

**GSK3 $\beta$  (phospho Ser9) rabbit pAb****Cat#: orb764197 (Manual)**

For research use only. Not intended for diagnostic use.

<b>Product Name</b>	GSK3 $\beta$ (phospho Ser9) rabbit pAb
<b>Host species</b>	Rabbit
<b>Applications</b>	IF;WB;IHC;IP;ELISA
<b>Species Cross-Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat;Drosophila
<b>Recommended dilutions</b>	IF: 1:50-200 Western Blot: 1/500 - 1/2000. Immunohistochemistry: 1/100 - 1/300. Immunoprecipitation: 2-5 ug/mg lysate. ELISA: 1/5000. Not yet tested in other applications.
<b>Immunogen</b>	The antiserum was produced against synthesized peptide derived from human GSK3 beta around the phosphorylation site of Ser9. AA range: 1-50
<b>Specificity</b>	Phospho-GSK3 $\beta$ (S9) Polyclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of GSK3 $\beta$ protein only when phosphorylated at S9.
<b>Formulation</b>	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, 0.5% BSA and 0.02% sodium azide..
<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C. Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.
<b>Protein Name</b>	Glycogen synthase kinase-3 beta
<b>Gene Name</b>	GSK3B
<b>Cellular localization</b>	Cytoplasm . Nucleus . Cell membrane . The phosphorylated form shows localization to cytoplasm and cell membrane (PubMed:20937854). The MEMO1-RHOA-DIAPH1 signaling pathway controls localization of the phosphorylated form to the cell membrane (PubMed:20937854). .
<b>Purification</b>	The antibody was affinity-purified from rabbit antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.

<b>Clonality</b>	Polyclonal
<b>Concentration</b>	1 mg/ml
<b>Observed band</b>	48kD
<b>Human Gene ID</b>	2932
<b>Human Swiss-Prot Number</b>	P49841
<b>Alternative Names</b>	GSK3B; Glycogen synthase kinase-3 beta; GSK-3 beta; Serine/threonine-protein kinase GSK3B

**Background**

The protein encoded by this gene is a serine-threonine kinase, belonging to the glycogen synthase kinase subfamily. It is involved in energy metabolism, neuronal cell development, and body pattern formation. Polymorphisms in this gene have been implicated in modifying risk of Parkinson disease, and studies in mice show that overexpression of this gene may be relevant to the pathogenesis of Alzheimer disease. Alternatively spliced transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene.[provided by RefSeq, Sep 2009],