

GSK3B Antibody

Purified Mouse Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog # AO1359a

Product Information

Application	WB, IHC, FC, ICC, E
Primary Accession	P49841
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat, Monkey
Host	Mouse
Clonality	Monoclonal
Clone Names	3D10
Isotype	IgG2a
Calculated MW	46744
Description	Glycogen synthase kinase 3 (GSK-3), a serine-threonine kinase with two isoforms (alpha and beta), was originally discovered as a key enzyme in glycogen metabolism. GSK-3 was subsequently shown to function in cell division, proliferation, motility and survival. GSK-3 plays a role in a number of pathological conditions including cancer and diabetes and is increasingly seen as an important component of neurological diseases. GSK-3 phosphorylates tau and presenilin-1, which are involved in the development of Alzheimer's disease. Both isoforms of GSK-3 are ubiquitously expressed, although particularly high levels of GSK-3beta are found in the brain where it is involved in synaptic plasticity, possibly via regulation of NMDA receptor trafficking. GSK-3 phosphorylates over 40 different substrates including signaling proteins, transcription factors and structural proteins, and is part of the signal transduction cascade of a large number of growth factors and cytokines. The activity of GSK is regulated by phosphorylation (Akt: Akt-mediated phosphorylation at Ser21 of GSK-3α and Ser9 of GSK-3β, S6K, RSK, PKA and PKC), dephosphorylation (PP1 and PP2A), and by binding to protein complexes (with beta-catenin, axin, CK1 and the APC complex).
Immunogen	Purified recombinant fragment of human GSK3B expressed in E. Coli.
Formulation	Ascitic fluid containing 0.03% sodium azide.

Additional Information

Gene ID	2932
Other Names	Glycogen synthase kinase-3 beta, GSK-3 beta, 2.7.11.26, Serine/threonine-protein kinase GSK3B, 2.7.11.1, GSK3B
Dilution	WB~~1/500 - 1/2000 IHC~~1/200 - 1/1000 FC~~1/200 - 1/400 ICC~~N/A E~~N/A
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store

at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

GSK3B Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name

GSK3B ([HGNC:4617](#))

Function

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 (PubMed:[11430833](#), PubMed:[12554650](#), PubMed:[14690523](#), PubMed:[16484495](#), PubMed:[1846781](#), PubMed:[20937854](#), PubMed:[9072970](#)). Requires primed phosphorylation of the majority of its substrates (PubMed:[11430833](#), PubMed:[16484495](#)). In skeletal muscle, contributes to insulin regulation of glycogen synthesis by phosphorylating and inhibiting GYS1 activity and hence glycogen synthesis (PubMed:[8397507](#)). May also mediate the development of insulin resistance by regulating activation of transcription factors (PubMed:[8397507](#)). Regulates protein synthesis by controlling the activity of initiation factor 2B (EIF2BE/EIF2B5) in the same manner as glycogen synthase (PubMed:[8397507](#)). 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 (PubMed:[12554650](#)). Phosphorylates JUN at sites proximal to its DNA-binding domain, thereby reducing its affinity for DNA (PubMed:[1846781](#)). 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 (PubMed:[9072970](#)). Phosphorylates MAPT/TAU on 'Thr-548', decreasing significantly MAPT/TAU ability to bind and stabilize microtubules (PubMed:[14690523](#)). MAPT/TAU is the principal component of neurofibrillary tangles in Alzheimer disease (PubMed:[14690523](#)). Plays an important role in ERBB2-dependent stabilization of microtubules at the cell cortex (PubMed:[20937854](#)). Phosphorylates MACF1, inhibiting its binding to microtubules which is critical for its role in bulge stem cell migration and skin wound repair (By similarity). 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) (By similarity). Negatively regulates replication in pancreatic beta-cells, resulting in apoptosis, loss of beta-cells and diabetes (By similarity). Through phosphorylation of the anti-apoptotic protein MCL1, may control cell apoptosis in response to growth factors deprivation (By similarity). Phosphorylates MUC1 in breast cancer cells, decreasing the interaction of MUC1 with CTNNB1/beta-catenin (PubMed:[9819408](#)). Is necessary for the establishment of neuronal polarity and axon outgrowth (PubMed:[20067585](#)). Phosphorylates MARK2, leading to inhibition of its activity (By similarity). Phosphorylates SIK1 at 'Thr-182', leading to sustainment of its activity (PubMed:[18348280](#)). Phosphorylates ZC3HAV1 which enhances its antiviral activity (PubMed:[22514281](#)). Phosphorylates SNAIL, leading to its ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation (PubMed:[15448698](#), PubMed:[15647282](#), PubMed:[25827072](#), PubMed:[29059170](#)). Phosphorylates SFPQ at 'Thr-687' upon T-cell activation (PubMed:[20932480](#)). Phosphorylates NR1D1 at 'Ser-55' and 'Ser-59' and stabilizes it by protecting it from proteasomal degradation. Regulates the circadian clock via phosphorylation of the major clock components including BMAL1, CLOCK and PER2 (PubMed:[19946213](#), PubMed:[28903391](#)).

Phosphorylates FBXL2 at 'Thr-404' and primes it for ubiquitination by the SCF(FBXO3) complex and proteasomal degradation (By similarity). Phosphorylates CLOCK AT 'Ser-427' and targets it for proteasomal degradation (PubMed:[19946213](#)). Phosphorylates BMAL1 at 'Ser-17' and 'Ser-21' and primes it for ubiquitination and proteasomal degradation (PubMed:[28903391](#)). Phosphorylates OGT at 'Ser-3' or 'Ser-4' which positively regulates its activity. Phosphorylates MYCN in neuroblastoma cells which may promote its degradation (PubMed:[24391509](#)). Regulates the circadian rhythmicity of hippocampal long-term potentiation and BMAL1 and PER2 expression (By similarity). Acts as a regulator of autophagy by mediating phosphorylation of KAT5/TIP60 under starvation conditions, activating KAT5/TIP60 acetyltransferase activity and promoting acetylation of key autophagy regulators, such as ULK1 and RUBCNL/Pacer (PubMed:[30704899](#)). Negatively regulates extrinsic apoptotic signaling pathway via death domain receptors. Promotes the formation of an anti-apoptotic complex, made of DDX3X, BRIC2 and GSK3B, at death receptors, including TNFRSF10B. The anti-apoptotic function is most effective with weak apoptotic signals and can be overcome by stronger stimulation (PubMed:[18846110](#)). Phosphorylates E2F1, promoting the interaction between E2F1 and USP11, stabilizing E2F1 and promoting its activity (PubMed:[17050006](#), PubMed:[28992046](#)). Phosphorylates mTORC2 complex component RICTOR at 'Ser-1235' in response to endoplasmic stress, inhibiting mTORC2 (PubMed:[21343617](#)). Phosphorylates mTORC2 complex component RICTOR at 'Thr-1695' which facilitates FBXW7-mediated ubiquitination and subsequent degradation of RICTOR (PubMed:[25897075](#)). Phosphorylates FXR1, promoting FXR1 ubiquitination by the SCF(FBXO4) complex and FXR1 degradation by the proteasome (By similarity). Phosphorylates interleukin-22 receptor subunit IL22RA1, preventing its proteasomal degradation (By similarity).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm. Nucleus. Cell membrane. Note=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)

Tissue Location

Expressed in testis, thymus, prostate and ovary and weakly expressed in lung, brain and kidney. Colocalizes with EIF2AK2/PKR and TAU in the Alzheimer disease (AD) brain

References

1. EMBO J. 1998 Mar 2;17(5):1371-84. 2. Curr Biol. 2001 Jan 9;11(1):44-9. 3. Cancer Lett. 2003 Sep 25;199(2):201-8.

Images

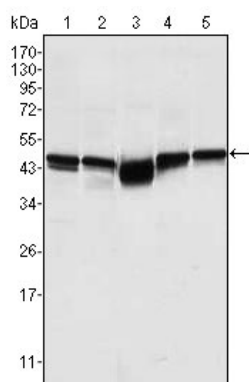


Figure 1: Western blot analysis using GSK3B mouse mAb against A549 (1), K562 (2), PC-12 (3), NIH/3T3 (4), and HEK293 (5) cell lysate.

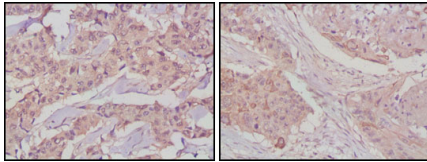


Figure 2: Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded human lung cancer (left) and breast cancer tissues (right) using GSK3B mouse mAb with DAB staining.

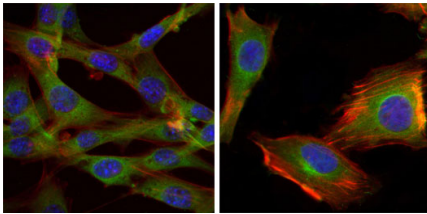


Figure 3: Immunofluorescence analysis of NIH/3T3 (left) and U251 (right) cells using GSK3B mouse mAb (green). Blue: DRAQ5 fluorescent DNA dye. Red: Actin filaments have been labeled with Alexa Fluor-555 phalloidin.

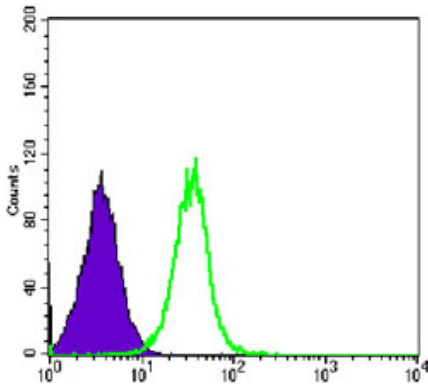


Figure 4: Flow cytometric analysis of Hela cells using GSK3B mouse mAb (green) and negative control (purple).

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