

Code No. 28065

**Anti-Human  
GBF1 (T1337 Phosphorylated) Rabbit IgG Affinity Purify**Volume : 100 µg

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**Introduction** : Recent evidences have indicated that the nutrients such as glucose and amino acids are not only bodily construction materials and energy source but also affect as signal molecules in the control of the cellular functions through the protein phosphorylation reaction. mTOR (mammalian target of rapamycin) and AMPK (AMP-activated protein kinase) which are activated by reacting to amino-acid supplementation and glucose-depletion are known as protein kinases regulated in activities by the nutrients. AMPK is regarded to be a major energy sensor in the eukaryotic cells, and it has been reported that it inhibits the mTOR pathway as well as contributing to synthesis enhancing and suppression in consumption of ATP.

GBF1 (Golgi-specific brefeldin A resistance factor 1) is a novel AMPK substrate and it has been reported that the phosphorylation of GBF1 at Thr1337 plays an important role in Golgi apparatus disassembly induced under stress condition.

**Antigen** : Synthetic peptide of the T1337 phosphorylated part of Human GBF1 (KIHRS(A(pT)DADV)

**Purification** : Purified with antigen peptide

**Form** : Lyophilized product from 1% BSA in PBS containing 0.05% NaN<sub>3</sub>

**How to use** : 1.0 mL deionized water will be added to the product (the conc. comes up 100 µg /mL)

**Stability** : Lyophilized product, 5 years at 2 – 8 °C  
: Solution, 2 years at –20 °C

**Application** : This antibody can be used for western blotting in concentration of 1 - 5 µg /mL.

**Reference** : 1. Miyamoto T, Oshiro N, Yoshino K, Nakashima A, Eguchi S, Takahashi M, Ono Y, Kikkawa U, Yonezawa K. AMP-activated Protein Kinase Phosphorylates Golgi-specific Brefeldin A Resistance Factor 1 at Thr1337 to Induce Disassembly of Golgi Apparatus. *J Biol Chem.* 2008 Feb 15;283(7):4430-8.