

ARG42147 anti-PFKL antibody

Package: 100 µl
Store at: -20°C

Summary

Product Description	Rabbit Polyclonal antibody recognizes PFKL
Tested Reactivity	Hu
Tested Application	IHC-P, WB
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	IgG
Target Name	PFKL
Species	Human
Immunogen	KLH-conjugated synthetic peptide between aa. 669-699 of Human PFKL.
Conjugation	Un-conjugated
Alternate Names	PFK-B; 6-phosphofructokinase type B; EC 2.7.1.11; ATP-dependent 6-phosphofructokinase, liver type; PFK-L; Phosphofructo-1-kinase isozyme B; ATP-PFK; Phosphohexokinase

Application Instructions

Application table	Application	Dilution
	IHC-P	1:50 - 1:100
	WB	1:1000
Application Note	* The dilutions indicate recommended starting dilutions and the optimal dilutions or concentrations should be determined by the scientist.	
Positive Control	HepG2	
Observed Size	~ 85 kDa	

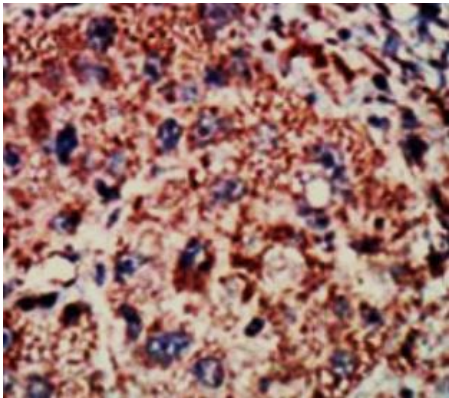
Properties

Form	Liquid
Purification	Purified
Buffer	PBS and 0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide.
Preservative	0.09% (W/V) Sodium azide.
Storage instruction	For continuous use, store undiluted antibody at 2-8°C for up to a week. For long-term storage, aliquot and store at -20°C or below. Storage in frost free freezers is not recommended. Avoid repeated freeze/thaw cycles. Suggest spin the vial prior to opening. The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.
Note	For laboratory research only, not for drug, diagnostic or other use.

Bioinformation

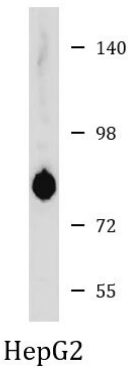
Gene Symbol	PFKL
Gene Full Name	phosphofructokinase, liver
Background	This gene encodes the liver (L) subunit of an enzyme that catalyzes the conversion of D-fructose 6-phosphate to D-fructose 1,6-bisphosphate, which is a key step in glucose metabolism (glycolysis). This enzyme is a tetramer that may be composed of different subunits encoded by distinct genes in different tissues. Alternative splicing results in multiple transcript variants. [provided by RefSeq, Mar 2014]
Function	Catalyzes the phosphorylation of D-fructose 6-phosphate to fructose 1,6-bisphosphate by ATP, the first committing step of glycolysis (PubMed:22923583). Negatively regulates the phagocyte oxidative burst in response to bacterial infection by controlling cellular NADPH biosynthesis and NADPH oxidase-derived reactive oxygen species. Upon macrophage activation, drives the metabolic switch toward glycolysis, thus preventing glucose turnover that produces NADPH via pentose phosphate pathway (By similarity). [UniProt]
Calculated Mw	85 kDa
PTM	GlcNAcylation at Ser-529 by OGT decreases enzyme activity, leading to redirect glucose flux through the oxidative pentose phosphate pathway. Glycosylation is stimulated by both hypoxia and glucose deprivation. [UniProt]
Cellular Localization	Cytoplasm. [UniProt]

Images



ARG42147 anti-PFKL antibody IHC-P image

Immunohistochemistry: Formalin-fixed and paraffin-embedded Human hepatocarcinoma tissue stained with ARG42147 anti-PFKL antibody.



ARG42147 anti-PFKL antibody WB image

Western blot: HepG2 cell lysate stained with ARG42147 anti-PFKL antibody.