

产品名称: PHKA1/2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
产品货号: APRab16072



产品概述 (Summary)

产品名称 (Production Name)	PHKA1/2 Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
描述 (Description)	Rabbit polyclonal Antibody
宿主 (Host)	Rabbit
应用 (Application)	WB,IHC,ELISA
种属反应性 (Reactivity)	Human,Mouse,Rat

产品性能 (Performance)

偶联物 (Conjugation)	Unconjugated
修饰 (Modification)	Unmodified
同种型 (Isotype)	IgG
克隆 (Clonality)	Polyclonal
形式 (Form)	Liquid
存放说明 (Storage)	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.
储存溶液 (Buffer)	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% protective protein and 0.02% New type preservative N.
纯化方式 (Purification)	Affinity purification

免疫原信息 (Immunogen)

基因名 (Gene Name)	PHKA1/PHKA2
别名 (Alternative Names)	PHKA1; PHKA; Phosphorylase b kinase regulatory subunit alpha; skeletal muscle isoform; Phosphorylase kinase alpha M subunit; PHKA2; PHKLA; PYK; Phosphorylase b kinase regulatory subunit alpha, liver isoform; Phosphorylase kinase alpha L sub
基因 ID (Gene ID)	5255/5256
蛋白 ID (SwissProt ID)	P46020/P46019.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human KPB1/2. AA range:31-80

产品应用 (Application)

稀释比 (Dilution Ratio)	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:50-1:300,ELISA 1:2000-1:20000
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蛋白分子量 (Molecular Weight) 137kDa

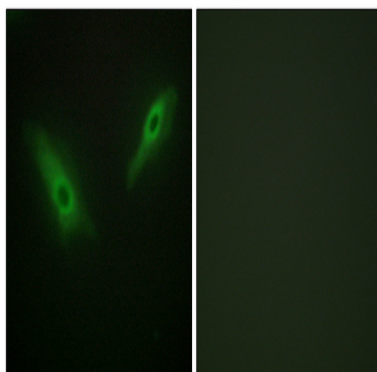
研究背景 (Background)

Phosphorylase kinase is a polymer of 16 subunits, four each of alpha, beta, gamma and delta. The alpha subunit includes the skeletal muscle and hepatic isoforms, and the skeletal muscle isoform is encoded by this gene. The beta subunit is the same in both the muscle and hepatic isoforms, and encoded by one gene. The gamma subunit also includes the skeletal muscle and hepatic isoforms, which are encoded by two different genes. The delta subunit is a calmodulin and can be encoded by three different genes. The gamma subunits contain the active site of the enzyme, whereas the alpha and beta subunits have regulatory functions controlled by phosphorylation. The delta subunit mediates the dependence of the enzyme on calcium concentration. Mutations in this gene cause glycogen storage disease type 9D, also known as X-linked muscle glycogenosis. Alternatively spliced transcript variant disease: Defects in PHKA1 are the cause of glycogen storage disease type 9D (GSD9D) [MIM:300559]; also known as X-linked muscle glycogenosis. GSD9D is a metabolic disorder characterized by slowly progressive, predominantly distal muscle weakness and atrophy. Clinical features include exercise intolerance with early fatigability, pain, cramps and occasionally myoglobinuria. enzyme regulation: By phosphorylation of various serine residues. Allosteric regulation by calcium. function: Phosphorylase b kinase catalyzes the phosphorylation of serine in certain substrates, including troponin I. The alpha chain may bind calmodulin. pathway: Glycan biosynthesis; glycogen metabolism. similarity: Belongs to the phosphorylase b kinase regulatory chain family. subunit: Polymer of 16 chains, four each of alpha, beta, gamma, and delta. Alpha and beta are regulatory chains, gamma is the catalytic chain, and delta is calmodulin. tissue specificity: Muscle specific. Isoform 1 is predominant in vastus lateralis muscle. Isoform 2 predominates slightly in heart, and it predominates clearly in the other tissues tested.

研究领域 (Research Area)

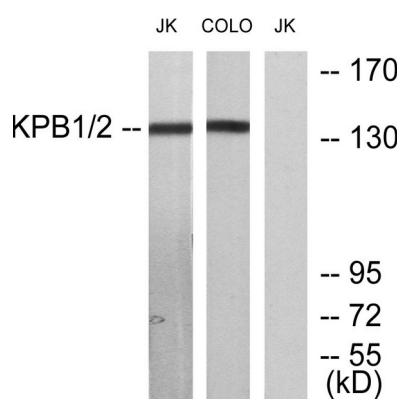
Calcium; Insulin_Receptor;

图片 (Image Data)



Immunofluorescence analysis of HeLa cells, using PHKA1/2 Antibody. The picture on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

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Western blot analysis of lysates from Jurkat and COLO205 cells, using KPB1/2 Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

注意事项 (Note)

For research use only .