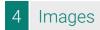
antibodies -online.com





anti-AGL antibody (C-Term)





Publications



Go to Product page

| Overview | |
|----------------------|--|
| Quantity: | 400 μL |
| Target: | AGL |
| Binding Specificity: | AA 1479-1510, C-Term |
| Reactivity: | Human |
| Host: | Rabbit |
| Clonality: | Polyclonal |
| Conjugate: | This AGL antibody is un-conjugated |
| Application: | Western Blotting (WB), Immunofluorescence (IF) |

Product Details

| Immunogen: | This AGL antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 1479-1510 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human AGL. |
|---------------|--|
| Clone: | RB4978 |
| Isotype: | Ig Fraction |
| Purification: | This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS. |

Target Details

| Target: | AGL |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| Alternative Name: | AGL (AGL Products) |

Target Details

| 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. |
| Molecular Weight: | 174764 |
| Gene ID: | 178 |
| NCBI Accession: | NP_000019, NP_000633, NP_000634, NP_000635, NP_000636, NP_000637 |
| UniProt: | P35573 |
| Pathways: | Cellular Glucan Metabolic Process |
| Application Details | |
| Application Notes: | IF: 1:10~50. IF: 1:10~50. WB: 1:1000. WB: 1:8000 |
| Restrictions: | For Research Use only |
| Handling | |
| Format: | Liquid |
| Buffer: | Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09 % (W/V) sodium azide. |
| Preservative: | Sodium azide |
| Precaution of Use: | This product contains Sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which |
| | should be handled by trained staff only. |
| Storage: | 4 °C,-20 °C |
| Storage Comment: | Maintain refrigerated at 2-8 °C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20 °C in smal |
| | aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles. |
| Expiry Date: | 6 months |
| Publications | |
| Product cited in: | Schwab, Sison, Meade, Broniowska, Corbett, Ebert: "Decreased Sirtuin Deacetylase Activity in |
| | LRRK2 G2019S iPSC-Derived Dopaminergic Neurons." in: Stem cell reports , Vol. 9, Issue 6, pp. |
| | 1839-1852, (2018) (PubMed). |

Takumida, Takumida, Katagiri, Anniko: "Localization of sirtuins (SIRT1-7) in the aged mouse inner ear." in: **Acta oto-laryngologica**, pp. 1-12, (2015) (PubMed).

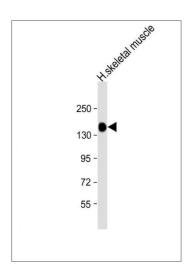
He, Hu, Shi, Weidert, Lu, Xu, Huang, Kelley, Xie: "Activation of the aryl hydrocarbon receptor sensitizes mice to nonalcoholic steatohepatitis by deactivating mitochondrial sirtuin deacetylase Sirt3." in: **Molecular and cellular biology**, Vol. 33, Issue 10, pp. 2047-55, (2013) (PubMed).

Kamarajan, Alhazzazi, Danciu, Dsilva, Verdin, Kapila: "Receptor-interacting protein (RIP) and Sirtuin-3 (SIRT3) are on opposite sides of anoikis and tumorigenesis." in: **Cancer**, Vol. 118, Issue 23, pp. 5800-10, (2012) (PubMed).

Parker, Vazquez-Manrique, Tourette, Farina, Offner, Mukhopadhyay, Orfila, Darbois, Menet, Tissenbaum, Neri: "Integration of ?-catenin, sirtuin, and FOXO signaling protects from mutant huntingtin toxicity." in: **The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience**, Vol. 32, Issue 36, pp. 12630-40, (2012) (PubMed).

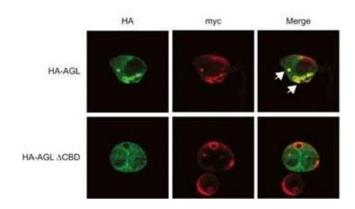
There are more publications referencing this product on: Product page

Images



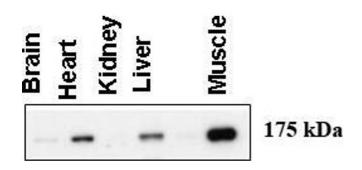
Western Blotting

Image 1. Anti-AGL Antibody (C-term) at 1:8000 dilution + human skeletal muscle lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 μg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 175 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5 % NFDM/TBST.



Immunofluorescence

Image 2. Expression of myc-GS causes wild type but not the ACBD mutant of AGL to aggregate around the S-stain-positive inclusions. HepG2 cells were transfected with either HA-tagged wild-type AGL (HA-AGL) or HA-AGL ACBD. 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.



Western Blotting

Image 3. Western blot using anti-AGL (C-term) antibody ((ABIN6243594 and ABIN6578916)) at 1:1000 dilution. A total of 20 μg 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.

Please check the product details page for more images. Overall 4 images are available for ABIN389030.