

PYGM Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide
Synthetic peptide
Catalog # BP1450c**Specification**

PYGM Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Product InformationPrimary Accession [P11217](#)**PYGM Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Additional Information****Gene ID** 5837**Other Names**

Glycogen phosphorylase, muscle form, Myophosphorylase, PYGM

Target/Specificity

The synthetic peptide sequence used to generate the antibody [AP1450c](/product/products/AP1450c) was selected from the Center region of human PYGM. A 10 to 100 fold molar excess to antibody is recommended. Precise conditions should be optimized for a particular assay.

Format

Peptides are lyophilized in a solid powder format. Peptides can be reconstituted in solution using the appropriate buffer as needed.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 6 months. For long term storage store at -20°C.

Precautions

This product is for research use only. Not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

PYGM Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protein Information**Name** PYGM ([HGNC:9726](#))**Function**

Allosteric enzyme that catalyzes the rate-limiting step in glycogen catabolism, the phosphorolytic cleavage of glycogen to produce glucose-1-phosphate, and plays a central role in maintaining cellular and organismal glucose homeostasis.

PYGM Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Protocols

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

- [Blocking Peptides](#)

PYGM Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Images

PYGM Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - Background

PYGM catalyzes and regulates the breakdown of glycogen to glucose-1-phosphate. Defects in PYGM are the cause of glycogen storage disease type 5 (GSD5), also known as McArdle disease. GSD5 is a metabolic disorder resulting in myopathy characterized by exercise intolerance, cramps, muscle weakness and recurrent myoglobinuria.

PYGM Antibody (Center) Blocking Peptide - References

Tsoi, S.C., et al., J. Soc. Gynecol. Investig. 10(8):496-502 (2003). Bruno, C., et al., Neuromuscul. Disord. 12(5):498-500 (2002). Hadjigeorgiou, G.M., et al., Neuromuscul. Disord. 12(9):824-827 (2002). Deschauer, M., et al., Mol. Genet. Metab. 74(4):489-491 (2001). Kubisch, C., et al., Hum. Mutat. 12(1):27-32 (1998).