Datasheet for ABIN6243594

anti-AGL antibody (N-Term)

2 Images

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Overview

Quantity:	400 µL
Target:	AGL
Binding Specificity:	N-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 selected from the N-terminal region of human AGL.
Clone:	RB5106
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
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. WB: 1:1000
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
Expiry Date:	6 months

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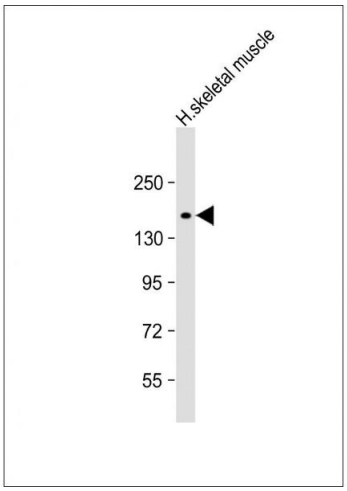
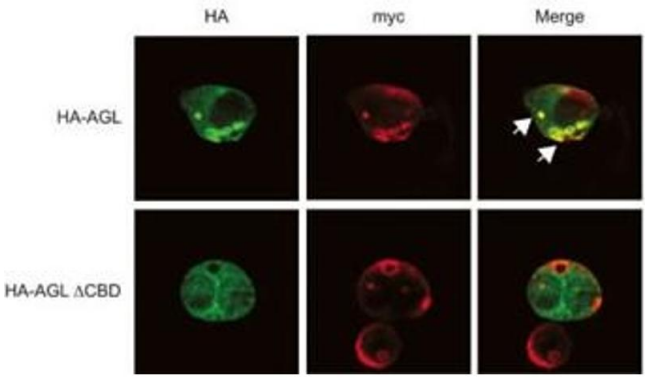


Western Blotting

Image 1. Anti-AGL Antibody (M15) at 1:1000 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.