

## PFKL rabbit monoclonal antibody

Catalog # H00005211-K      Size 100 ug x up to 3

### Specification

<b>Product Description</b>	Rabbit monoclonal antibody raised against a human PFKL peptide using ARM Technology.
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthetic peptide of human PFKL is used for rabbit immunization. Customer or Abnova will decide on the preferred peptide sequence.
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Library Construction</b>	Non-fusion antibody library from rabbit spleen ( <a href="#">ARM Technology</a> ).
<b>Expression</b>	Overexpression vector and transfection into 293H cell line.
<b>Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG
<b>Quality Control Testing</b>	Antibody reactive against human PFKL peptide by ELISA and mammalian transfected lysate by Western Blot.
<b>Storage Buffer</b>	In 1x PBS, pH 7.4
<b>Storage Instruction</b>	Store at -20°C or lower. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing.
<b>Deliverable</b>	Up to three rabbit IgG clones of 100 ug each will be delivered to customer.
<b>Note</b>	1. Customer may provide cell or tissue lysate for antibody screening. 2. Rabbit monoclonal antibody generated by ARM technology is amenable to antibody engineering including F(ab) <sub>2</sub> , IgG, scFv and different Fc and non-Fc conjugates per customer request.

### Applications

- Western Blot (Transfected lysate)

[Protocol Download](#)

- ELISA

## Gene Info — PFKL

Entrez GeneID	<a href="#">5211</a>
GeneBank Accession#	<a href="#">PFKL</a>
Gene Name	PFKL
Gene Alias	DKFZp686G1648, DKFZp686L2097, FLJ30173, FLJ40909, PFK-B
Gene Description	phosphofructokinase, liver
Omim ID	<a href="#">171860</a>
Gene Ontology	<a href="#">Hyperlink</a>
Gene Summary	Phosphofructokinase (PFK) is a tetrameric enzyme that catalyzes a key step in glycolysis, namely the conversion of D-fructose 6-phosphate to D-fructose 1,6-bisphosphate. Separate genes encode a muscle subunit (M) and a liver subunit (L). PFK from muscle is a homotetramer of M subunits, PFK from liver is a homotetramer of L-subunits, while PFK from platelets can be composed of any tetrameric combination of M and L subunits. The protein encoded by this gene represents the L subunit. Alternate splicing results in two transcript variants, one of which is a candidate for nonsense-mediated decay (NMD). [provided by RefSeq]
Other Designations	6-phosphofructokinase, liver type  liver phosphofructokinase  liver-type 1-phosphofructokinase phosphofructo-1-kinase isozyme B phosphofructokinase 1 phosphohexokinase

## Pathway

- [Biosynthesis of alkaloids derived from histidine and purine](#)
- [Biosynthesis of alkaloids derived from ornithine](#)
- [Biosynthesis of alkaloids derived from shikimate pathway](#)
- [Biosynthesis of alkaloids derived from terpenoid and polyketide](#)
- [Biosynthesis of phenylpropanoids](#)
- [Biosynthesis of plant hormones](#)
- [Biosynthesis of terpenoids and steroids](#)
- [Fructose and mannose metabolism](#)

- [Galactose metabolism](#)
- [Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis](#)
- [Metabolic pathways](#)
- [Pentose phosphate pathway](#)

## Disease

- [Drug Toxicity](#)
- [Edema](#)
- [Hypercholesterolemia](#)