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Rabbit Anti-GPBB/Cy5 Conjugated antibody

SL9453R-Cy5

Product Name	Anti-GPBB/Cy5
Chinese Name	Cy5 标记的脑糖原磷酸化酶抗体
Alias	Brain glycogen phosphorylase; Glycogen phosphorylase B; Glycogen phosphorylase brain form; Glycogen Phosphorylase Isoenzyme BB; Glycogen phosphorylase, brain form; MGC9213; Phosphorylase glycogen brain; PYGB; PYGB_HUMAN.
Research Area	Tumour Cardiovascular Signal transduction
Immunogen Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
React Species	(predicted:Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Sheep)
Applications	IF=1:100-500 not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight	97kDa
Form	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration	1mg/ml
immunogen	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GPBB/PYGB
Lsotype	IgG
Purification	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer	1M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 3% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
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.
Product Detail	**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 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

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Important Note:
This product as supplied is intended for research use only, not for use in human, therapeutic or diagnostic applications.