

GSK3 alpha (GSK3A) Antibody (C-term)

Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)

Catalog # AP8120B

Product Information

Application	IHC-P, WB, E
Primary Accession	P49840
Reactivity	Human
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Clone Names	RB3819/3820
Calculated MW	50981
Antigen Region	448-478

Additional Information

Gene ID	2931
Other Names	Glycogen synthase kinase-3 alpha, GSK-3 alpha, Serine/threonine-protein kinase GSK3A, GSK3A
Target/Specificity	This GSK3 alpha (GSK3A) antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 448-478 amino acids from the C-terminal region of human GSK3 alpha (GSK3A).
Dilution	IHC-P~~1:100~500 WB~~1:1000 E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.
Format	Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is prepared by Saturated Ammonium Sulfate (SAS) precipitation followed by dialysis against PBS.
Storage	Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.
Precautions	GSK3 alpha (GSK3A) Antibody (C-term) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

Protein Information

Name	GSK3A
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), CTNNB1/beta-catenin, APC and AXIN1

(PubMed:[11749387](#), PubMed:[17478001](#), PubMed:[19366350](#)). Requires primed phosphorylation of the majority of its substrates (PubMed:[11749387](#), PubMed:[17478001](#), PubMed:[19366350](#)). Contributes to insulin regulation of glycogen synthesis by phosphorylating and inhibiting GYS1 activity and hence glycogen synthesis (PubMed:[11749387](#), PubMed:[17478001](#), PubMed:[19366350](#)). Regulates glycogen metabolism in liver, but not in muscle (By similarity). May also mediate the development of insulin resistance by regulating activation of transcription factors (PubMed:[10868943](#), PubMed:[17478001](#)). In Wnt signaling, regulates the level and transcriptional activity of nuclear CTNNB1/beta-catenin (PubMed:[17229088](#)). Facilitates amyloid precursor protein (APP) processing and the generation of APP-derived amyloid plaques found in Alzheimer disease (PubMed:[12761548](#)). May be involved in the regulation of replication in pancreatic beta-cells (By similarity). Is necessary for the establishment of neuronal polarity and axon outgrowth (By similarity). Through phosphorylation of the anti-apoptotic protein MCL1, may control cell apoptosis in response to growth factors deprivation (By similarity). Acts as a regulator of autophagy by mediating phosphorylation of KAT5/TIP60 under starvation conditions which activates KAT5/TIP60 acetyltransferase activity and promotes 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 (By similarity). Phosphorylates mTORC2 complex component RICTOR at 'Thr- 1695' which facilitates FBXW7-mediated ubiquitination and subsequent degradation of RICTOR (PubMed:[25897075](#)).

Background

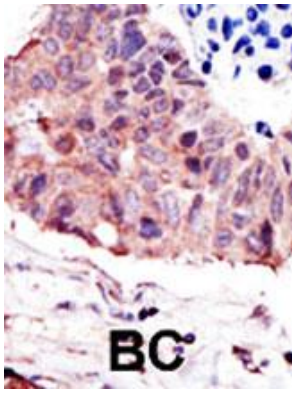
Glycogen synthase kinase 3-alpha (GSK3A) is a multifunctional protein serine kinase implicated in the control of several regulatory proteins including glycogen synthase and transcription factors. It also plays a role in the WNT and PI3K signaling pathways.¹ Under resting conditions GSK3A and its homologs are highly phosphorylated at tyr279 in the phosphorylation loop.² Constitutive phosphorylation of this tyrosine is important for kinase activity. Dephosphorylation of tyr279 after mitogen activation is accompanied by kinase inactivation. PKA as well as PI3K-activated PKB inactivate GSK3A by phosphorylation at ser21.³ Lysophosphatidic acid primarily utilizes a PKC-dependent pathway to modulate GSK3 and certain growth factors (e.g., PDGFB), which control GSK3 mainly through PIK3-PKB, are able to regulate GSK3 through an alternative, redundant phospholipase-C-gamma-PKC pathway.⁴ Alzheimer disease (AD) is associated with increased production and aggregation of amyloid-beta-40 and -42 peptides into plaques. GSK3A is required for maximal production of the beta-amyloid-40 and -42 peptides generated from the amyloid precursor protein (APP) by presenilin (PSEN1)-dependent gamma-secretase cleavage.⁵ In vitro, lithium, a GSK3A inhibitor, blocked the production of the beta-amyloid peptides by interfering with the gamma-secretase step. In mice expressing familial AD-associated mutations in APP and PSEN1, lithium reduced the levels of beta-amyloid peptides. GSK3A also phosphorylates the tau protein (MAPT), the principal component of neurofibrillary tangles in AD, and suggested that inhibition of GSK3A may offer a new therapeutic approach to AD.

References

Strausberg, R.L., et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 99(26):16899-16903 (2002).

Images

Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with the primary antibody, which was



peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated. BC = breast carcinoma; HC = hepatocarcinoma.

Citations

- [HNF4α is a therapeutic target that links AMPK to WNT signalling in early-stage gastric cancer.](#)

Please note: All products are 'FOR RESEARCH USE ONLY. NOT FOR USE IN DIAGNOSTIC OR THERAPEUTIC PROCEDURES'.