

AGL Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP2402b**Specification**

AGL Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P35573](#)**AGL Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 178**Other Names**

Glycogen debranching enzyme, Glycogen debrancher, 4-alpha-glucanotransferase, Oligo-1, 4-1, 4-glucantransferase, Amylo-alpha-1, 6-glucosidase, Amylo-1, 6-glucosidase, Dextrin 6-alpha-D-glucosidase, AGL, GDE

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP2402b](/product/products/AP2402b) was selected from the C-term region of human AGL. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

AGL Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** AGL**Synonyms** GDE**Function**

Multifunctional enzyme acting as 1,4-alpha-D-glucan:1,4- alpha-D-glucan 4-alpha-D-glycosyltransferase and amylo-1,6-glucosidase in glycogen degradation.

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Note=Under glycogenolytic conditions localizes to the nucleus

Tissue Location

Liver, kidney and lymphoblastoid cells express predominantly isoform 1; whereas muscle and

heart express not only isoform 1, but also muscle-specific isoform mRNAs (isoforms 2, 3 and 4). Isoforms 5 and 6 are present in both liver and muscle

AGL Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

AGL Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

AGL Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - 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.

AGL Antibody (C-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Horinishi, A., et al., J. Hum. Genet. 47(2):55-59 (2002). Bao, Y., et al., Genomics 38(2):155-165 (1996). Yang, B.Z., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 267(13):9294-9299 (1992). Yang-Feng, T.L., et al., Genomics 13(4):931-934 (1992). Bao, Y., et al., Gene 197 (1-2), 389-398 (1997).