



Rabbit Anti-Glucosidase 2 subunit beta antibody

SL13389R

Product Name:	Glucosidase 2 subunit beta
Chinese Name:	葡萄糖苷酶2 β /Glucosidase II β 抗体
Alias:	80K-H protein; AGE-binding receptor 2; AGE-R2; G19P1; GLU2B_HUMAN; Glucosidase 2 subunit beta; Glucosidase II beta subunit; Glucosidase II subunit beta; Hepatocystin; PCLD; PKCSH; PLD1; PRKCSH; Protein kinase C substrate 60.1 kDa protein heavy chain; Protein kinase C substrate 80 Kda protein; Protein kinase C substrate 80K-H; Protein kinase C substrate, 80 Kda protein.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Pig,Cow,Horse,
Applications:	WB=1:500-2000ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800ICC=1:100-500IF=1:100-500 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	58kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmic
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human Glucosidase 2 subunit beta:101-200/528
Lsotype:	IgG
Purification:	affinity purified by Protein A
Storage Buffer:	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% 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 0.01M PBS or diluent of antibody the antibody is stable for at least two weeks at 2-4 °C.
PubMed:	PubMed
Product Detail:	Trimming of glucoses from N-linked core glycans on newly synthesized glycoproteins occurs sequentially through the action of Glucosidases I and II in the endoplasmic

reticulum (ER). Glucosidase II is an ER-localized enzyme that contains a and b subunits (Glucosidase IIa and Glucosidase IIb) which form a defined heterodimeric complex. Glucosidase IIa is the catalytic core of the enzyme and can function independently of the b subunit. The sequence of Glucosidase IIb encodes protein rich in glutamic and aspartic acid with a putative ER retention signal (HDEL) at the C-terminus. The phosphorylated form of Glucosidase IIb is localized in the plasma membrane and is highly expressed in FGF-stimulated fibroblasts and epidermal carcinoma cells. Glucosidase IIb was first purified from a human carcinoma cell line as a potential substrate for protein kinase C. Through the HDEL signal at the C-terminus, Glucosidase IIb retains the complete complex in the ER.

Function:

Regulatory subunit of glucosidase II.

Subunit:

Heterodimer of a catalytic alpha subunit (GANAB) and abeta subunit (PRKCSH). Binds glycosylated PTPRC (By similarity).

Subcellular Location:

Endoplasmic reticulum.

DISEASE:

Defects in PRKCSH are a cause of polycystic liver disease (PCLD) [MIM:174050]. PCLD is an autosomal dominant disorder and is characterized by the presence of multiple liver cysts of biliary epithelial origin. PCLD is a distinct clinical and genetic entity that can occur independently from autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD) [MIM:173900], which in a considerable but uncertain proportion of cases is associated with hepatic cysts.

Similarity:

Contains 2 EF-hand domains.
Contains 1 PRKCSH domain.

SWISS:

P14314

Gene ID:

5589

Database links:

[Entrez Gene: 5589](#)Human

[Entrez Gene: 19089](#)Mouse

[Entrez Gene: 300445](#)Rat

[Omin: 177060](#)Human

[SwissProt: P14314](#)Human

[SwissProt: O08795](#)Mouse

[Unigene: 610830](#)Human

[Unigene: 214593](#)Mouse

Important Note:

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

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