

Glycogen Phosphorylase from Human, Recombinant

Cat. No. NATE-0842

Lot. No. (See product label)

Introduction

Description Glycogen phosphorylase is one of the phosphorylase enzymes (EC 2.4.1.1). 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.

Applications Immunoassays and western blot.

Synonyms glycogen phosphorylase; muscle phosphorylase a and b; amylophosphorylase; polyphosphorylase; amylopectin phosphorylase; glucan phosphorylase; α -glucan phosphorylase; 1,4- α -glucan phosphorylase; glucosan phosphorylase; granulose phosphorylase; maltodextrin phosphorylase; muscle phosphorylase; myophosphorylase; potato phosphorylase; starch phosphorylase; 1,4- α -D-glucan:phosphate α -D-glucosyltransferase; phosphorylase; EC 2.4.1.1; GPBB

Product Information

Species Human

Source E. coli

Appearance Sterile Filtered colourless liquid formulation.

CAS No. 9035-74-9

Purity Greater than 85.0% as determined by (a) Analysis by RP-HPLC. (b) Analysis by SDS-PAGE.

Buffer 0.8 mg/1ml, each mg of protein contains 50% glycerol.

Storage and Shipping Information

Stability GPBB although stable at 10°C for 7 days, should be stored desiccated below -18°C. Please prevent freeze-thaw cycles.