

Recombinant human Oxyntomodulin

Catalog No: #AP72567



Package Size: #AP72567-1 20ug #AP72567-2 100ug #AP72567-3 1mg

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Description

Product Name	Recombinant human Oxyntomodulin
Brief Description	Recombinant Protein
Host Species	Yeast
Purification	Greater than 90% as determined by SDS-PAGE.
Immunogen Description	Expression Region:53-89aaSequence Info:Partial
Other Names	Incretin hormoneGlucagon-like peptide 1(7-37) ;GLP-1(7-37)Glucagon-like peptide 1(7-36) ;GLP-1(7-36)Glucagon-like peptide 2 ;GLP-2
Accession No.	P01275
Uniprot	P01275
GeneID	2641;
Calculated MW	6.4 kDa
Tag Info	N-terminal 6xHis-tagged
Target Sequence	HSQGTFTSDYSKYLDSRRAQDFVQWLMNTRNRNNIA
Formulation	Tris-based buffer50% glycerol
Storage	The shelf life is related to many factors, storage state, buffer ingredients, storage temperature and the stability of the protein itself. Generally, the shelf life of liquid form is 6 months at -20°C,-80°C. The shelf life of lyophilized form is 12 months at -20°C,-80°C.Notes:Repeated freezing and thawing is not recommended. Store working aliquots at 4°C for up to one week.

Background

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 proliferation. 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 ptying in humans. Suppression of gastric ptying 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.

References

Glucagon gene expression in vertebrate brain. Drucker D.J., Asa S.J. Biol. Chem. 263:13475-13478(1988)Research Topic:Metabolism

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only