Anti-Glucosidase 2 subunit beta Antibody [A6H9-R] **HA601276**



Species reactivity: Human **WB** Applications:

Molecular Wt: Predicted band size: 59 kDa

A6H9-R Clone number:

Description: Regulatory subunit of glucosidase II that cleaves sequentially the 2 innermost alpha-1,3-

linked glucose residues from the Glc(2)Man(9)GlcNAc(2) oligosaccharide precursor of immature glycoproteins. Required for efficient PKD1/Polycystin-1 biogenesis and trafficking to the plasma membrane of the primary cilia (By similarity). This gene encodes the betasubunit of glucosidase II, an N-linked glycan-processing enzyme in the endoplasmic reticulum. The encoded protein is an acidic phosphoprotein known to be a substrate for protein kinase C. Mutations in this gene have been associated with the autosomal dominant

polycystic liver disease. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants.

Recombinant protein within human Glucosidase 2 subunit beta aa 51-250. Immunogen:

Positive control: HeLa cell lysate, 293T cell lysate, Daudi cell lysate, Jurkat cell lysate, A431 cell lysate.

Subcellular location: Endoplasmic reticulum.

Database links: SwissProt: P14314 Human

Recommended Dilutions:

WB 1:1,000

Storage Buffer: PBS (pH7.4), 0.1% BSA, 40% Glycerol. Preservative: 0.05% Sodium Azide.

Storage Instruction: Store at $+4^{\circ}$ ° after thawing. Aliquot store at -20° °. Avoid repeated freeze / thaw cycles.

Purity: Protein A affinity purified.

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Images

Fig1: Western blot analysis of Glucosidase 2 subunit beta on different lysates with Mouse anti-Glucosidase 2 subunit beta antibody (HA601276) at 1/1,000 dilution.

Lane 1: HeLa cell lysate Lane 2: 293T cell lysate Lane 3: Daudi cell lysate Lane 4: Jurkat cell lysate Lane 5: A431 cell lysate

Lysates/proteins at 20 µg/Lane.

Predicted band size: 59 kDa Observed band size: 80 kDa

Exposure time: 5 minutes;

4-20% SDS-PAGE gel.

Note: All products are "FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY AND ARE NOT INTENDED FOR DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC USE".

Background References

- 1. Huang R. et. al. PRKCSH Alternative Splicing Involves in Silica-Induced Expression of Epithelial-Mesenchymal Transition Markers and Cell Proliferation. Dose Response. 2020 May
- 2. Shin GC. et. al. PRKCSH contributes to tumorigenesis by selective boosting of IRE1 signaling pathway. Nat Commun. 2019 Jul

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