SunLong Biotech Co.,LTD
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Rabbit Anti-GSK3A antibody

SL60511R

Product Name	GSK3A
Chinese Name	糖原合酶激酶 3α抗体
Alias	GSK3A_HUMAN; Glycogen synthase kinase-3 alpha; Glycogen synthase kinase 3 alpha; EC:2.7.11.26; Serine/threonine-protein kinase GSK3A; EC:2.7.11.1; GSK 3 alpha; GSK3alpha; GSK-3 alpha; GSK3 alpha; GSK-3alpha; GSK 3A;
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	Human,Rat
Applications	WB=1:500-1000 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Theoretical molecular weight	54kDa
Cellular localization	The nucleus The cell membrane
Form	Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
Lsotype	IgG2a/Kappa
Purification	Affinity purified by Protein A
Buffer Solution	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4℃. Store at -20 ℃ for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.
Attention	This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.
PubMed	PubMed
Product Detail	This gene encodes a multifunctional Ser/Thr protein kinase that is implicated in the control of several regulatory proteins including glycogen synthase, and transcription factors, such as JUN. It also plays a role in the WNT and PI3K signaling pathways, as well as regulates the production of beta-amyloid peptides associated with Alzheimer's disease. [provided by RefSeq, Oct 2011] **SWISS:** P49840 **Gene ID:** 2931 **Database links:** Entrez Gene: 2931 Human Entrez Gene: 50686 Rat SwissProt: P49840 Human SwissProt: P18265 Rat

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Constitutively active protein kinase acts as a negative regulator in hormone-controlled glucose homeostasis, Wnt signaling, and the regulation of transcription factors and microtubules by phosphorylating and inactivating glycogen synthase (GYS1 or GYS2), CTNNB1/β-catenin, APC, and AXIN1. Most of its substrates require priming phosphorylation. It is regulated by insulin, which promotes glycogen synthesis by phosphorylating and inhibiting GYS1 activity. It regulates hepatic glycogen metabolism, but not that of muscle. It may also mediate the development of insulin resistance by regulating the activation of transcription factors. In Wnt signaling, it regulates the level and transcriptional activity of nuclear CTNNB1/β-catenin. It promotes the processing of amyloid precursor protein (APP) and the formation of APP-derived amyloid plaques in Alzheimer's disease. It may be involved in the regulation of pancreatic β-cell replication. It is also necessary for the establishment of neuronal polarity and axonal growth.