

PYGM Antibody (C-Terminus)
Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody
Catalog # ALS10371**Specification**

PYGM Antibody (C-Terminus) - Product Information

Application	IHC-P
Primary Accession	P11217
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Calculated MW	97kDa KDa
Dilution	IHC-P~~N/A

PYGM Antibody (C-Terminus) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 5837**Other Names**

Glycogen phosphorylase, muscle form, 2.4.1.1, Myophosphorylase, PYGM

Target/Specificity

Human PYGM / Phosphorylase b. BLAST analysis of the peptide immunogen showed no homology with other human proteins, except RARRES1 (57%).

Reconstitution & Storage

Long term: -70°C; Short term: +4°C

Precautions

PYGM Antibody (C-Terminus) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PYGM Antibody (C-Terminus) - Protein Information**Name** PYGM ([HGNC:9726](#))**Function**

Allosteric enzyme that catalyzes the rate-limiting step in glycogen catabolism, the phosphorolytic cleavage of glycogen to produce glucose-1-phosphate, and plays a central role in maintaining cellular and organismal glucose homeostasis.

Volume

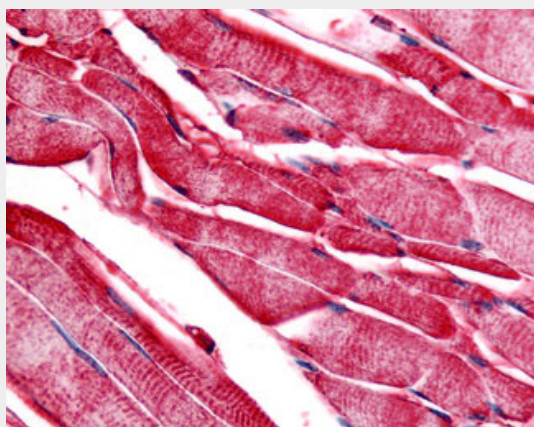
50 µl

PYGM Antibody (C-Terminus) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

PYGM Antibody (C-Terminus) - Images



Anti-PYGM / Phosphorylase b antibody ALS10371 IHC of human skeletal muscle.

PYGM Antibody (C-Terminus) - Background

Phosphorylase is an important allosteric enzyme in carbohydrate metabolism. Enzymes from different sources differ in their regulatory mechanisms and in their natural substrates. However, all known phosphorylases share catalytic and structural properties.

PYGM Antibody (C-Terminus) - References

- Burke J., et al. *Proteins* 2:177-187(1987).
Kubisch C., et al. *Hum. Mutat.* 12:27-32(1998).
Carty M.D., et al. Submitted (MAY-1998) to the EMBL/GenBank/DDBJ databases.
Ota T., et al. *Nat. Genet.* 36:40-45(2004).
Taylor T.D., et al. *Nature* 440:497-500(2006).