

Glycogen Phosphorylase Recombinant Protein | GPBB recombinant protein

Recombinant Human Glycogen Phosphorylase

CATALOG # AAA38253	HOST E Coli	APPLICATIONS Western Blot
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PRODUCT SYNONYMS

Glycogen Phosphorylase; Recombinant Human Glycogen Phosphorylase; GPBB Human; Glycogen Phosphorylase Human Recombinant; Glycogen phosphorylase brain form; EC 2.4.1.1; GPBB; MGC9213; PYGB; GPBB recombinant protein

PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Host	E Coli
Purity/Purification	Greater than 85.0% as determined by: (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.
Form/Format	1.79 mg/ml, each mg contains 50% glycerol. Sterile Filtered colourless liquid formulation.
Sequence Length	843
Applicable Applications for GPBB recombinant protein	WB (Western Blot), IA (Immunoassay)
Preparation and Storage	GPBB although stable at 10°C for 7 days, should be stored below -18°C. Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Related Product Information for GPBB recombinant protein	Description: Glycogen Phosphorylase Human Recombinant produced in E Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain. The Human GPBB mature chain: 2 - 843 aa; that is a total of 842 aa having a molecular mass of 96695.96 Dalton. The theoretical pI is 6.40. The GPBB is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques. Introduction: Glycogen phosphorylase is one of the phosphorylase enzymes (EC2.4.1.1). It breaks up glycogen into glucose subunits. Glycogen is left with one less glucose molecule, and the free glucose molecule is in the form of glucose-1-phosphate. In order to be used for metabolism, it must be converted to glucose-6-phosphate by the enzyme phosphoglucomutase. Glycogen phosphorylase can only act on linear chains of glycogen (a 1-4 glycosidic linkage). Its work will immediately come to a halt four residues away from a 1-6 branch (which are exceedingly common in glycogen). In these situations, a debranching enzyme is necessary, which will straighten out the chain in that area. Additionally, an alpha 1-6 glucosidase enzyme is required to break the remaining 1-6 residue that remains in the new linear chain. After all this is done, glycogen phosphorylase can continue. An insulin-stimulated enzyme known as phosphoprotein phosphatase (PP-1) inactivates glycogen phosphorylase to prevent glycogen break up. GPBB - a sensitive marker for the AMI identification within 4 hours after the onset of chest pain. It has also been shown that GPBB is increased in a considerable proportion of AMI patients within 2-3 hours from chest pain onset. GPBB is increased early in patients with unstable angina. GPBB can also be a sensitive marker for the detection of peri-operative myocardial ischaemia and infarction in patients undergoing coronary artery bypass grafting.
Product Categories/Family for GPBB recombinant protein	Enzymes; Phosphorylase

NCBI AND UNIPROT INFORMATION

NCBI GI #	21361370
NCBI GeneID	5834
NCBI Accession #	NP_002853.2

NCBI GenBank Nucleotide #	NM_002862.3
UniProt Accession #	P11216; Q96AK1; Q9NPX8
NCBI Official Full Name	glycogen phosphorylase, brain form
NCBI Official Synonym Full Names	phosphorylase, glycogen; brain
NCBI Official Symbol	PYGB
NCBI Official Synonym Symbols	GPBB
NCBI Protein Information	glycogen phosphorylase, brain form; glycogen phosphorylase B
UniProt Protein Name	Glycogen phosphorylase, brain form
UniProt Gene Name	PYGB
UniProt Entry Name	PYGB_HUMAN

For Research Use Only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures. Small volumes of product may become entrapped in the seal of the vial during shipment and storage; if necessary, briefly centrifuge the vial on a tabletop centrifuge to dislodge any liquid in the cap.

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Online datasheet: <https://www.aaabiotech.com/pygb-recombinant-protein-e-coli-wb-western-blot-ia-immunoassay/38253>