermore, the receptor contributes to signaling via a phosphatidylinositol-calcium second messenger system, underscoring its multifaceted role in glucose regulation.

Caution: Product has not been fully validated for medical applications. For research use only.

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