GSK3 Alpha Beta(Phospho-Tyr279+Tyr216) Antibody FITC Conjugated

Catalog No: #C03932F

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Description

Product Name	GSK3 Alpha Beta(Phospho-Tyr279+Tyr216) Antibody FITC Conjugated
Host Species	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Purification	Purified by Protein A.
Applications	Flow-Cyt IF
Species Reactivity	Hu Ms Rt
Immunogen Description	KLH conjugated synthetic phosphopeptide aa 250-300 483 derived from human GSK3 Alpha Beta around the phosphorylation site of Tyr279 Tyr216
Conjugates	FITC
Target Name	GSK3 Alpha Beta Tyr279+Tyr216
Other Names	Glycogen synthase kinase-3 alpha; GSK-3 alpha; Serine threonine-protein kinase GSK3A; GSK3A
Accession No.	Swiss-Prot#P49840NCBI Gene ID29312932
Uniprot	P49840
GeneID	2931;
Excitation Emission	494nm 518nm
Cell Localization	Nucleus, Cell membrane
Concentration	1mg ml
Formulation	0.01M TBS(pH7.4) with 1% BSA, 0.03% Proclin300 and 50% Glycerol.
Storage	Shipped at 4°C. Store at -20°C for one year. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles.

Application Details

Flow-Cyt=1:50-200 IF=1:50-200

Background

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