PYGL rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00005836-K Size 100 ug x up to 3

Specification

Product Description	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human PYGL peptide using ARM Technology.
Immunogen	A synthetic peptide of human PYGL is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
Host	Rabbit
Library Construction	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen (ARM Technology).
Expression	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
Reactivity	Human
Purification	Protein A
Isotype	IgG
Quality Control Testing	Antibody reactive against human PYGL peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
Storage Buffer	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
Storage Instruction	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Deliverable	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
Note	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including $F(ab)_2$, IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

  Protocol Download

- ELISA

Gene Info — PYGL

Entrez GeneID	5836
GeneBank Accession#	PYGL
Gene Name	PYGL
Gene Alias	GSD6
Gene Description	phosphorylase, glycogen, liver
Omim ID	232700
Gene Ontology	Hyperlink
Gene Summary	This gene encodes a homodimeric protein that catalyses the cleavage of alpha-1,4-glucosidic bonds to release glucose-1-phosphate from liver glycogen stores. This protein switches from inactive phosphorylase B to active phosphorylase A by phosphorylation of serine residue 15. Activity of this enzyme is further regulated by multiple allosteric effectors and hormonal controls. Humans have three glycogen phosphorylase isozymes that are primarily expressed in liver, brain and muscle, respectively. The liver isozyme serves the glycemic demands of the body in general while the brain and muscle isozymes supply just those tissues. In glycogen storage disease type VI, or Hers disease, mutations in liver glycogen phosphorylase inhibit the conversion of glycogen to glucose and results in moderate hypoglycemia, mild ketosis, growth retardation and hepatomegaly. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms. [provided by RefSeq
Other Designations	Hers disease|glycogen phosphorylase, liver|glycogen storage disease type VI|phosphorylase, glycogen; liver (Hers disease, glycogen storage disease type VI)

Pathway

- Insulin signaling pathway
- Starch and sucrose metabolism

Disease

- Diabetes Mellitus
- Hepatomegaly

- Tobacco Use Disorder