GSK3 alpha Rabbit mAb

Catalog No: #52324

Package Size: #52324-1 50ul #52324-2 100ul

Orders: order@signalwayantibody.com
Support: tech@signalwayantibody.com

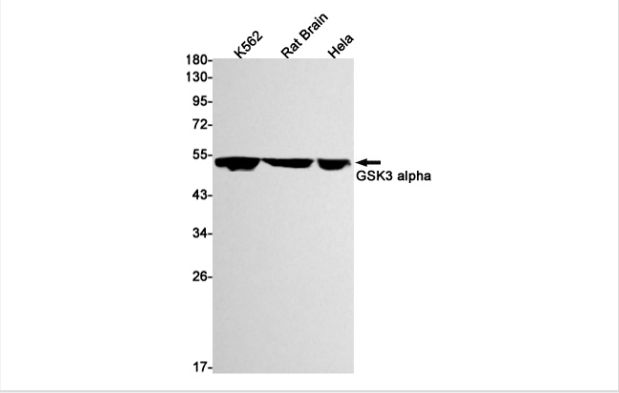
Description

Product Name	GSK3 alpha Rabbit mAb
Host Species	Recombinant Rabbit
Clonality	Monoclonal antibody
Clone No.	S07-3A2
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Purification	Affinity Purified
Applications	WB
Species Reactivity	Human,Mouse,Rat
Immunogen Description	A synthetic peptide of human GSK3 alpha
Conjugates	Unconjugated
Modification	Unmodification
Other Names	Serine/threonine-protein kinase GSK3A
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot:P49840GeneID:2931
Uniprot	P49840
GeneID	2931
Calculated MW	Calculated MW: 51 kDa; Observed MW: 51 kDa
Concentration	0.3 mg/ml
Formulation	50mM Tris-Glycine(pH 7.4), 0.15M NaCl, 40% Glycerol, 0.01% Sodium azide and 0.05% BSA
Storage	Store at 4°C short term. Aliquot and store at -20°C long term. Avoid freeze/thaw cycles.

Application Details

WB: 1/2000;

Images



Western blot detection of GSK3 alpha in K562,Rat Brain,Hela cell lysates using GSK3 alpha Rabbit mAb(1:1000 diluted).Predicted band size:51kDa.Observed band size:51kDa.

Background

Swiss-Prot Acc.P49840.Constitutively active protein kinase that acts as a negative regulator in the hormonal control of glucose homeostasis, Wnt signaling and regulation of transcription factors and microtubules, by phosphorylating and inactivating glycogen synthase (GYS1 or GYS2), CTNNB1/beta-catenin, APC and AXIN1. Requires primed phosphorylation of the majority of its substrates. Contributes to insulin regulation of glycogen synthesis by phosphorylating and inhibiting GYS1 activity and hence glycogen synthesis. Regulates glycogen metabolism in liver, but not in muscle. May also mediate the development of insulin resistance by regulating activation of transcription factors. In Wnt signaling, regulates the level and transcriptional activity of nuclear CTNNB1/beta-catenin. Facilitates amyloid precursor protein (APP) processing and the generation of APP-derived amyloid plaques found in Alzheimer disease. May be involved in the regulation of replication in pancreatic beta-cells. Is necessary for the establishment of neuronal polarity and axon outgrowth. Through phosphorylation of the anti-apoptotic protein MCL1, may control cell apoptosis in response to growth factors deprivation.

Note: This product is for in vitro research use only