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GYG1 Human

Catalog #:ENPS-438

For research use only.

Description:GYG1 Human Recombinant fused with a 32 amino acid His-T7 tag at N-terminus produced in E.Coli is a single, non-glycosylated, polypeptide chain containing 365 amino acids (1-333 a.a.) and having a molecular mass of 41.2kDa.The GYG1 is purified by proprietary chromatographic techniques.

Synonyms: Glycogenin-1, GYG1, GYG.

Source: Escherichia Coli.

Physical Appearance: Sterile Filtered colorless solution.

Amino Acid Sequence:MHHHHHHMAS MTGGQQMGRD LYDDDDKDRW GSMTDQAFVT LTTNDAYAKG ALVLGSSLKQ HRTTRRLVVL ATPQVSDSMR KVLETVFDEV IMVDVLDSGD SAHLTLMKRP ELGVTLTKLH CWSLTQYSKC VFMDADTLVL ANIDDLFDRE ELSAAPDPGW PDCFNSGVFV YQPSVETYNQ LLHLASEQGS FDGGDQGILN TFFSSWATTD IRKHLPFIYN LSSISIYSYL PA

Purity: Greater than 90.0% as determined by SDS-PAGE.

Formulation:
The GYG1 solution contains 20mM Tris-HCl buffer (pH 8.0), 1mM DTT and 10% glycerol.

Stability:
Store at 4°C if entire vial will be used within 2-4 weeks. Store, frozen at -20°C for longer periods of time. For long term storage it is recommended to add a carrier protein (0.1% HSA or BSA).Avoid multiple freeze-thaw cycles.

Usage:
NeoBiolab's products are furnished for LABORATORY RESEARCH USE ONLY. The product may not be used as drμgs, agricultural or pesticidal products, food additives or household chemicals.

Introduction:
Glycogenin-1 (GYG1) is an enzyme involved in glycogen biosynthesis. GYG1 is the chief enzyme involved in glycogen polymerisation. Glycogenin-1 is vital for the function of self-glucosylates, using an inter-subunit mechanism, to form an oligosaccharide primer which acts as substrate for glycogen synthase. In addition, GYG1 has a role in regulating glycogen metabolism and the achievement of maximal glycogen levels in skeletal muscle. GYG1 mRNA and protein content and activity increase in the muscle during recovery from prolonged and exhaustive exercise. GYG1 is inactivated with glycogen catabolism which concurs with an increase in glycogenin gene expression as exercise and glycogenolysis advance. Glycogenin will remain covalently attached to the reducing end of the glycogen molecule.

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