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[Marker Primary Antibody]

Rabbit Anti-GPBB/Cy3 Conjugated antibody

Catalog Number: SL9453R-Cy3

FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY

[DATASHEET]

Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	IgG
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Target:	Anti-GPBB/Cy3
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GPBB/PYGB
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Concentration:	1mg/ml
Storage:	Store at -20 °C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. The lyophilized antibody is stable at room temperature for at least one month and for greater than a year when kept at -20°C. When reconstituted in sterile pH 7.4 1M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
Applications:	IF=1:100-500 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Reactivity:	(predicted:Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Sheep)
Background:	background: Glycolysis is an evolutionarily conserved series of ten chemical reactions that utilizes eleven enzymes to concomitantly generate pyruvate and ATP from glucose. Phospho-fructose kinase-2/fructose 2,6-bisphosphatase (PFK-2) stimulates the synthesis and degradation of fructose 2,6-bisphosphate. Glycogen phosphorylase (also known as GP) is an allosteric enzyme important in carbohydrate metabolism. Its activity is regulated through either noncovalent binding of metabolites or by covalent modification. Glycogen phosphorylase catalyzes the phosphorylation of glycogen to Glc-1-P. There are three genes which encode the brain, liver and muscle forms of glycogen phosphorylase, PYGB, PYGL and PYGM. Because of its fundamental role in the metabolism of glycogen, glycogen phosphorylase has been a target for the design of inhibitory compounds, which could be valuable in the therapeutic treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus. **Function:** Phosphorylase is an important allosteric enzyme in carbohydrate

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	metabolism. Enzymes from different sources differ in their regulatory mechanisms and in their natural substrates. However, all known phosphorylases share catalytic and structural properties. **Subunit:** Homodimer. Dimers associate into a tetramer to form the enzymatically active phosphorylase A. **Post-translational modifications:** Phosphorylation of Ser-15 converts phosphorylase B (unphosphorylated) to phosphorylase A. **Similarity:** Belongs to the glycogen phosphorylase family. **Database links:** **Entrez Gene:** 5834 Human **Entrez Gene:** 110078 Mouse **Entrez Gene:** 25739 Rat Omim: 138550 Human **SwissProt:** P11216 Human **SwissProt:** Q8CI94 Mouse **SwissProt:** P53534 Rat **Unigene:** 368157 Human **Unigene:** 222584 Mouse **Unigene:** 1518 Rat Important **Note:** This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.