



Rabbit Anti-GPBB antibody

SL9453R

Product Name:	GPBB
Chinese Name:	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.
Organism Species:	Rabbit
Clonality:	Polyclonal
React Species:	Human,Mouse,Rat,Dog,Pig,Cow,Horse,Sheep,
Applications:	ELISA=1:500-1000IHC-P=1:400-800IHC-F=1:400-800IF=1:50-200 (Paraffin sections need antigen repair) not yet tested in other applications. optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.
Molecular weight:	97kDa
Cellular localization:	cytoplasmicThe cell membraneExtracellular matrixSecretory protein
Form:	Lyophilized or Liquid
Concentration:	1mg/ml
immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide derived from human GPBB/PYGB:301-400/843
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:	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.

SWISS:

P11216

Gene ID:

5834

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: 1518Rat](#)

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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