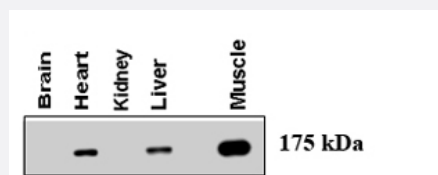


# AGL polyclonal antibody

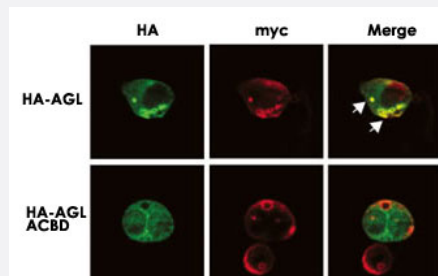
Catalog # PAB4298      Size 400 uL

## Applications



### Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

Western blot using AGL polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB4298) at 1 : 500 dilution . A total of 20 ug of lysates was loaded for each tissue . Data courtesy of Dr . Alan Cheng, Department of Internal Medicine, Life Sciences Institute, University of Michigan Medical Center, Ann Arbor, Michigan .



### Immunofluorescence

Expression of myc-GS causes wild type but not the CBD mutant of AGL to aggregate around the PAS-stain-positive inclusions. HepG2 cells were transfected with either HA-tagged wild-type AGL (HA-AGL) or HA-AGL CBD. Cells were fixed in formalin and processed for IF using anti-HA (green) and anti-myc (red) antibodies. White arrows indicate colocalization of HA-AGL and myc-GS.

## Specification

<b>Product Description</b>	Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of AGL.
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthetic peptide (conjugated with KLH) corresponding to amino acids 1479-1510 at the C-terminus of human AGL.
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Form</b>	Liquid
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A purification

<b>Recommend Usage</b>	ELISA Immunofluorescence (1:10-50) Western Blot (1:8000) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user.
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	In PBS (0.09% sodium azide)
<b>Storage Instruction</b>	Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
<b>Note</b>	This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which should be handled by trained staff only.

## Applications

- Western Blot (Tissue lysate)

Western blot using AGL polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB4298) at 1 : 500 dilution . A total of 20 ug of lysates was loaded for each tissue . Data courtesy of Dr . Alan Cheng, Department of Internal Medicine, Life Sciences Institute, University of Michigan Medical Center, Ann Arbor, Michigan .

- Immunofluorescence

Expression of myc-GS causes wild type but not the CBD mutant of AGL to aggregate around the PAS-stain-positive inclusions. HepG2 cells were transfected with either HA-tagged wild-type AGL (HA-AGL) or HA-AGL CBD. Cells were fixed in formalin and processed for IF using anti-HA (green) and anti-myc (red) antibodies. White arrows indicate colocalization of HA-AGL and myc-GS.

- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

## Gene Info — AGL

<b>Entrez GeneID</b>	<a href="#">178</a>
<b>Protein Accession#</b>	<a href="#">NP_000019:P35573</a>
<b>Gene Name</b>	AGL
<b>Gene Alias</b>	GDE
<b>Gene Description</b>	amylo-1, 6-glucosidase, 4-alpha-glucanotransferase
<b>Omim ID</b>	<a href="#">232400 610860</a>
<b>Gene Ontology</b>	<a href="#">Hyperlink</a>

**Gene Summary**

This gene encodes the glycogen debrancher enzyme which is involved in glycogen degradation. This enzyme has two independent catalytic activities which occur at different sites on the protein: a 4-alpha-glucotransferase activity and a amylo-1,6-glucosidase activity. Mutations in this gene are associated with glycogen storage disease although a wide range of enzymatic and clinical variability occurs which may be due to tissue-specific alternative splicing. Alternatively spliced transcripts encoding different isoforms have been described. [provided by RefSeq]

**Other Designations**

OTTHUMP00000012500|OTTHUMP00000012501|OTTHUMP00000012502|OTTHUMP00000012503|OTTHUMP00000012504|OTTHUMP00000012505|glycogen debranching enzyme

**Publication Reference**

- [A role for AGL ubiquitination in the glycogen storage disorders of Lafora and Cori's disease.](#)

Cheng A, Zhang M, Gentry MS, Worby CA, Dixon JE, Saltiel AR.

Genes & Development 2007 Oct; 21(19):2399.

**Pathway**

- [Metabolic pathways](#)
- [Starch and sucrose metabolism](#)

**Disease**

- [Glycogen Storage Disease Type III](#)
- [Tobacco Use Disorder](#)