GSK3 beta (2E6) Mouse mAb

db6073 **Package : 50μL 100μL**

Product Name : GSK3 beta (2E6) Mouse mAb
Cat.No.: db6073
Synonyms : Glycogen synthase kinase 3 beta; GSK3B; Serine/threonine protein kinase GSK3B
Application : WB, ICC/IF, IP, FC
Reactivity : Human, Mouse, Rat
Host species : Mouse

Background	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), EIF2B, CTNNB1/beta-catenin, APC, AXIN1, DPYSL2/CRMP2, JUN, NFATC1/NFATC, MAPT/TAU and MACF1. Requires primed phosphorylation of the majority of its substrates. In skeletal muscle, contributes to insulin regulation of glycogen synthesis by phosphorylating and inhibiting GYS1 activity and hence glycogen synthesis. May also mediate the development of insulin resistance by regulating activation of transcription factors. Regulates protein synthesis by controlling the activity of initiation factor 2B (EIF2BE/EIF2B5) in the same manner as glycogen synthase. In Wnt signaling, GSK3B forms a multimeric complex with APC, AXIN1 and CTNNB1/beta-catenin and phosphorylates the N-terminus of CTNNB1 leading to its degradation mediated by ubiquitin/proteasomes. Phosphorylates JUN at sites proximal to its DNA-binding domain, thereby reducing its affinity for DNA. Phosphorylates NFATC1/NFATC on conserved serine residues promoting NFATC1/NFATC nuclear export, shutting off NFATC1/NFATC gene regulation, and thereby opposing the action of calcineurin. Phosphorylates MAPT/TAU on 'Thr-548', decreasing significantly MAPT/TAU ability to bind and stabilize microtubules. MAPT/TAU is the principal component of neurofibrillary tangles in Alzheimer disease. Plays an important role in ERBB2-dependent stabilization of microtubules at the cell cortex. Phosphorylates MACF1, inhibiting its binding to microtubules which is critical for its role in bulge stem cell migration and skin wound repair. Probably regulates NF-kappa-B (NFKB1) at the transcriptional level and is required for the NF-kappa-B-mediated anti-apoptotic response to TNF-alpha (TNF/TNFA). Negatively regulates replication in pancreatic beta-cells, resulting in apoptosis, loss of beta-cells and diabetes. Phosphorylates MUC1 in breast cancer cells, decreasing the interaction of MUC1 with CTNNB1/beta-catenin. Is necessary for the establishment of neuronal polarity and axon outgrowth. Phosphorylates MARK2, leading to inhibit its activity. Phosphorylates SIK1 at 'Thr-182', leading to sustain its activity.
Immunogen	Purified recombinant GSK-3β protein fragments expressed in E.coli
Gene ID	2932

Swiss Prot	P49841
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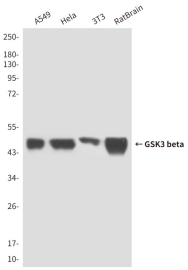
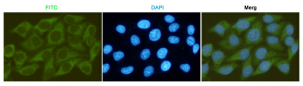
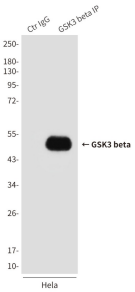
Application	WB, ICC/IF, IP, FC
Recommended dilution	WB: 1:500-1:1000 ICC/IF: 1:50-1:200 IP: 1:20 FC: 1:50-1:100
Calculated MW	47 kDa
Observed MW	47 kDa
Host species	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clonality No.	2E6-D6-C12
Isotype	IgG2a
Purity	Affinity Purification
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Storage Stability	Store at -20°C. Supplied in PBS, 50% Glycerol(pH 7.3), 0.02% sodium azide and 0.5% BSA . Stable for 12 months from date of receipt.



Western blot analysis of GSK3 beta (2E6) in A549, Hela, 3T3 and rat Brain lysates using GSK3 beta antibody.



Immunocytochemistry analysis of GSK3 beta (2E6) in HeLa using GSK3 beta antibody.



Immunoprecipitation analysis of GSK3 beta (2E6) in Hela lysates using GSK3 beta (2E6) antibody.western blot analysis of GSK3 beta using GSK3 beta antibody.