

Rabbit anti-Human PYGL Polyclonal Antibody | anti-PYGL antibody

Anti-PYGL Antibody, Rabbit Polyclonal

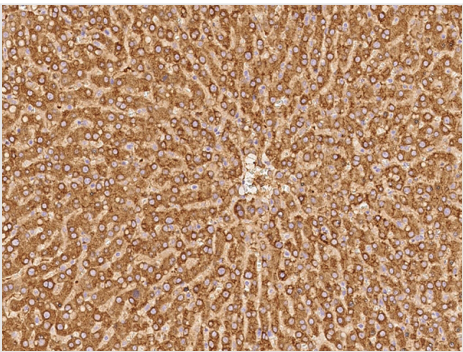
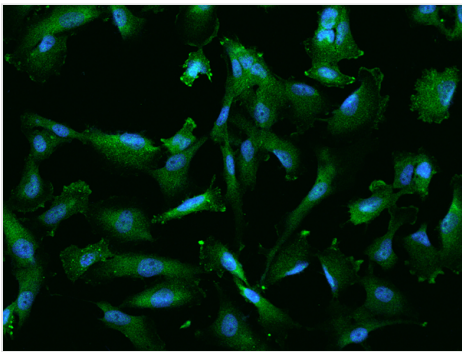
CATALOG #	HOST	REACTIVITY	APPLICATIONS
AAA256356	Rabbit	Human	Immunofluorescence, Immunocytochemistry, Immunohistochemistry

PRODUCT SYNONYMS

PYGL; Polyclonal Antibody; Anti-PYGL Antibody; Rabbit Polyclonal; PYGL Antibody; Rabbit PAb; Antigen Affinity Purified; anti-PYGL antibody

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Specificity	Human PYGL
Purity/Purification	Protein A & Antigen Affinity
Form/Format	Liquid; PBS, pH7.0 with 0.03% Proclin300
Applicable Applications for anti-PYGL antibody	IF (Immunofluorescence), ICC (Immunocytochemistry), IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunogen	E Coli-derived Human PYGL fragment
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Preparation	Produced in rabbits immunized with E Coli-derived Human PYGL fragment, and purified by antigen affinity chromatography.
Preparation and Storage	This antibody can be stored at 2-8 degree C for one month without detectable loss of activity. Antibody products are stable for twelve months from date of receipt when stored at -20 degree C to -80 degree C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.



IF (Immunofluorescence)
Immunofluorescence staining of PYGL in U251MG cells. Cells were fixed with 4% PFA, permeabilized with 0.1% Triton X-100 in PBS, blocked with 10% serum, and incubated with rabbit anti-Human PYGL polyclonal antibody (dilution ratio 1:200) at 4 degree C overnight. Then cells were stained with the Alexa Fluor488-conjugated Goat Anti-rabbit IgG secondary antibody (green) and counterstained with DAPI (blue). Positive staining was localized to Cytoplasm and cell membrane.

IHC (Immunohistochemistry)
Immunochemical staining of human PYGL in human liver with rabbit polyclonal antibody at 1:300 dilution, formalin-fixed paraffin embedded sections.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for anti-PYGL antibody	Phosphorylases (EC 2.4.1.1), such as PYGL, remove glycosyl units from the terminal branches of glycogen through phosphorolysis, forming glucose 1-phosphate. During stress, exercise, hypoxia, and hypoglycemia, phosphorylase activity is primarily regulated by interconversion of the active phosphorylated form and the inactive, nonphosphorylated form. The PYGL (Glycogen Phosphorylase L, also known as GSD6) gene is located on chromosome 14q22.1 and has 20 exons in total. Glycogen Phosphorylase L switches from inactive phosphorylase B to active phosphorylase A by phosphorylation of serine residue 15. The activity of this enzyme is further regulated by multiple allosteric effectors and hormonal controls.
References	Luo X, et al. (2020) Novel pygl mutations in chinese children leading to glycogen storage disease type vi: Two case reports. BMC Med Genet 21 (1): 74.Ercan-Fang N, et al. (2002) Integrated effects of multiple modulators on human liver glycogen phosphorylase a. Am J Physiol Endocrinol Metab 283 (1): E29-37.

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.