NPHS2 Antibody

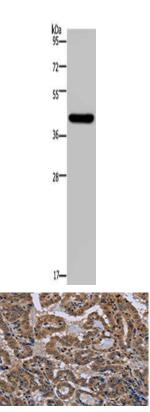
PACO20119



Size:	Protein Background:
50ul	Constitutively active protein kinase that acts as a negative regulator in the hormonal
Reactivity:	control of glucose homeostasis, Wnt signaling and regulation of transcription factors and microtubules, by phosphorylating and inactivating glycogen synthase (GYS1 or
Human, Mouse, Rat	GYS2), CTNNB1/beta-catenin, APC and AXIN1. Requires primed phosphorylation of the majority of its substrates. Contributes to insulin regulation of glycogen synthesis by
Source:	phosphorylating and inhibiting GYS1 activity and hence glycogen synthesis. Regulates
Rabbit	glycogen metabolism in liver, but not in muscle. May also mediate the development of insulin resistance by regulating activation of transcription factors. In Wnt signaling,
lsotype:	regulates the level and transcriptional activity of nuclear CTNNB1/beta-catenin. Facilitates amyloid precursor protein (APP) processing and the generation of APP-
lgG	derived amyloid plaques found in Alzheimer disease. May be involved in the regulation
Applications:	of replication in pancreatic beta-cells. Is necessary for the establishment of neuronal polarity and axon outgrowth.
ELISA, WB, IHC	Gene ID:
Recommended dilutions:	NPHS2
ELISA:1:2000-1:5000, WB:1:200-1:1000, IHC:1:50-1:200	Uniprot
	Q9NP85
	Synonyms:
	nephrosis 2, idiopathic, steroid-resistant
	Immunogen:
	Synthetic peptide of human NPHS2.
	Storage:

-20° C, pH7.4 PBS, 0.05% NaN3, 40% Glycerol





Gel: 10%SDS-PAGE, Lysate: 40 ug, Lane: Human hepatocellular carcinoma tissue, Primary antibody: PACO20119(NPHS2 Antibody) at dilution 1/200, Secondary antibody: Goat anti rabbit IgG at 1/8000 dilution, Exposure time: 2 minutes.

The image on the left is immunohistochemistry of paraffin-embedded Human thyroid cancer tissue using PACO20119(NPHS2 Antibody) at dilution 1/40, on the right is treated with synthetic peptide. (Original magnification: x—200).