

PHKG2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP7233a**Specification**

PHKG2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Product Information

Primary Accession [P15735](#)

PHKG2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information

Gene ID 5261

Other Names

Phosphorylase b kinase gamma catalytic chain, liver/testis isoform, PHK-gamma-LT, PHK-gamma-T, PSK-C3, Phosphorylase kinase subunit gamma-2, PHKG2

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP7233a](/product/products/AP7233a) was selected from the N-term region of human PHKG2 . 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.

PHKG2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information

Name PHKG2

Function

Catalytic subunit of the phosphorylase b kinase (PHK), which mediates the neural and hormonal regulation of glycogen breakdown (glycogenolysis) by phosphorylating and thereby activating glycogen phosphorylase. May regulate glycogeneolysis in the testis. In vitro, phosphorylates PYGM (By similarity).

PHKG2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

PHKG2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Images

PHKG2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - Background

Protein kinases are enzymes that transfer a phosphate group from a phosphate donor, generally the γ phosphate of ATP, onto an acceptor amino acid in a substrate protein. By this basic mechanism, protein kinases mediate most of the signal transduction in eukaryotic cells, regulating cellular metabolism, transcription, cell cycle progression, cytoskeletal rearrangement and cell movement, apoptosis, and differentiation. With more than 500 gene products, the protein kinase family is one of the largest families of proteins in eukaryotes. The family has been classified in 8 major groups based on sequence comparison of their tyrosine (PTK) or serine/threonine (STK) kinase catalytic domains. The STE group (homologs of yeast Sterile 7, 11, 20 kinases) consists of 50 kinases related to the mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) cascade families (Ste7/MAP2K, Ste11/MAP3K, and Ste20/MAP4K). MAP kinase cascades, consisting of a MAPK and one or more upstream regulatory kinases (MAPKKs) have been best characterized in the yeast pheromone response pathway. Pheromones bind to Ste cell surface receptors and activate yeast MAPK pathway. The calcium/calmodulin-dependent kinase (CAMK) group consists of 75 kinases regulated by Ca^{2+} /CaM and close relative family (CAMK, CAMKL, DAPK, MAPKAPK).

PHKG2 Antibody (N-term) Blocking Peptide - References

Burwinkel, B., et al., Hum. Mol. Genet. 7(1):149-154 (1998). Maichele, A.J., et al., Nat. Genet. 14(3):337-340 (1996). Whitmore, S.A., et al., Genomics 20(2):169-175 (1994). Hanks, S.K., Mol. Endocrinol. 3(1):110-116 (1989). Hanks, S.K., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 84(2):388-392 (1987).