PRODUCT INFORMATION

Target	PYGL
Synonyms	GSD6
Description	Recombinant protein of human phosphorylase, glycogen, liver (PYGL)
Delivery	2-3 weeks
Uniprot ID	P06737
Expression Host	HEK293T
Tag	C-Myc/DDK
Molecular Characterization	N/A
Molecular Weight	97 kDa
Purity	> 80% as determined by SDS-PAGE and Coomassie blue staining
Formulation & Reconstitution	25 mM Tris.HCl, pH 7.3, 100 mM glycine, 10% glycerol
Storage & Shipping	Store at -80°C.
Background	This gene encodes a homodimeric protein that catalyses the cleavage of alpha-1,4-glucosidic bonds to release glucose-1-phosphate from liver glycogen stores. This protein switches from inactive phosphorylase B to active phosphorylase A by phosphorylation of serine residue 15. Activity of this enzyme is further regulated by multiple allosteric effectors and hormonal controls. Humans have three glycogen phosphorylase genes that encode distinct isozymes that are primarily expressed in liver, brain and muscle, respectively. The liver isozyme serves the glycemic demands of the body in general while the brain and muscle isozymes supply just those tissues. In glycogen storage disease type VI, also known as Hers disease, mutations in liver glycogen phosphorylase inhibit the conversion of glycogen to glucose and results in moderate hypoglycemia, mild ketosis, growth retardation and hepatomegaly. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms.[provided by RefSeq, Feb 2011]
Usage	Research use only
Conjugate	Unconjugated

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