

PRODUCT INFORMATION



Glucagon Receptor Extracellular Domain (human, recombinant)

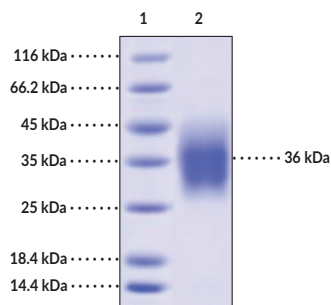
Item No. 42231

Overview and Properties

Synonyms: GCGR Extracellular domain, MVAH
Source: Active recombinant human C-terminal His-tagged GCGR extracellular domain expressed in HEK293 cells
Amino Acids: 26-136
Uniprot No.: P47871
Molecular Weight: 14.5 kDa
Storage: -80°C (as supplied)
Stability: ≥1 year
Purity: ≥95% estimated by SDS-PAGE
Supplied in: Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4, with 5% trehalose, 5% mannitol, and 0.01% Tween-80
Endotoxin Testing: <1.0 EU/μg, determined by the LAL endotoxin assay
Bioactivity: See figures for details

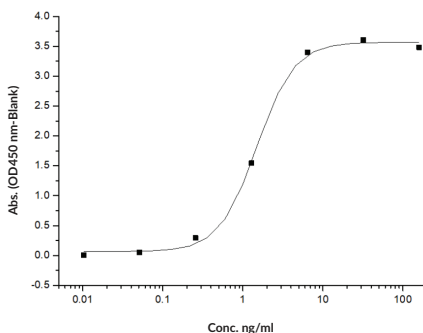
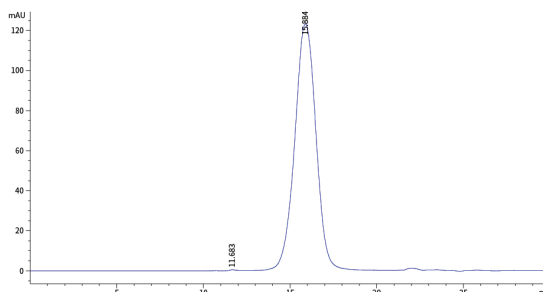
Information represents the product specifications. Batch specific analytical results are provided on each certificate of analysis.

Images



Lane 1: MW Markers
Lane 2: Glucagon Receptor Extracellular Domain

SDS-PAGE Analysis of Glucagon Receptor Extracellular Domain.
This protein has a calculated molecular weight of 14.5 kDa. It has an apparent molecular weight of approximately 36 kDa by SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions due to glycosylation.



Measured by its binding ability in a binding assay. Immobilized Human Anti-GCGR (Volagidemab), Human IgG2 at 2 μg/ml (100 μl/well) can bind Glucagon Receptor Extracellular Domain (human, recombinant), the EC₅₀ is 1.2-4 ng/ml.

WARNING
THIS PRODUCT IS FOR RESEARCH ONLY - NOT FOR HUMAN OR VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE.

SAFETY DATA
This material should be considered hazardous until further information becomes available. Do not ingest, inhale, get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Before use, the user must review the [complete](#) Safety Data Sheet, which has been sent via email to your institution.

WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF REMEDY
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Description

Glucagon receptor (GCGR) is a transmembrane glycoprotein and class B G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR).^{1,2} It is composed of an N-terminal extracellular domain required for ligand binding, seven transmembrane domains, and a C-terminal intracellular domain.³ It is expressed primarily in the liver and kidney but is also found in a variety of other areas, including adipose tissue and the pancreas, heart, gastrointestinal tract, and brain.¹⁻³ Under hypoglycemic conditions, GCGR is activated by increased levels of glucagon and induces $G\alpha_s$ signaling, which initiates the transcription of enzymes involved in gluconeogenesis and the activation of enzymes involved in glycogenolysis to increase blood levels of glucose.¹ A glycine-to-serine mutation at position 40 of GCGR (GCGR^{G40S}) decreases its affinity to glucagon and is associated with type 2 diabetes.⁴ Inactivating mutations in GCGR are associated with pancreatic α -cell hyperplasia, hyperaminoacidemia, and hyperglucagonemia but not hypoglycemia.^{1,5,6} Cayman's Glucagon Receptor Extracellular Domain (human, recombinant) protein can be used for binding assays. This protein consists of 122 amino acids, has a calculated molecular weight of 14.5 kDa, and a predicted N-terminus of Ala26 after signal peptide cleavage. By SDS-PAGE, under reducing conditions, the apparent molecular mass of the protein is approximately 36 kDa due to glycosylation.

References

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4. Hager, J., Hansen, L., Vaisse, C., *et al.* A missense mutation in the glucagon receptor gene is associated with non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. *Nat. Genet.* **9**(3), 299-304 (1995).
5. Larger, E., Wewer Albrechtsen, N.J., Hansen, L.H., *et al.* Pancreatic α -cell hyperplasia and hyperglucagonemia due to a glucagon receptor splice mutation. *Endocrinol. Diabetes Metab. Case Rep.* (2016).
6. Zhou, C., Dhall, D., Missen, N.N., *et al.* Homozygous P86S mutation of the human glucagon receptor is associated with hyperglucagonemia, α cell hyperplasia, and islet cell tumor. *Pancreas* **38**(8), 941-946 (2009).

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