



GSK3 β (Ab-9)

Antibody

#21002

Catalog Number: 21002-1, 21002-2

Amount: 50 μ g/50 μ l, 100 μ g/100 μ l

Swiss-Prot No. : P49841

Form of Antibody: Rabbit IgG in phosphate buffered saline (without Mg²⁺ and Ca²⁺), pH 7.4, 150mM NaCl, 0.02% sodium azide and 50% glycerol.

Storage/Stability: Store at -20°C/1 year

Immunogen: The antiserum was produced against synthesized non- phosphopeptide derived from human GSK3 β around the phosphorylation site of serine 9 (T-T-Sp-F-A).

Purification: The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

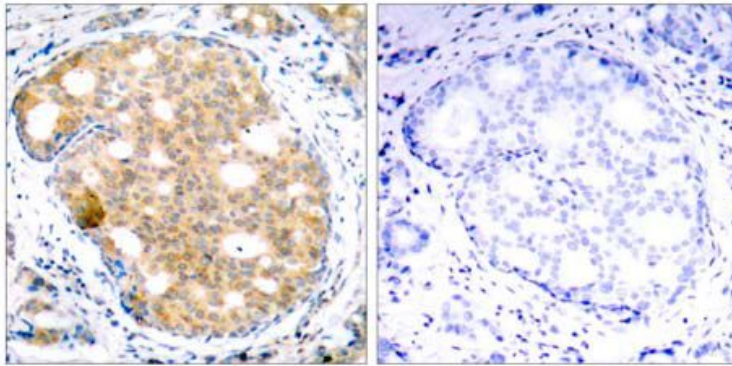
Specificity/Sensitivity: GSK3 β (Ab-9) antibody detects endogenous levels of total GSK3 β protein, this antibody may cross-react with the GSK-3 α due to high sequence homology.

Reactivity: Human, Mouse, Rat

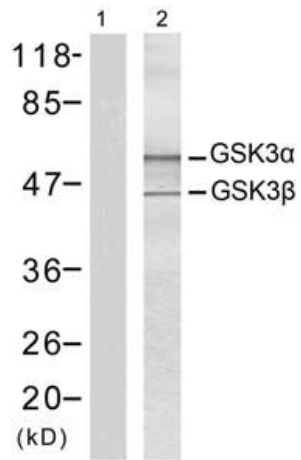
Applications:

Predicted MW: 46kd

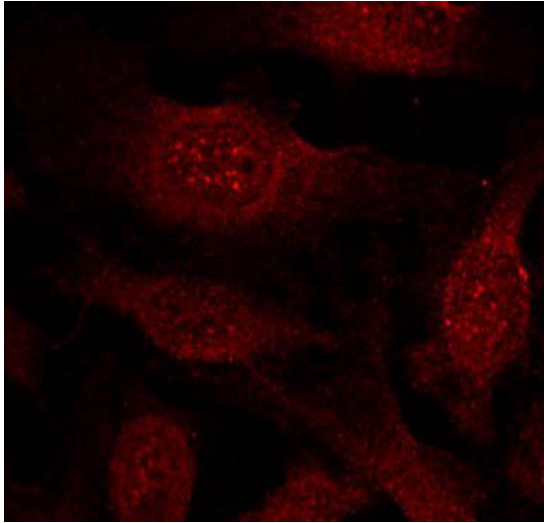
WB: 1:500~1:1000 IHC: 1:50~1:100 IF:1:100~1:200



Peptide - +
Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded
human breast carcinoma tissue using GSK3 β (Ab-9) antibody (#21002) .



Peptide + -
Western blot analysis of extracts from 293 cells treated
with 10% serum (30min), using GSK3 β (Ab-9) antibody (#21002).



Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed HeLa cells showing cytoplasmic staining using GSK3 β (Ab-9) antibody (#21002).

Background :

Participates in the Wnt signaling pathway. Implicated in the hormonal control of several regulatory proteins including glycogen synthase, MYB and the transcription factor JUN. Phosphorylates JUN at sites proximal to its DNA-binding domain, thereby reducing its affinity for DNA. Phosphorylates MUC1 in breast cancer cells, and decreases the interaction of MUC1 with CTNNB1/beta-catenin. Phosphorylates CTNNB1/beta-catenin.

References:

- Fan G, et al. (2003) J Biol Chem. 278(52): 52432-52436.
Barry FA, et al. (2003) FEBS Lett. 553(1-2): 173-178.
Welsh, et al. (1996) Trends Cell Biol. 6: 274-279.
Srivastava A K, et al. (1998) Mol Cell Biochem. 182: 135-141.
Cross D. A, et al. (1995) Nature. 378: 785-789.