

**Anti-GSK-3 $\beta$  (N-terminal region) Antibody**  
Catalog # AN1806**Specification****Anti-GSK-3 $\beta$  (N-terminal region) Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P49841</a>
Reactivity	Bovine
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Mouse Monoclonal
Isotype	IgG1
Calculated MW	46744

**Anti-GSK-3 $\beta$  (N-terminal region) Antibody - Additional Information**

Gene ID 2932

**Other Names**

Glycogen synthase kinase beta3

**Target/Specificity**

Glycogen synthase kinase-3 (GSK-3) has been implicated in fundamental cell processes such as cell fate determination, metabolism, transcriptional control, and oncogenesis. Two GSK-3 genes ( $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ ) have been cloned in mammals and these kinase homologues show strong sequence conservation within their catalytic domain. GSK-3 $\beta$  plays a critical role in cell survival by phosphorylating nuclear factor- $\kappa$ B (NF- $\kappa$ B) p65 subunit, leading to NF- $\kappa$ B transactivation in hepatocytes. Phosphorylation regulates the activity of both GSK-3 genes. MEK1/2 can phosphorylate tyrosine 216 (tyrosine 279 in GSK-3 $\alpha$ ), which stimulates GSK-3 kinase activity. Tyr-216 phosphorylation is required for GSK-mediated down-regulation of  $\beta$ -catenin activity. Also, TRAIL stimulation can increase Tyr-216 phosphorylation, and GSK-3 $\beta$  activity may suppress TRAIL-induced apoptosis. Inactivation of GSK-3 occurs through Akt phosphorylation of serine 9 of GSK-3 $\beta$  (Serine 21 in GSK-3 $\alpha$ ). This phosphorylation may be involved in later phases of neuronal apoptosis.

**Dilution**

WB~~1:1000

IHC~~1:100~500

**Storage**

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

**Precautions**

Anti-GSK-3 $\beta$  (N-terminal region) Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

**Shipping**

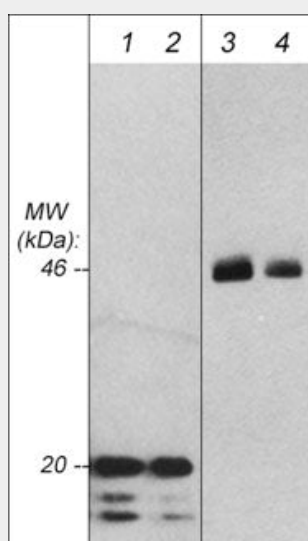
Blue Ice

## Anti-GSK-3 $\beta$ (N-terminal region) Antibody - Protocols

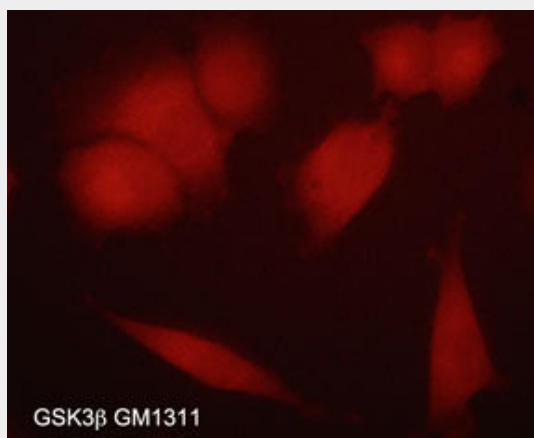
Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

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

## Anti-GSK-3 $\beta$ (N-terminal region) Antibody - Images



Western blot analysis of a human recombinant GSK3 $\beta$  N-terminal fragment (lanes 1 & 2) and endogenous GSK3 $\beta$  expressed in mouse brain (lanes 3 & 4). The blot was probed with mouse monoclonal anti-GSK-3 $\beta$  at 1:500 (lanes 1 & 3) and 1:2000 (lanes 2 & 4).



Immunocytochemical labeling of GSK3 $\beta$  in aldehyde-fixed and NP-40 permeabilized human NCI-H1915 lung carcinoma cells. The cells were labeled with mouse monoclonal anti-GSK3 $\beta$  (GM1311) antibody. The antibody was detected using appropriate secondary antibody conjugated to DyLight $^{\text{®}}$  594.

## Anti-GSK-3 $\beta$ (N-terminal region) Antibody - Background

Glycogen synthase kinase-3 (GSK-3) has been implicated in fundamental cell processes such as cell fate determination, metabolism, transcriptional control, and oncogenesis. Two GSK-3 genes ( $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ ) have been cloned in mammals and these kinase homologues show strong sequence conservation within their catalytic domain. GSK-3 $\beta$  plays a critical role in cell survival by phosphorylating nuclear factor- $\kappa$ B (NF- $\kappa$ B) p65 subunit, leading to NF- $\kappa$ B transactivation in hepatocytes. Phosphorylation regulates the activity of both GSK-3 genes. MEK1/2 can phosphorylate tyrosine 216 (tyrosine 279 in GSK-3 $\alpha$ ), which stimulates GSK-3 kinase activity. Tyr-216 phosphorylation is required for GSK-mediated down-regulation of  $\beta$ -catenin activity. Also, TRAIL stimulation can increase Tyr-216 phosphorylation, and GSK-3 $\beta$  activity may suppress TRAIL-induced apoptosis. Inactivation of GSK-3 occurs through Akt phosphorylation of serine 9 of GSK-3 $\beta$  (Serine 21 in GSK-3 $\alpha$ ). This phosphorylation may be involved in later phases of neuronal apoptosis.