

**Phospho-GSK-3a Antibody**  
**Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABV10377****Specification**

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**Phospho-GSK-3a Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, IHC
Primary Accession	<a href="#">P49840</a>
Other Accession	<a href="#">NP_063937</a>
Reactivity	Human, Mouse, Rat
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Calculated MW	50981

**Phospho-GSK-3a Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID 2931**

Application & Usage	Western blot analysis (1-2 µg/ml), and Immunohistochemistry (20-30 µg/ml). However, the optimal conditions should be determined individually. The phospho-GSK-3α/β (Ser21/9) antibody detects GSK-3 only when phosphorylated at Ser21 of GSK-3α or Ser9 of GSK-3β.
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**Other Names**

DKFZp686D0638, GSK-3alpha

**Target/Specificity**

Phospho-GSK-3a

**Antibody Form**

Liquid

**Appearance**

Colorless liquid

**Formulation**

100 µg (0.5 mg/ml) affinity-purified rabbit polyclonal phospho-GSK-3a(Ser21/9) polyclonal antibody in phosphate buffered saline (PBS), pH 7.2, containing 50% glycerol, 1% BSA, 0.02% sodium azide.

**Handling**

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

-20 °C

## Background Descriptions

### Precautions

Phospho-GSK-3a Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## Phospho-GSK-3a Antibody - 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: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11749387" target="\_blank">11749387</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17478001" target="\_blank">17478001</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19366350" target="\_blank">19366350</a>). Requires primed phosphorylation of the majority of its substrates (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11749387" target="\_blank">11749387</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17478001" target="\_blank">17478001</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19366350" target="\_blank">19366350</a>). Contributes to insulin regulation of glycogen synthesis by phosphorylating and inhibiting GYS1 activity and hence glycogen synthesis (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/11749387" target="\_blank">11749387</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17478001" target="\_blank">17478001</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/19366350" target="\_blank">19366350</a>). 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: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/10868943" target="\_blank">10868943</a>, PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17478001" target="\_blank">17478001</a>). In Wnt signaling, regulates the level and transcriptional activity of nuclear CTNNB1/beta-catenin (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/17229088" target="\_blank">17229088</a>). Facilitates amyloid precursor protein (APP) processing and the generation of APP-derived amyloid plaques found in Alzheimer disease (PubMed: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/12761548" target="\_blank">12761548</a>). 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: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/30704899" target="\_blank">30704899</a>). 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: <a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/25897075" target="\_blank">25897075</a>).

## Phospho-GSK-3a Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

#### **Phospho-GSK-3 $\alpha$ Antibody - Images**

#### **Phospho-GSK-3 $\alpha$ Antibody - Background**

GSK-3 is a serine/threonine protein kinase that phosphorylates and inactivates glycogen synthase. GSK-3 has been implicated in the regulation of cell fate and in the Wnt signaling pathway. GSK-3 plays an important role in the PI3 kinase and Akt mediated cell survival pathways, and its activity can be inhibited by Akt-mediated phosphorylation at Ser21 of GSK-3 $\alpha$  and Ser9 of GSK-3 $\beta$ .