

ARG43021 anti-Glycogen Synthase 2 antibody

Package: 100 μl Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes Glycogen Synthase 2
Tested Reactivity	Ms
Tested Application	WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
lsotype	lgG
Target Name	Glycogen Synthase 2
Species	Human
Immunogen	Recombinant fusion protein corresponding to aa. 594-703 of Glycogen Synthase 2 (NP_068776.2).
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	Glycogen [starch] synthase, liver; EC 2.4.1.11

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	WB	1:500 - 1:3000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recomme should be determined by the scie	nded starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations ntist.
Positive Control	Mouse liver	
Observed Size	~85 - 90 kDa	

Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Affinity purified.
Buffer	PBS (pH 7.3), 0.02% Sodium azide and 50% Glycerol.
Preservative	0.02% Sodium azide
Stabilizer	50% Glycerol
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

Gene Symbol	GYS2
Gene Full Name	glycogen synthase 2 (liver)
Background	The protein encoded by this gene, liver glycogen synthase, catalyzes the rate-limiting step in the synthesis of glycogen - the transfer of a glucose molecule from UDP-glucose to a terminal branch of the glycogen molecule. Mutations in this gene cause glycogen storage disease type 0 (GSD-0) - a rare type of early childhood fasting hypoglycemia with decreased liver glycogen content. [provided by RefSeq, Dec 2009]
Function	Transfers the glycosyl residue from UDP-Glc to the non-reducing end of alpha-1,4-glucan. [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	81 kDa
PTM	Primed phosphorylation at Ser-657 (site 5) by CSNK2A1 and CSNK2A2 is required for inhibitory phosphorylation at Ser-641 (site 3a), Ser-645 (site 3b), Ser-649 (site 3c) and Ser-653 (site 4) by GSK3A an GSK3B. Dephosphorylation at Ser-641 and Ser-645 by PP1 activates the enzyme (By similarity). Phosphorylation at Ser-8 is not required for interaction with GYG1 (By similarity). Interaction with GYG1 does not regulate the phosphorylation at Ser-8 and Ser-641 (By similarity). [UniProt]

Images

