

产品名称: PHKB Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
产品货号: APRab16073



产品概述 (Summary)

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

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)	PHKB
别名 (Alternative Names)	PHKB; Phosphorylase b kinase regulatory subunit beta; Phosphorylase kinase subunit beta
基因 ID (Gene ID)	5257.0
蛋白 ID (SwissProt ID)	Q93100.The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human KPBB. AA range:661-710

产品应用 (Application)

稀释比 (Dilution Ratio)	WB 1:500-1:2000,IHC 1:50-1:300
蛋白分子量 (Molecular Weight)	124kDa

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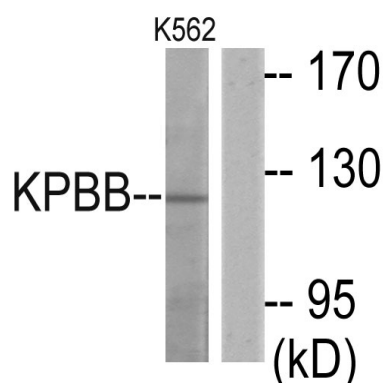
研究背景 (Background)

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, encoded by two different genes. The beta subunit is the same in both the muscle and hepatic isoforms, encoded by this gene, which is a member of the phosphorylase b kinase regulatory subunit family. The gamma subunit also includes the skeletal muscle and hepatic isoforms, 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 9B, also known as phosphorylase kinase deficiency. Defects in PHKB are the cause of glycogen storage disease type 9B (GSD9B) [MIM:261750]; also known as phosphorylase kinase deficiency of liver and muscle (PKD). GSD9B is a metabolic disorder characterized by hepatomegaly, only slightly elevated transaminases and plasma lipids, clinical improvement with increasing age, and remarkably no clinical muscle involvement. Biochemical observations suggest that this mild phenotype is caused by an incomplete holoenzyme that lacks the beta subunit, but that may possess residual activity. Enzyme regulation: By phosphorylation of various serine residues. Function: Phosphorylase b kinase catalyzes the phosphorylation of serine in certain substrates, including troponin I. The beta chain acts as a regulatory unit and modulates the activity of the holoenzyme in response to phosphorylation. 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.

研究领域 (Research Area)

Calcium; Insulin_Receptor;

图片 (Image Data)



Western blot analysis of lysates from K562 cells, using KPBB Antibody. The lane on the right is blocked with the synthesized peptide.

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注意事项 (Note)

For research use only .