G-Biosciences Image not found or type unknown

Immunotag™ PHKB Polyclonal Antibody

Antibody Specification

Catalog No.	ITT3701
Product Description	Immunotag™ PHKB Polyclonal Antibody
Size	50 µg, 100 µg
Conjugation	HRP, Biotin, FITC, Alexa Fluor® 350, Alexa Fluor® 405, Alexa Fluor® 488, Alexa Fluor® 555, Alexa Fluor® 594, Alexa Fluor® 647
IMPORTANT NOTE	This product is custom manufactured with a lead time of 3-4 weeks. Once in production, this item cannot be cancelled from an order and is not eligible for return.
Target Protein	PHKB
Clonality	Polyclonal
Storage/Stability	-20°C/1 year
Application	WB,ELISA
Recommended Dilution	Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. ELISA: 1/40000. Not yet tested in other applications.
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Reactive Species	Human,Mouse
Host Species	Rabbit
Immunogen	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human KPBB. AA range:661-710
Specificity	PHKB Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of PHKB protein.
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen
Form	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide.
Gene Name	PHKB
Accession No.	Q93100 Q7TSH2
Alternate Names	PHKB; Phosphorylase b kinase regulatory subunit beta; Phosphorylase kinase subunit beta

Antibody Specification

Description	phosphorylase kinase regulatory subunit beta(PHKB) Homo sapiens 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
Cell Pathway/ Category	Calcium,Insulin_Receptor,
Protein Expression	Uterus,
Subcellular Localization	cytosol,plasma membrane,phosphorylase kinase complex,
Protein Function	disease: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 hepathomegaly, 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.,
Usage	For Research Use Only! Not for diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

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