

KPB2 rabbit pAb

Catalog_no :	<u>AT6905</u>
Applications :	<u>WB</u>
Reactivity :	<u>Human, Mouse</u>
Category :	<u>抗原抗体</u>
Size :	<u>100µg/50µg/20µg</u>
Gene_name :	<u>PHKA2 PHKLA PYK</u>
Protein_name :	<u>KPB2</u>
Humangene_id :	<u>5256</u>
Humanswissprot_no :	<u>P46019</u>
Mousegene_id :	<u>110094</u>
Mouseswissprot_no :	<u>Q8BWJ3</u>
Immunogen :	<u>Synthesized peptide derived from human KPB2</u>
Specificity :	<u>This antibody detects endogenous levels of KPB2 at Human/Mouse</u>
Formulation :	<u>Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.</u>
Source :	<u>Rabbit</u>
Dilution :	<u>WB 1 : 500-2000</u>
Purification :	<u>The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit serum by affinity-chromatography using specific immunogen.</u>
Concentration :	<u>1 mg/ml</u>
Storage_stability :	<u>-20°C/1 year</u>
Background :	<p>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 hepatic 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</p>

mediates the dependence of the enzyme on calcium concentration. Mutations in this gene cause glycogen storage disease type 9A, also known as X-linked liver glycogenosis. Alternatively spliced transcript variants have been reported, but the full-length nature of these variants has not been determined.[provided by RefSeq, Feb 2010],