PFKL polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB3997 Size 400 uL

Applications



Western Blot (Cell lysate)

The PFKL polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB3997) is used in Western blot to detect PFKL in HepG2 cell lysate.



Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffinembedded sections)

Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human hepatocellular carcinoma tissue reacted with PFKL polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB3997), which was peroxidase-conjugated to the secondary antibody, followed by AEC staining. This data demonstrates the use of this antibody for immunohistochemistry; clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

| Specification | |
|---------------------|--|
| Product Description | Rabbit polyclonal antibody raised against synthetic peptide of PFKL. |
| Immunogen | A synthetic peptide (conjugated with KLH) corresponding to C-terminus of human PFKL. |
| Host | Rabbit |
| Reactivity | Human, Mouse |
| Form | Liquid |
| Purification | Protein G purification |



Product Information

| Recommend Usage | ELISA (1:1000) Western Blot (1:100-500) Immunohistochemistry (1:50-100) The optimal working dilution should be determined by the end user. |
|---------------------|---|
| Storage Buffer | In PBS (0.09% sodium azide) |
| Storage Instruction | Store at 4°C. For long term storage store at -20°C. Aliquot to avoid repeated freezing and thawing. |
| Note | This product contains sodium azide: a POISONOUS AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE which shoul d be handled by trained staff only. |

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• Western Blot (Cell lysate)

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Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

Gene Info — PFKL

| Entrez GenelD | <u>5211</u> |
|--------------------|---|
| Protein Accession# | <u>P17858</u> |
| Gene Name | PFKL |
| Gene Alias | DKFZp686G1648, DKFZp686L2097, FLJ30173, FLJ40909, PFK-B |
| Gene Description | phosphofructokinase, liver |
| Omim ID | <u>171860</u> |
| Gene Ontology | <u>Hyperlink</u> |



Product Information

Gene SummaryPhosphofructokinase (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 encod
e 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 an
y 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 nonsen
se-mediated decay (NMD). [provided by RefSeqOther Designations6-phosphofructokinase, liver type|liver phosphofructokinase|liver-type 1-phosphofructokinase|phos
phofructo-1-kinase isozyme B|phosphofructokinase 1|phosphohexokinase

Publication Reference

Generation and initial analysis of more than 15,000 full-length human and mouse cDNA sequences.

Strausberg RL, Feingold EA, Grouse LH, Derge JG, Klausner RD, Collins FS, Wagner L, Shenmen CM, Schuler GD, Altschul SF, Zeeberg B, Buetow KH, Schaefer CF, Bhat NK, Hopkins RF, Jordan H, Moore T, Max SI, Wang J, Hsieh F, Diatchenko L, Marusina K, Farmer AA, Rubin GM, Hong L, Stapleton M, Soares MB, Bonaldo MF, Casavant TL, Scheetz TE, Brownstein MJ, Usdin TB, Toshiyuki S, Carninci P, Prange C, Raha SS, Loquellano NA, Peters GJ, Abramson RD, Mullahy SJ, Bosak SA, McEwan PJ, McKernan KJ, Malek JA,

PNAS 2002 Dec; 99(26):16899.

The DNA sequence of human chromosome 21.

Hattori M, Fujiyama A, Taylor TD, Watanabe H, Yada T, Park HS, Toyoda A, Ishii K, Totoki Y, Choi DK, Groner Y, Soeda E, Ohki M, Takagi T, Sakaki Y, Taudien S, Blechschmidt K, Polley A, Menzel U, Delabar J, Kumpf K, Lehmann R, Patterson D, Reichwald K, Rump A, Schillhabel M, Schudy A, Zimmermann W, Rosenthal A, Kudoh J, Schibuya K, Kawasaki K, Asakawa S, Shintani A, Sasaki T, Nagamine K, Mitsuyama S, Antonarakis SE, Minoshima S, Shimizu N, Nordsiek G, Hornischer K, Brant P, Scharfe M, Schon O, De

Nature 2000 May; 405(6784):311.

The structure of the human liver-type phosphofructokinase gene.

Elson A, Levanon D, Brandeis M, Dafni N, Bernstein Y, Danciger E, Groner Y. Genomics 1990 May; 7(1):47.

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

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- Biosynthesis of phenylpropanoids
- Biosynthesis of plant hormones
- Biosynthesis of terpenoids and steroids
- Fructose and mannose metabolism
- Galactose metabolism
- <u>Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis</u>
- Metabolic pathways
- Pentose phosphate pathway

Disease

- Drug Toxicity
- Edema
- Hypercholesterolemia