

## P-GSK-3α (S21) Rabbit mAb [ED0S]

Cat NO. :A76752

## Information:

Applications	Reactivity:	UniProt ID:	MW(kDa)	Host	Isotype	Size
WB	H,M,R	P49840	51 kDa	Rabbit	IgG	100ul,200ul

Applications detail:	Application	Dilution			
	WB	1:1000-2000			
	The optimal dilutions should be determined by the end user				
Conjugate:					
UnConjugate					
Form:					
Liquid					
sensitivity:					
Endogenous					
Purification:					
Protein A purification					
Specificity:					
Antibody is produced by immunizing	animals with a synthetic peptide at th	e sequence of Human Phospho-GSK-3			
(Ser21)					
Storage buffer and condition	ons:				
Antibody store in 10 mM PBS, 0.5mg/r	nl BSA, 50% glycerol (buffer) .				
Shipped at 4°C. Store at-20°C or -80°C	<b>.</b>				
Products are valid for one natural yea	r of receipt. Avoid repeated freeze / th	naw cycles.			
Tissue specificity:					
Subcellular location:					
Function:					

Introduction: WB: Western Blot IP: Immunoprecipitation IHC: Immunohistochemistry ChIP: Chromatin Immunoprecipitation ICC/IF: Immunocytochemistry/
Immunofluorescence F: Flow Cytometry

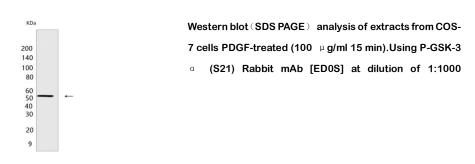
Cross Reactivity: H: human M: mouse R: rat Hm: hamster Mk: monkey Vir: virus MI: mink C: chicken Dm D. melanogaster X: Xenopus Z: zebrafish B: bovine Dg: dog Pg: pig Hr: horse



Constitutively active protein kinase that acts as a negative regulator in the hormonal control of glucose homeostasis, Wnt signaling and regulation of transcription factors and microtubules, by phosphorylating and inactivating glycogen synthase (GYS1 or GYS2), CTNNB1/beta-catenin, APC and AXIN1 (PubMed:11749387, PubMed:17478001, PubMed:19366350). Requires primed phosphorylation of the majority of its substrates (PubMed:11749387, PubMed:17478001, PubMed:19366350). Contributes to insulin regulation of glycogen synthesis by phosphorylating and inhibiting GYS1 activity and hence glycogen synthesis (PubMed:11749387, PubMed:17478001, PubMed:19366350). Regulates glycogen metabolism in liver, but not in muscle (By similarity). May also mediate the development of insulin resistance by regulating activation of transcription factors  $(Pub Med: 10868943, Pub Med: 17478001). \ In \ Wnt \ signaling, \ regulates \ the \ level \ and \ transcriptional \ activity \ of \ activity$ nuclear CTNNB1/beta-catenin (PubMed:17229088). Facilitates amyloid precursor protein (APP) processing and the generation of APP-derived amyloid plaques found in Alzheimer disease (PubMed:12761548). May be involved in the regulation of replication in pancreatic beta-cells (By similarity). Is necessary for the establishment of neuronal polarity and axon outgrowth (By similarity). Through phosphorylation of the anti-apoptotic protein MCL1, may control cell apoptosis in response to growth factors deprivation (By similarity). Acts as a regulator of autophagy by mediating phosphorylation of KAT5/TIP60 under starvation conditions which activates KAT5/TIP60 acetyltransferase activity and promotes acetylation of key autophagy regulators, such as ULK1 and RUBCNL/Pacer (PubMed:30704899). Negatively regulates extrinsic apoptotic signaling pathway via death domain receptors. Promotes the formation of an anti-apoptotic complex, made of DDX3X, BRIC2 and GSK3B, at death receptors, including TNFRSF10B. The anti-apoptotic function is most effective with weak apoptotic signals and can be overcome by stronger stimulation (By similarity). Phosphorylates mTORC2 complex component RICTOR at 'Thr-1695' which facilitates FBXW7-mediated ubiquitination and subsequent degradation of RICTOR (PubMed:25897075)..

## Validation Data:

## P-GSK-3 $\alpha$ (S21) Rabbit mAb [ED0S] Images



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IMPORTANT: For western blots, incubate membrane with diluted primary antibody in 1% w/v Milk, 1X TBST at 4°C overnight.