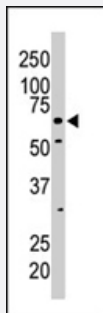


# PKLR polyclonal antibody

Catalog # PAB4572

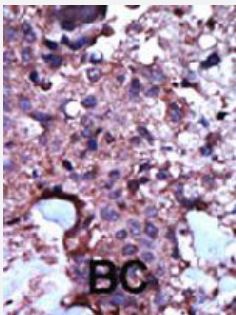
Size 400 uL

## Applications



### Western Blot (Cell lysate)

The PKLR polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB4572) is used in Western blot to detect PKLR in NIH/3T3 cell lysate .



### Immunohistochemistry (Formalin/PFA-fixed paraffin-embedded sections)

Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded human cancer tissue reacted with PKLR polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB4572) , 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 . BC = breast carcinoma .

## Specification

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

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

## Applications

- Western Blot (Cell lysate)

The PKLR polyclonal antibody (Cat # PAB4572) is used in Western blot to detect PKLR in NIH/3T3 cell lysate .

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- Enzyme-linked Immunoabsorbent Assay

## Gene Info — PKLR

<b>Entrez GeneID</b>	<a href="#">5313</a>
<b>Protein Accession#</b>	<a href="#">NP_000289:P30613</a>
<b>Gene Name</b>	PKLR
<b>Gene Alias</b>	PK1, PKL, PKR, PKRL, RPK
<b>Gene Description</b>	pyruvate kinase, liver and RBC
<b>Omim ID</b>	<a href="#">266200 609712</a>
<b>Gene Ontology</b>	<a href="#">Hyperlink</a>

**Gene Summary**

The protein encoded by this gene is a pyruvate kinase that catalyzes the transphosphorylation of phosphoenolpyruvate into pyruvate and ATP, which is the rate-limiting step of glycolysis. Defects in this enzyme, due to gene mutations or genetic variations, are the common cause of chronic hereditary nonspherocytic hemolytic anemia (CNSHA or HNSHA). Multiple transcript variants encoding different isoforms have been found for this gene. [provided by RefSeq]

**Other Designations**

R-type/L-type pyruvate kinase|pyruvate kinase 1|pyruvate kinase isozyme R/L|pyruvate kinase type L|pyruvate kinase, liver and RBC type|pyruvate kinase, liver and blood cell|red cell/liver pyruvate kinase

**Publication Reference**

- [Structure and function of human erythrocyte pyruvate kinase. Molecular basis of nonspherocytic hemolytic anemia.](#)

Valentini G, Chiarelli LR, Fortin R, Dolzan M, Galizzi A, Abraham DJ, Wang C, Bianchi P, Zanella A, Mattevi A.

The Journal of Biological Chemistry 2002 Jun; 277(26):23807.

**Pathway**

- [Glycolysis / Gluconeogenesis](#)
- [Insulin signaling pathway](#)
- [Maturity onset diabetes of the young](#)
- [Metabolic pathways](#)
- [Purine metabolism](#)
- [Pyruvate metabolism](#)
- [Type II diabetes mellitus](#)

**Disease**

- [Diabetes Mellitus](#)
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- [Edema](#)
- [Genetic Predisposition to Disease](#)

- [Hypercholesterolemia](#)
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- [Obesity](#)
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