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Product datasheet for AP12171PU-N

AGL (C-term) Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody

Product data:

Product Type:	Primary Antibodies
Applications:	IF, WB
Recommended Dilution:	ELISA: 1/1,000. Western Blot: 1/100-1/500. Immunofluorescence: See: Cheng, Alan, et al. Genes & Dev. 2007 Oct 01;21(19):2399-2409.
Reactivity:	Human
Host:	Rabbit
Isotype:	Ig
Clonality:	Polyclonal
Immunogen:	KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1487~1516 amino acids from the C-terminal region of Human AGL
Specificity:	This antibody is specific to AGL/GDE (C-term).
Formulation:	PBS with 0.09% (W/V) Sodium Azide as preservative. State: Purified State: Liquid purified Ig fraction.
Concentration:	lot specific
Purification:	Protein A Chromatography, eluted with high and low pH buffers and neutralized immediately, followed by dialysis against PBS.
Conjugation:	Unconjugated
Storage:	Store the antibody undiluted at 2-8°C for one month or (in aliquots) at -20°C for longer. Avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
Stability:	Shelf life: one year from despatch.
Gene Name:	amylo-alpha-1, 6-glucosidase, 4-alpha-glucanotransferase
Database Link:	Entrez Gene 178 Human P35573

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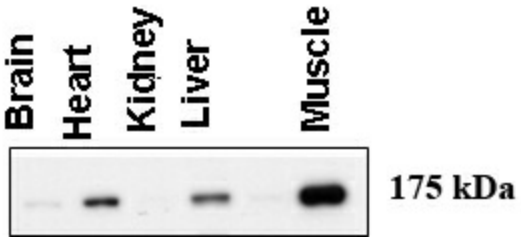
Background: AGL is a glycogen debrancher enzyme which is involved in glycogen degradation. This enzyme has two independent catalytic activities which occur at different sites on the protein: a 4-alpha-glucotransferase activity and a amylo-1,6-glucosidase activity. Mutations in the AGL gene are associated with glycogen storage disease although a wide range of enzymatic and clinical variability occurs which may be due to tissue-specific alternative splicing.

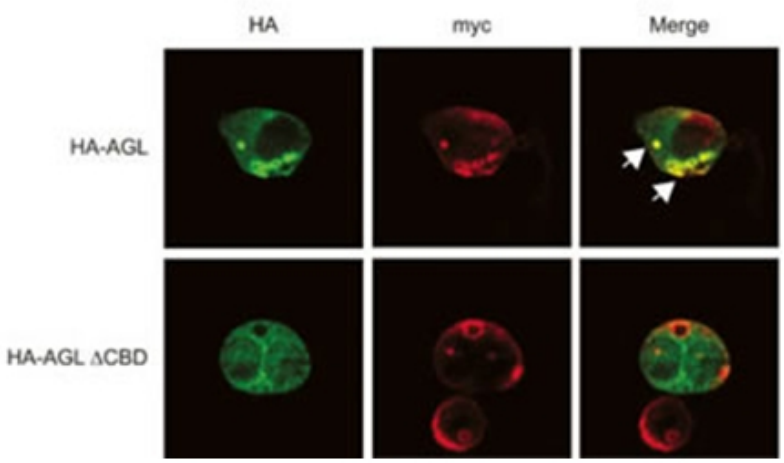
Synonyms: Glycogen debranching enzyme

Note: **Predicted Molecular weight:** 174764 Da

Product images:



Western blot using anti-AGL (C-term) antibody 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.



Expression of myc-GS causes wild type but not the Ã??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 Ã?, 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.